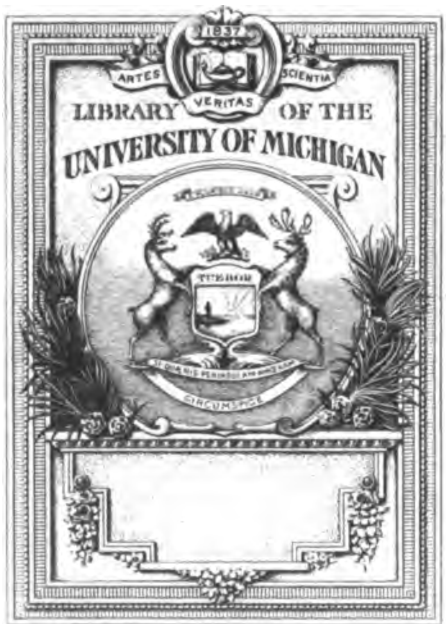

1837
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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY G. W. SPETH, P.A.G.D.C., SEC.

VOLUME XIII.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1900.

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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London.

No. 2076.

VOLUME XIII.

FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., W.M.; C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, I.P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M. as S.W.; G. Greiner, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, I.G.; E. Armitage, Steward; and H. F. Goldney, P.G.D.

Also the following 46 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. George Richards, Dis.G.M. Transvaal; General Astley Terry, Alex. Howell, General W. M. Evans, T. C. Edmonds, Gordon G. P. Hills, James W. Burgess, W. J. Newstead, C. C. Paine, J. J. Simcox, W. H. Colman, G. E. P. Hertslet, W. H. J. Gathercole, J. Thompson, W. F. Roberts, W. J. Songhurst, M. E. Swan, Thomas Cohu, S. H. Ellis, J. R. White, J. H. Thurman, Dr. C. Wells, H. Griffiths, F. J. Rebman, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, R. S. Ellis, Major D. Warliker, R.A.M.C., R. C. Edwards, H. E. Overbeck, F. W. Mitchell, E. H. Buckeridge, C. Isler, S. W. Furze Morrish, F. Samuelson, P. J. Edwards, C. H. Bestow, E. C. Stimson, W. G. Drew, E. Glaeser, A. Williams, A. Henning, Hugh James, R. W. Flick, L. Danielsson, W. Constant and G. E. Gregory.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. T. Charlesworth, Lodge Sir Walter St. John No. 2513; A. C. Mead, P.M. Earl Spencer Lodge No. 1420; J. G. Crossman, Watford Lodge No. 404; and E. James, Shurmur Lodge No. 2374.

The W.M. alluded with much feeling to the recent sudden death of Bro. John Lane, P.A.G.D.C., and explained that an address "in memoriam" would be delivered at the next meeting, there not having been sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for this. The Secretary was instructed to write to the widow and family of our dear Brother and express the deep sympathy of the members.

One Lodge and thirty-six brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was approved and adopted.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday, 13th December, 1899.

Present:—Bros. C. Purdon Clarke, I.P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, G. Greiner, Rev. J. W. Horsley, G. L. Shackles, and G. W. Speth, Secretary.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT.

BRETHREN,

During the past year our Lodge has sustained grievous loss in the death of two Past Masters, W. Bro. Professor Thomas Hayter Lewis and W. Bro. William Simpson. In former years they proved pillars of strength to our Lodge: the memory of their kindly nature and eminent gifts will abide with us who loved them until we ourselves shall be called to share their immortality.

No new members have been admitted to the Inner Circle, which thus numbers at the close of our financial year thirty-two brethren.

Within the last few days one of our Founders and the first Master, General Sir Charles Warren, has left us for military service in that distant portion of the empire where he has so often distinguished himself. The lively interest and good wishes of his brethren in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge go with him; may a full measure of success attend his efforts, and may T.G.A.O.T.U. restore him in due time to his home, his family, and ourselves, safe and unharmed. Almost his last act in England was to put the finishing touches to a delightful review for our *Transactions*.

The additions to our Correspondence Circle during the year amount to 408, raising the total number of members to 2836.

Our loss by death in the Outer Circle has been, as our printed Obituary testifies, unusually large, and of those who have left us for the Grand Lodge above many were distinguished for the prominent part they took in Masonic Research and Literature.

Brethren, it is a trite saying that Masonry flourishes in time of peace, and languishes in the hour of strife. Our Lodge to-day shows the deep scars inflicted by the hand of war. The deplorable conflict now raging in South Africa has been powerless, so far, to hinder seriously our progress; nay, the Balance Sheet which we now present to you is in many respects the best we have ever submitted; but it would have been much more favourable under normal circumstances. A large number of our Correspondence Circle live in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, and the parts adjoining, which are now the scene of hostile operations. In the stress and turmoil of the last few months we need not wonder that the brethren have overlooked their Masonic obligations and omitted to send in their subscriptions. Many have probably foreseen that they would require every penny for the maintenance of their families, and have found it impossible to spare even so small a sum as half-a-guinea. Our usual list of arrears is consequently enormously increased, and a large proportion may prove irrecoverable. For the present it is impossible even to communicate with these brethren; as we know not where they are. Of the younger ones, some are no doubt serving their Country, and we cannot expect that all will escape the fortune of war. Others, deprived of their hard won possessions, may now be seeking refuge and a bare living. When the war is over, who shall foretell how many will return to their former dwellings? how many, even of those spared, must inevitably drop out of our Lodge List? And so we must sorrowfully anticipate that numbers, probably scores, of our brethren whose names are now on the roll will fail to appear in our 1900 St. John's Card. As for their dues, we are sure the Lodge would not wish us to press for them under the circumstances, even if such action were possible.

Fortunately, our Balance Sheet shows that were not one penny of the £545 now outstanding ever collected, nor one volume of our surplus *Transactions* sold, we are still absolutely solvent.

In spite of all drawbacks we are therefore once more justified in congratulating the Lodge on its continued success, and, although the coming year must inevitably leave the marks of the troubles through which the Empire is now passing, we believe that, even if slightly checked in our forward march, our progress will still be maintained.

For the Committee,

C. PURDON CLARKE, I.P.M

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT TO 30th NOVEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To CASH BALANCE in hand December 1st, 1898	835	14	4
LODGE ACCOUNT.			
To Subscriptions	26	5	0
BACK TRANSACTIONS.			
To Subscriptions and Arrears ...	188	9	4
1899 TRANSACTIONS.			
To Subscriptions	1144	11	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LODGE ACCOUNT.						
By Quarterages ...	6	16	0			
" Rent of Lodge Rooms	9	9	0			
" P.M's Jewel ...	1	10	0			
" Tyler, Service & Petties	20	3	0			
				37	18	0
BACK TRANSACTIONS.						
By Balance of Printing, &c., Part III of 1898	109	18	3			
" Printing, &c.; St. John's Card of 1898	97	4	0			
" Printing Authors' Copies	2	15	7			
" Printing Summonses	4	11	0			
" " Catalogue Slips	2	11	0			
" Clerical Assistance, 1898	21	12	0			
" Audit Fee, 1898 ...	3	3	0			
				241	14	10
1899 TRANSACTIONS.						
By Printing, &c., Part I.	61	7	3			
" " " Part II.	80	4	2			
" on acct. of Part III.	20	13	0			
" Printing Summonses	17	6	0			
" " Authors' Copies	5	10	6			
" " Catalogue Slips	8	11	3			
" Expenses of Local Secretaries ...	15	17	11			
" Petty Expenses ...	15	13	10			
				225	3	11

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Advance Payments received ...	67	18	8	By Advance Payments Transferred	93	6	3
„ Medals	56	0	0	„ Medals	49	2	0
„ Bindings and Cases	38	11	0	„ Bindings and Cases	18	13	9
„ Extra Publications	35	6	6	„ Extra Publications	30	2	8
				„ Reprints IX.	15	6	11
„ Life MembersFees	63	0	0	„ Investments, £150 Consols ...	167	2	3
„ Dividends on Consols	10	19	5	„ Library, Purchase and Binding ...	46	13	0
				„ Office Furniture	16	17	7

OFFICE EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
By Stationery ...	51	9	0
„ Postages	205	10	7
„ Fire Insurance Premium	2	7	6
„ Salary, including £50 allowance for a Clerk	300	0	0
„ Rent of Office & Stores	40	0	0
	599	7	1

BY CASH BALANCE.

	£	s.	d.
At the London & County Bank	317	11	4
Petty Cash in hand ...	107	16	1
	425	7	5

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	£1966	15	8		£1966	15	8

I have examined the above Account with the Books, Banker's Passbooks and Vouchers produced, and Certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

Alfred S. Gedge, *Chartered Accountant,*
3, Great James' Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

5th December, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LODGE, 30th November, 1899.

Liabilities.

				£	s.	d.
Capital Account.						
Life Fund (78 Members)	£549	7	6			
Whymper Fund ...	105	15	1			
				655	2	7
Payments in advance				76	13	5
Estimated balance of printing, etc., for 1899				200	0	0
Balance of Assets over Liabilities ...				0	9	6
				£932	5	6

Assets.

				£	s.	d.
Cash Balance.						
In Bank ...	£317	11	4			
In Hand ...	107	16	1			
				425	7	5
Consols, £450 Stock at 102				459	0	0
Payments made on account of Reprints IX. now approaching completion				47	18	1
				£932	5	6

The assets, as given above, do not include, because not immediately available,

Stock, consisting of 20 complete sets of the *Transactions,* Vols. I.-XII.; remnants of Volumes II.-XII.; *Antiquarian Reprints,* Vols. V.-VIII.; facsimiles of the *Regius Poem,* and of 4 Rolls of the MS. Constitutions; *Orientation of Temples,* &c., &c. Or the

Library and Museum, on which £343 11s. 9d. has been actually expended by the Lodge, without taking into consideration the many valuable books and curios presented by our members. Or any portion of the

Amounts outstanding, as given below, a large part of which will undoubtedly be received during the next few months, although, under the lamentable circumstances existing in South Africa, it is more than usually difficult to form any trustworthy estimate of the amount which may be considered good.

AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING.

	£	s.	d.
1899 Subscriptions	338	10	11
Back Subscriptions	177	11	0
Various Reprints	12	1	6
Bindings and Medals...	12	1	6
Miscellaneous	5	6	0
	£545	10	11

The SECRETARY read the following paper :—

THE YORK GRAND LODGE.—A BRIEF SKETCH.

By BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.

YORK is the *Mecca* of English Freemasonry, just as Kilwinning has long been for the Scottish Craft. Around these two Masonic centres have crystalized some extraordinary and absurd legends and fancies, which have proved a source of weakness and difficulty to the Fraternity. Not all the labours of trusted historians have yet secured their rejection in certain quarters, for some prominent Brethren still continue to promulgate erroneous statements thereon that have been refuted over and over again.

The claim that the "Ancients" or "Atholl Masons" of London were really *York* Masons—the *Ancient York Masons* of the U.S.A.,—and the belief that Kilwinning was the source of the "High Degrees" of last century, have their votaries even now, and apparently the popular notion that there is not lacking evidence in favour of such views, is not easy of confutation, seeing that it depends more on sentiment than fact for its survival.

It seems quite clear that from a very early date, say from the 14th century (for argument's sake), it was the custom of the brethren who assembled in Lodges to admit Initiates in a formal manner, and the "Old Charges" were read to them to make their Masonic reception complete. As the speculative element increased and Lodges were formed, or became mainly or wholly free from an operative basis, it is possible that these speculatives did not see the necessity for the recital of the "Old Charges," and thus in time ceased to give these Rolls the prominence they had, or continued to have, under the operative regime.

The silence as to this portion of the reception, or "Acception," uniformly observed by the secretaries of the old Lodge at York may be thus explained, as it was wholly speculative in character. On the other hand, the fact that six of these Rolls were scheduled as belonging to the "Grand Lodge of *all* England at York," on 15th September, 1779, tends to prove that though probably superannuated documents at that period, they were veritable relics of antiquity bequeathed to them by their Masonic forbears.

The "Sloane MS. No. 3848," finished by Sankey on 16th October, 1646, was likely enough used at the Initiation of Elias Ashmole on that day at Warrington, and we know that the "Orders to be observed by the Company and Fellowship of Free Masons att a Lodge held att Alnwick, September 29th, 1701," provided that "Noe Mason shall take any apprentice [but he must] Enter him and *give him his Charge* within one whole year after."[1]

Still earlier are the references to the MS. Constitutions in the records of the Masons' Company, London,[2] though unfortunately the document is missing, and in the old "Lodge of Industry," Gateshead, the minutes afford abundant testimony to the custom of the "Old Charges" being read to the neophytes, even far on in the 18th century. The endorsement on the "Scarborough MS." of 1705 may be taken as another intimation of the same character, and also a register on one of the York MSS.[3]

Of the five (out of six) Scrolls still happily preserved at York, which were in the schedule of 1779, I fear but three can possibly be claimed as used by the members of the old Lodge so long held in that city, and even then there is a lack of evidence as to the point. No. 1 of the Old Charges (D3, of early 17th century) was, as endorsed

> "Found in Pontefract Castle at the Demolishing, and given to the Lodge by Francis Drake, 1732."

No 3, of A.D. 1630, has long been lost, and the celebrated No. 4 (E9 of 1693) bears the endorsement

> "Brother Geo. Walker, of Wetherby, To the Grand Lodge of York, 1777."

So that there are only Nos. 2 (of 1704) and 5 and 6 of late 17th century to be accounted for, and which may be assumed to have been used by the old Lodge, though the scribes preserve a sphinx-like silence thereon. In the "Fabric Rolls of York Minster" (Durham, 1859, p. 181), mention is made of the Lodge, wherein the Masons were "atte youre werke

[1] "Old Charges of British Freemasons," *Hughan*, 1895, p. 98 and p. 114.
[2] "History of the Worshipful Company of Masons, London," *Conder*, 1894.
[3] "Ancient Masonic Rolls of Constitutions," 1894, (*M. C. Peck*, Hull.)

atte ye son risyng," according to the rules of 1370, fixed by "ye Chapitre of ye Kirk of Saint Petyr," and as carried out by the "Maistyr Masoun." So that according to a favourite Scottish method of Masonic chronology, the Lodge at York may date back to A.D. 1370, though the minutes preserved do not commence until the early part of the 18th century.

There are no other relics extant until about three hundred years later than the *Ordinacio Cementariorum* aforesaid,[1] the earliest being the old gauge of 1663 having the names of "William Baron, 1663, of Yorke, John Drake, John Barran" thereon.

It has been taken for granted by some brethren that the "York MS. No. 4," of A.D. 1693, which has the following statement, following the Scroll proper, signed by Mark Kypling

> "The names of the Lodg
> William Simpson | Christopher Thompson
> Anthony Horsman | Christopher Gill
> Mr. Isaac Brent, *Lodge Ward*,"

refers to the old York Lodge, but, as already mentioned, its custodian prior to 1777 is unknown, and so the Lodge remains unidentified. It is a pity such is the case, for although the text is not of any special value, the Roll is remarkable for a transcriber's error, which has caused quite a needless amount of discussion as to the admission of females into Masonic Lodges at that period, some even accepting the clause in question as proof of such a custom, as I originally was inclined to do.[2]

> "The one of the elders takeing the Booke and that *hee or shee* that is to bee made Mason shall lay their hands thereon and the charge shall be given."

Undoubtedly the word *she* is a stranger in all the scores of Rolls known, and is a mistake for *they*. The Latin clause reads *ille vel illi*, not *illa*.

The position enjoyed for so long by York as the City where the first Assembly of the Craft was held in Prince Edwin's day (by Charter of King Athelstan), was understood for many years to include a still greater compliment to that old Masonic centre, by all these assemblies being held therein for many years subsequently, but this is manifestly an error. There is an extract from the "ancient records of the fraternity," which is cited by Hargrove, which favours York as the City for the annual assemblies, but it is not confirmed by any other MS., and the source of his information is not known. He, however, from the same Scroll gives another excerpt that the said Charter empowered him "to hould every yeare an assembly where he would, within the Realm of England," which accords with all the York MSS. preserved, and proves that the clause is incorrect as to the word *there*, unless it is deemed to refer to a private Lodge only.

> "And he held an Assembly at York, and made Masons, and gave them their charges, and taught them the manners of Masons, and commanded that rule to be holden ever after; and gave them a *Charter* and Commision to meet annually in communicaytion *there*."[3]

The Historian of York, Francis Drake, F.R.S. when J.G.W. of the York Grand Lodge, on December 27th, 1726, in his Speech "Delivered to the Worshipful and Ancient Society" thus refers to the matter, but drops *Prince Edwin* for

> "*Edwin*, the first Christian King of the *Northumbers*, about the six hundredth year after *Christ*, and who laid the Foundation of our Cathedral, sat as Grand Master. This is sufficient to make us dispute the superiority with the Lodges at *London*. But as nought of that kind ought to be amongst so amicable a Fraternity, we are content they enjoy the Title of Grand Master of *England*; but the *Totius* Angliœ we claim as an undoubted Right."[4]

The same Brother also states that "we can boast that the first Grand Lodge ever held in *England*, was held in this City" (York). I need not stay to point out that these terms, *Grand Lodge* and *Grand Master* are not met with before early in the 18th century.

The Schedule of 1779 also contains a register of the following important Scrolls, besides other relics and documents of considerable value and importance.

> "No. 7.—Another parchment Roll containing the Manual Subscriptions, &c., of persons made Masons in the Grand Lodge. It begins March 19th, 1712, and ends with the minutes of a Lodge 4th May, 1730."

[1] "Constitutions of the Freemasons," *Hughan*, 1869, pp. xxiii.-iv.

[2] "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," *Hughan*, 1871, pp. 36-7.

[3] "Bro. Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (chaps. xvi. & xviii.) contains an excellent account, to date, as to Freemasonry in York.

[4] Reprint of Speech, "Masonic Sketches and Reprints."

"No. 8.—A skin of Parchment containing old Rules of the Grand Lodge, 1725."

"No. 9.—A little narrow slip of Parchment containing 'List of M.-M's.'"

* * * * *

"A narrow folio manuscript Book beginning 7th March, 1705-6 containing sundry accounts and minutes relative to the Grand Lodge."

The most important of the foregoing has long been missing. I refer to the MS. Minute Book from 1705-6. This is much to be regretted and has long been deplored by Masonic students. In a letter, still extant, by Bro. Jacob Bussey, G. Sec., (York), to Bro. B. Bradley, (Lodge of Antiquity, London), and dated 29th August, 1778, that official states

"In compliance with your request to be satisfied of the existence of a Grand Lodge at York previous to the establishment of that at London in 1717. I have inspected an Original Minute Book of this Grand Lodge beginning at 1705 and ending in 1734 from which I have extracted the names of the Grand Masters during that period."[1]

Bro. Bussey was not accurate in several of his statements, but the epistle is useful as respects the admission that the Minute Book of 1705 was then in existence. He also notes the fact that the Lodge was

"holden once (in 1713) out of York, viz., at Bradford in Yorkshire, when 18 Gentlemen of the first families in that neighbourhood were made Masons."

He does not mention the Lodge held at Scarborough, (which is singular) in 1705, so it might have met prior to the date of the first minute in that Book, though in the same year. The endorsement on the Scarborough Roll of the "Old Charges" is as follows, and possibly refers to a meeting which assembled under the auspices of the York Lodge.[2]

"M^r^dum, That att A private Lodge held att Scarbrough in the County of York, the tenth day of July, 1705, before William Thompson, Esqr., Pr'sident of the said Lodge, & severall others brethren ffree Masons, the severall p'sons whose names are herevnto subscribed were then admitted into the said ffraternity.

Ed: Thompson
Jo: Tempest
Robt: Johnson
Tho: Lister
Samuel W. Buck
Richard Hudson."

We are on firm ground with the Parchment Roll of Minutes before us of 1712-1730, which though not the oldest Records of the kind in this Country, are, in not a few respects the most important preserved of early 18th century. They not only concern an old Lodge wholly speculative in character, but inform us that this same Masonic Organization blossomed into a Grand Lodge so early as 1725, if not before. For the complete Roll see Appendix A to this paper, which has been reproduced from a copy made for me by the lamented Brother William Cowling, so long the beloved Custodian of the York MSS. &c., of the extinct Grand Lodge.

It will be noted that from the first (dated March 19th, 1712) to the end, the major portion of the minutes are described as those of *private* Lodges, a few being termed "*General* Lodges." My opinion is that there are reasons to believe that another Minute Book was kept for the ordinary monthly meetings, which has not been preserved, but even with this Scroll to peruse, we can form a vivid and pretty accurate notion of the doings of the Craft in the Northern City during the eventful period, immediately before and after the establishment of the premier Grand Lodge of England, in London, A.D. 1717. The Ceremony of Initiation (no other is mentioned, presumably because there was none prior to 1717) is aptly described as being

"Admitted and sworne into the Ancient and Honble Society and Fraternity of Free Masons."

Sometimes for a change the "Company of Freemasons" and the "Society of Free *and Accepted*" Masons are the terms used.

[1] Gould's "History of Freemasonry," chap. xviii.
[2] Facsimile of the "Scarborough MS.," *Masonic Reprints*, Lodge No. 2076.

It is most interesting to read that on January 10th, 1723 (N.S), five Craftsmen "were acknowledged as Brethren of this ancient Society," *i.e.*, elected as joining members; one (or more) was "received admitted and acknowledged as a Member of this Antient and Honble Society" on December 27th, 1725 (two or three meetings taking place on that day); and a more emphatic statement occurs under date February 4th, 1723 (N.S.),

> "At the same time and place the two persons whose names are underwritten *were upon their examinations* received as Masons and as such were accordingly introduced and admitted into this Lodge."

Naturally one would like to know from what Lodges these Brethren hailed, but though that cannot be discovered now, it is most suggestive to possess such records, proving as they do a system of signs and words, or the oft called "*Mason Word,*" common to the Fraternity in Great Britain and Ireland at the period under consideration.

The Chief Officer of the Lodge was termed *President*, and there was also a *Deputy President*; Brethren who took the Chair temporarily being described as *Masters*, and the remaining principal Officers are noted as *Wardens*. After the Grand Master was chosen and Installed on December 27th, 1725, there is no mention at the ordinary meetings of any presiding officers, which is certainly singular, and possibly may be explained by the Grand Master being unable to attend. Even when Sir William Milner, Bart., and the Right Hon. Lord Irwin were "sworn and admitted" on February 4th and December 13th, 1726, respectively, the presiding officer is not stated.

On July 6th, 1726, William Scourfield was "for ever banished from the Lodge" for presuming "to call a Lodge and make Masons without the consent of the Grand Master or Deputy, and in opposition to the 8th article of the Constitutions." This "Schismatical Lodge" was held on the 24th of the previous month, four other brethren named taking part therein. These were to be expelled at "the next monthly meeting," unless they were duly repentant. The 8th Rule of A.D. 1725, provided that

> "Any Brother or Brothers presuming to call a Lodge with a design to make a Mason or Masons, without the Master or Deputy, or one of them deputed, for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds."

There is a long Regulation on the subject of forming Lodges "without the *Grand Master's Warrant*," in the Book of Constitutions, A.D. 1723 (London), and it also is numbered VIII., but I think it more likely that the Rule quoted was the one by which the Schismatics were judged.[1] The whole of these 19 Rules will be found in the Appendix B.

I do not feel sure as to the reason why some of the newly admitted brethren have their marks attached. It might be that they could not write, but considering the high social position of so many of the members, that is scarcely probable. On the other hand they may have been operative Masons. It is a puzzle any way.

If the Grand Lodge held on "the Festival of St. John the Evangelist," 1725, was the first of its kind at York, it is strange that no reference is made to such an extraordinary event. Drake in his celebrated speech, delivered at the Festival in the following year, does not throw any light on the point, and so it must be left undecided whether the York Masons were the first to follow the example set by the London Brethren in 1717, or the second Grand Lodge was the one formed by the Craft in Ireland. I suggest that our W.Master, Bro. T. B. Whytehead, and Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley be a committee to investigate the matter and report in due course, when an agreement is arrived at.

As to the right of a single Lodge to form itself into a Grand Lodge, in 1725, or earlier, there can be no question, for the Brethren of that period made their own Laws, and so pleased themselves; there being no Regulations in any way affecting such points. Masonic Jurisprudence was unknown, so that Dermott's dictum that *five* Lodges were necessary to be represented at the formation of a new Grand Lodge, and hence the Organization of 1717 was *defective*, may be dismissed as purely fanciful. It would manifestly be absurd to apply the test of Modern Masonic legislation to any such Organizations.

An important autographical List of the Master Masons in the Lodge at York requires serious and careful treatment, not only because it indicates that the Grand Lodge was *not* "inactive from 1730," as Bro. J. G. Findel states, but such a Roll of members of the Third Degree is of considerable value. I counted thirty-five on this curious parchment register, the only date following the 27th, being of July 7th, 1734, and then eight more names complete the List.

The Roll begins with the name of (the Baronet, Sir) Wm. Milner, and is followed by Edw. Thompson, Jun., and others. I append a few of the names with the dates traced by me, when they became Masons, with other particulars.

[1] "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," by *W. J. Hughan*, 1871, pp. 44-6

	Initiated.	
Wm. Milner	4th Feb., 1726	G.M., 1728
Edwd. Thompson, Jun.	?	G.M., 1729
John Johnson	21st July, 1725	Committee, 1729
Henry Pawson	6th Sept., 1725	S.G.W., 1725
Francis Drake	Ditto	J.G.W., 1725
Geo. Reynoldson	4th Feb., 1723	J.G.W., 1726
Geo. Rhodes	10th Jan., 1723	S.G.W., 1726
Richd. Marsh	Ditto	Committee, 1726
Jno. Marsden	28th Dec., 1724	Ditto 1726
Luke Lowther	21st July, 1725	
John Wilmer	12th Aug., 1725	D.G.M., 1726
Wm. Wright	28th Dec., 1724	
Lewis Wood	21st July, 1725	
John Rogers	?	
Richd. Denton	28th Dec., 1724	Committee, 1726
Willm. Stephenson	?	
Malby Beckwith	6th Sept., 1725	

Evidently the Register was begun and signed by the Master Masons after the Grand Lodge was first noted (1725), and possibly about the year 1730.

Bro. Bussey includes the Presidents from 1705 with those of the Grand Masters, but in error, as the latter term is not met with in the Records until 1725, and only a few years earlier elsewhere. Sir George Tempest, Bart., President 1705, followed by the Rt. Hon. Robert Benson (Lord Bingley, 1713), Lord Mayor of York, 1707; Sir William Robinson, Bart., 1708; Sir Walter Hawkesworth, Bart., 1711 (and 1720), and Sir George Tempest, Bart., 1713, make up an extraordinary Roll for the period and remind one of Bro. Whytehead's remark in 1884, that "a large proportion of the Masons of York were Lord Mayors, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and even down to our own day it has been the same."[1] It is also pleasant to remember that the present Lord Mayor of the City of York is Bro. J. Sykes Rymer, who has been a member of our Correspondence Circle from November 1888.

Bro. Bussey's List of "Grand Masters" is not very trustworthy, for it includes (Admiral) Charles Fairfax, Esq., 1714, and omits Sir William Milner, Bart., 1728-9. The former only appears in the records as Deputy President, and the latter dignitary was fortunately traced by Bro. T. B. Whytehead in a MS. in the Leeds Library.[2] Edward Bell, Esq., mentioned as Grand Master under the year 1725, is apparently not justified, but Charles Bathurst, Esq., 1725-6, and Edward Thompson, Esq., M.P., for 1729, are correct. Two others are given about whom we cannot offer any opinion, as they concern dates later than existing minutes, viz., "1733 John Johnson, Esq., M.D. 1734 John Marsden, Esq." They were initiated in 1725 and 1724 respectively.

Precisely when the "Grand Lodge of *All* England" at York became dormant we cannot tell, but most probably during the fifth decade of the last century. Dr. Anderson, in the "Book of Constitutions" 1738, practically recognised this Northern Masonic Body, and it may fairly be assumed that when that work was compiled, it was still active. He thus refers to various Grand Lodges not connected with the premier organization.[3]

> "But the *Old Lodge* at York City, and the *Lodges* of Scotland, Ireland, France, and Italy, affecting Independency, are under their own Grand Masters, tho' they have the same *Constitutions*, *Charges*, *Regulations*, &c., for substance, with their Brethren of England."

Even so late as 1744 Dr. Dassigny,[4] in his noted "Enquiry," alluded to "an assembly of Master Masons under the title of Royal Arch Masons" *in York*, so that we are safe in declining Bro. Findel's estimate that the dormancy dated from 1730. Bro. Gould, *the* Masonic Historian, agrees with me that the Grand Lodge was at work until 1740-50 *circa*, and I am quite content with such powerful support.

During the dormancy, the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" was formed in London, and though started under very humble auspices in 1751, it rapidly increased in numbers and influence, and soon became a formidable and decidedly unfriendly rival to the original Grand Lodge, which though the *first* of its kind, was designated "Modern," and the new creation was termed "Ancient"; so strangely were the positions and descriptions reversed.

[1] "Freemason," October 25th, 1884.
[2] "A Collection of Coats of Arms and Descents," etc. In MS.
[3] "Constitutions." 1738, p. 196, (or Reprint by Lodge No. 2076.)
[4] "Memorials of the Masonic Union of 1813," *Hughan*, 1874, and *Jackson's* Facsimile.

Evidently the new Organization reckoned on the prolonged dormancy or complete collapse of the "Grand Lodge of *all* England," and hence made a free use of the York legend, and the title "York Masons," thus assuming an antiquity and importance to which they had not the slightest claim. I am not referring to the question of their origin, which has been so ably dealt with by Bro. Henry Sadler,[1] and is, more or less, "a thorny subject" to decide even now, but simply to draw attention to the confessedly humble character of the early members of the "Ancient" or "Atholl Masons." They started a separate body in the year named, and had no Grand Master to rule over them until two years later; their subsequent extraordinary career being mainly due to the able advocacy of Bro. Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary from 1752.[2]

It is startling to find that so early as 1751, the year of its origin, this new creation was termed "the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons," and of course it assembled according to the "Old Institutions." Its oldest existing warrant (No. 6) is of 1755 (present No. 11), and is mild in phraseology compared with two years later, when No. 65 was issued to Nova Scotia. In the latter document it is recited "We the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Hon'ble Fraternity of Free and Accepted *York Masons*;" and even for London, a similar title was issued in the following year (No. 8, now 15). In the "Ahiman Rezon"[3] of 1756 (the first editions of its Laws) the Regulations for Charity are referred to

> "As practised in *Ireland*, and by York Masons in *England*."

So there is really no doubt that these so-called "Ancients" posed as *York Masons* though without any justification whatever.

Later on, the first portion was altered so as to read

> "We the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, (according to the Old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and six) in ample Form assembled,"[4]

which we may as well let pass, with the statement that it belongs to a class of "time immemorial" assertions, that are superior to proof!

The pernicious fiction of the "Ancients" being "York Masons," and that the Union of December 1813 was cemented between the *York* and *London* Grand Lodges, instead of the two Grand Lodges in *the Metropolis*, is still advocated in some quarters, and even perpetuated in quite recent works in the History of the Craft. It is hoped however, that the ever-increasing *Correspondence Circle* of the *Quatuor Coronati Lodge*, and the consequent diffusion of Masonic Light, will ere long secure the overthrow of that absurd and harmful notion.

The veritable York Masons emerged from their somnolency on March 17th, 1761, when "six of the surviving members revived the Grand Lodge in the House of Mr. Henry Howard in Lendall, in the said City" (York).

"Present.

Grand Master,	Brother Francis Drake, Esq. F.R.S.
Deputy G.M.,	George Reynoldson
Grand Wardens,	George Coates and Thomas Mason

Together with Brothers Christopher Coulton & Martin Crofts."

The Visiting Brethren who attended, eleven in number, were members of the Lodge No. 259, assembling at the "Punch Bowl" in Stonegate, York, which was constituted on February 2nd, 1761, so that this subordinate of the Grand Lodge of England (London) outnumbered the original members of the revived Grand Lodge; doubtless that Lodge being formed early in the same year led to the York brethren deciding to restart the "Grand Lodge of *all* England," all the sooner because of the presence of a friendly rival, or, possibly No. 259 itself was the actual cause of the Revival.

The Records of this meteoric visitor cover a period of some three years, and are treasured in the Library of the present "York Lodge" No. 236, which has so long been the Home of the Archives of the extinct Grand Lodge. The York Grand Lodge soon absorbed all its members, and in fact began by selecting one of the visitors as its Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and another was then and there elected a member.

[1] "Masonic Facts and Fictions," *Sadler*, 1887.
[2] "Freemasons' Chronicle," July 8th, 1876. Also "An Old Warrant" by W.J.H. in 1891.
[3] "Ahiman Rezon," 1756, p. 89.
[4] "Old Atholl Warrants," *Lane*. "Freemason," April 18th, 1891.

The second start was made by the Grand Lodge of England (London) in 1773[1] by the "Apollo"[2] being warranted in York, but it failed to keep on the Register after 1805; As to its career, and that of the Lodge of 1761, I must refer brethren to my History published in 1889, to Bro. T. B. Whytehead's brochure on the subject and to Bro. J. Ramsden Riley's interesting volume.[3]

The third attempt to plant a Lodge permanently in the City by the original Grand Lodge was entirely successful, when the "Union," now the famous "York Lodge," was launched in 1777. During the latter part of this century especially, Freemasonry has flourished in the ancient City "as the palm tree."

The minutes of the revived Grand Lodge appear to begin with Grand Officers of a former period, and probably represent those who held office when the organization became dormant under the new regime. Warrants were issued for subordinate Lodges, and quite a brisk business was done in that respect during the succeeding thirty years. The first, strange to say, was chartered to "French Prisoners of War on their Parol" in York, but not for the initiation of any subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. Other French Lodges were scattered over England, and held under English auspices, and well deserve a qualified Historian to describe their meetings.

LODGES ON THE YORK ROLL.

1.	French Lodge, "Punch Bowl," York ...	10th June, 1762.
(2)	A Lodge in York City	?
(3)	"Turk's Head," Scarborough	19th August, 1762.
(4)	"Royal Oak," Ripon	31st July, 1769.
(5)	"Crown," Knaresborough	30th October, 1769.
(6)	"Duke of Devonshire," Macclesfield, *Cheshire*...	24th September, 1770.
(7)	— Hovingham	29th May, 1773.
(8)	— Snainton, near Malton	14th December, 1778.
"109"	*Druidical Lodge*, Rotherham	30th November, 1778.
(10)	*Fortitude* Lodge, "Sun," Hollingwood, (*Lanc.*)	27th November, 1790.
(11)	"Grand Lo. of England, South of the Trent,"	29th March, 1779.
	1. "Lodge of Perfect Observance," "Mitre Tavern," London.	
	2. "Lodge of Perseverance & Triumph," "Queen's Head," London.	

It will be seen that of these Lodges eight were domiciled in *Yorkshire*, one each in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, and the other consisted of the Grand Lodge which was chartered in 1779, to assemble under the wing of the "Lodge of Antiquity" No. 1, London, during the period of its difficulty with the original Grand Lodge of England. There were really three Lodges, besides that Grand Lodge during the temporary secession, viz., the Lodge of Antiquity, and the two constituted as Nos. 1 and 2 on 15th November and 9th August, 1779, respectively. The York authorities did not favour Lodge enumeration, only No. 1 is noted until the 9th was warranted, when it is described as "109"; the addition of 100 to the Register being more entertaining than precise. As to Lodge enumeration and such intricate matters I must refer those interested to the late Bro. Lane's colossal work.[4]

Now, be it observed and remembered that no Lodges were chartered by the *York* Grand Lodge other than the foregoing, and consequently, these and these alone are, or were, entitled to the appellation of *York Lodges*, and their members to that of "York Masons."

In 1789 the unfortunate struggle between the "Antiquity" and the Grand Lodge was happily ended on terms honourable to both sides, thus, finally, the mushroom Grand Lodge and its subordinates came to an end, and the "Lodge of Antiquity" was once more united to the premier Grand Lodge which it helped to form. Some three years later the "Grand Lodge of *all* England" at York ceased to work, and, with its subordinates, finished its course before the century expired; probably owing to the superior advantages possessed by the Grand Lodge of England situated in London, and because of the difficulties incident to carrying on a Provincial and mainly local body, lacking in many points the influence and position of the premier authority.

In many respects the career of the extinct Grand Lodge was of a truly Masonic character, and though it finally succumbed to adverse circumstances, I am not aware of any unfraternal conduct ever having been charged against it, or its chief officers.

I did my best to write a history of its eventful past in "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," 1871, being the first work of the kind published, and fortunately succeeded that

[1] "History of the Apollo Lodge," *Hughan*, 1889.
[2] The "Apollo Lodge, York." T. B. Whytehead, "Freemason," June 19th, 1886.
[3] "Yorkshire Lodges," *Riley*, 1885.
[4] "Masonic Records, 1717-1894," *Lane*, 1895. (*Grand Lodge, London.*)

year in recognizing two valuable volumes of its Records and of its old MSS. of the "Old Charges," which had strayed to London, through the mistaken zeal of Bro. Godfrey Higgins, of "Anacalypsis" fame. These were returned, by order of the Grand Master (the late Earl of Zetland), in the handsomest manner to the York Lodge.[1]

In writing this sketch, the memory of two deceased brethren is ever before me, viz., (1), the late Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., who was the first brother actually to do justice to the extinct "Grand Lodge of *all* England," and to whom I was mainly indebted for the information which led me to make two or three pilgrimages to the Northern City, and ultimately to publish many of the ancient records. Bro. Woodford encouraged and helped me to the full extent of his powers, and spared no pains to make my works as complete as possible, besides also writing a paper for my "Masonic Sketches," entitled "The Connection of York with the History of Freemasonry in England," which is not only one of the best things he wrote, but no better work has ever been done on the subject; and (2), Bro. J. Todd, who was so long the honoured custodian (and immediate successor of the lamented Bro. Cowling) of the York Relics, whose valuable aid to me personally I shall always gratefully remember, and whose devotion to the interests of the "York Lodge" will long be acknowledged.

This is but a brief notice of a very important subject, and as my deficiencies will be remedied by a paper by the Worshipful Master during his year of office, many points herein left unelucidated will be attended to by a brother who has no equal in his knowledge of the personnel of the York Grand Lodge and its subordinates.

I hope on some other occasion to have a few words to say as to the Royal Arch and Knight Templar Degrees at York.

APPENDIX A.

A ROLL OF PARCHMENT, ENDORSED "1712 TO 1730." No. 7.

March the 19th, 1712.

At a private Lodge held at the house of James Boreham situate in Stonegate in the City of York. Mr. Thomas Shipton Mr. Caleb Greenbury, Mr. J^{no} Norrison Mr. Jno Russell, J^{no} Whitehead and Francis Norrison were all of them severally sworne and admitted into the honourable Society and fraternity of free-Masons.

Jno. Wilcock also admitted at the same Lodge }

Geo. Bowes, Esqr Dep. President.
Thos Shipton — Caleb Greenbury
Jno Norrison — John Russell
Fran. Norrison — John Whitehead
John Wilcock.

June the 24th 1713.

At a General Lodge on St John's Day at the House of James Boreham sittuate in Stonegate in the City of York, Mr. John Langwith was admitted and Sworne into the honourable Society and fraternity of free Masons.

Sir Walter Hawksworth
Knt and Barr^{t} President.
Jno Langwith.

August the 7th 1713.

At a private Lodge held then at the house of James Boreham situate in Stonegate in the City of York, Robert Fairfax Esqre and Tobias Jenkings Esqre were admitted and sworne into the hon^{ble} Society and fraternity of freemasons as also the Reverend Mr. Robert Barker was then admitted and sworne as before.

Geo. Bowes Esqre Dep. President
Robert Fairfax
T. Jenkyns
Robt Barker.

[1] "Masonic Sketches," (1871); "Old Charges," 1872 and 1895; "Memorials," 1874; "Origin," 1884; "Apollo Lodge," 1889, *Hughan*.

December the 18th. 1713.

At a private Lodge held then at the house of Mr. James Boreham in Stonegate in the City of York, Mr. Thos Hardwick Mr. Godfrey Giles and Mr. Tho Challener was admitted and sworne into the the honoble Society and Company of Freemasons before the Worshipfull Sr Walter Hawksworth Knt and Barrt President.

Tho. Hardwick
Godfrey Giles
his
Thomas T Challoner
mark

1714.

At a General Lodge held then on the 24th of June at Mr. James Boreham's situate in Stonegate in York. John Taylor of Langton in the Woulds was admitted and sworne into the honoble Society and Company of Freemasons in the City of York before the Worshipfull Charles Fairfax Esqre

John Taylor

At St John's Lodge in Christmas 1716

At the house of Mr. James Boreham situate Stonegate in York being a General Lodge held then by the honoble Society and Company of Freemasons in the City of York John Turner Esqre was sworne and admitted into the said Honoble Society and Fraternity of Free Masons

Charles Fairfax Esqre Dep. President
John Turner.

At St John's Lodge in Christmas 1721.

At Mr. Robt Chippendal's in the Shambles York Robt Fairfax Esqre then Dep. President, the said Robt. Chippendal was admitted and sworne into the honble Society of Free Masons.

Rob: Fairfax Esqre D.P.
Robt Chippendall

January the 10th 1722-3

At a private Lodge held at the house of Mrs. Hall in Thursday Market in the City of York the following Persons was admitted & sworne into ye honourable Society of Free Masons.

Henry Legh
Richd Marsh
Edward Raper.

At the same time the following persons were acknowledged as Brethren of this ancient Society.

Edmd Winwood
G. Rhodes
Josh Hobson
John Vanner
Francis Hildyard, Junr

February the 4th 1722-3.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Boreham's in Stonegate York, the following persons were admitted and sworn into the Ancient and Honble Society of Free Masons.

John Lockwood
Mattw Hall

At the same time and place the two persons whose names are underwritten were upon their examinations received as Masons and as such were accordingly introduced and admitted into this Lodge.

Geo Reynoldson
Barnaby Bawtry

November 4th 1723.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Wm Stephenson's in Petergate York, the following Persons were admitted and sworne into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

John Taylor
Jno Colling

Feb. 5. 1723-4

At a private Lodge at Mr. James Boreham's in Stonegate York, the underwritten Persons were admitted and sworn into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Wm Tireman
Charles Pick
Willm Musgrave.
John Jenkinson
John Sudell.

June 15. 1724

At a private Lodge held in Davy Hall in the City of York the underwritten persons wer admitted and sworn into the Antient Society of Free Masons. Daniel Harvey
Ralph Grayme.

June 22. 1724.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Geo. Gibson's in the City of York, were admitted and sworn into the Society of Free-Masons, the Persons underwritten, vizt.

Robert Armorer.
William Jackson
Geo. Gibson.

Dec. 28. 1724.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Jno. Colling's in Petergate the following Persons were admitted and sworn into ye Society of Free Masons.

Wm Wright
Ric. Denton
Jno Marsden
Ste. Bulkley.

July 21. 1725.

At a private Lodge at Mr. Jno Colling's in Petergate York the following persons were admitted and sworn into the Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

Luke Lowther
Chas Hutton.

At an adjournment of a Lodge of Free Masons from Mr. Jno Colling in Petergate to Mr. Luke Lowther's in Stonegate the following Persons were admitted and Sworn into the Society of free Accepted Masons.

Ed. Bell Esqr Master
Chas. Bathurst
John Johnson
John Elsworth
Lewis Wood.

Augt 10. 1725.

At a private Lodge held this day at the Star Inn in Stonegate, the underwritten Persons were admitted & sworne into the Antient Society of Free Masons. vizt,

The Worsl Mr. Wm Scourfield Mr.
Mr. Marsden }
Mr. Reynoldson } Wardens.

Jo. Bilton

Augt. 12. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at the Starr in Stonegate the underwritten Person was sworn & admitted a Member of the Antient Society of Free Masons. vizt

The Worspl Philip Huddy Mr.
Mr. Marsden }
Mr. Reynoldson } Wardens.

John Wilmer

Sept. 6. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at the Starr Inn in Stonegate the underwritten Persons were sworn and admitted into Antient Society of Free-Masons.

The Worspl Wm Scourfield Mr.
Jonathan Perritt }
Mr. Marsden } Wardens.

William Pawson
Edmond Aylward
Jon. Pawson
Francis Drake
Malby Beckwith

A New Lodge being call'd at the same Time & Place the following Person was admitted and sworn into this Antient & Honble Society

The Worspl Mr. Scourfield Mr. — Henry Pawson
Mr. Jonathan Perritt, Mr. Marsden } Wardens.

Oct. 6. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. James Boreham's the underwritten Person was admitted and sworn into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Antho. Hall
Philemon Marsh.

Nov. 3. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Hutton's at the Bl. Swan in Coney street in York the following Person was admitted & sworn into the Antient Society of Free-Masons.

John Smith

Decr 1st 1725.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Geo Gibson's in the City of York, the following Persons were admitted & sworn into the Antient Society of Free-Masons before.

The Worshl E. Bell Esqre Mr.
Mr. Etty, Mr. Perritt } Wardens.

Will. Sotheran
John Iveson
Jos. Lodge

Decr 8. 1725.

At a private Lodge at Mr. Lowther's being the Starr in Stonegate, the following Persons were admitted and sworn into the Antient Society of Free-Masons.

Christof Coulton
Thos Metcalfe
Francis Lowther
George Coates
William Day

Dec. 24. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Lowthers at ye Starr in Stonegate the following Persons were admitted and sworn into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Matt St Quintin
Tim. Thompson
Frans Thompson
William Hendrick
Tho. Bean.

Decr. 27. 1725.

At a Lodge held at Mr. Philemon Marsh's in Petergate the following Gentlemen were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons. Leod Smith was also sworne and admitted at the same time.

Chas Howard
Richd Thompson.

The same day the undermentioned Person was received admitted and acknowledged as a Member of this Antient & Honble Society.

John Hann
Isaac Scott

This Day Dec 27. 1725 being the Festival of St John the Evangelist, the Society went in Procession to Merchant's Hall, where after the Grand Feast was over, they unanimously chose the Worshpl Charles Bathurst Esqre their Grand Master, Mr. Johnson his Deputy, Mr. Pawson and Mr. Drake, Wardens Mr. Scourfield, Treasurer, & John Russell, Clerk for the ensuing year.

Dec. 31. 1725.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Luke Lowther's, at the Starr in Stonegate, the underwritten Gentleman was sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

[Name omitted.]

Jan. 5. 1725-6.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. John Colling's at ye White Swan in Petergate the underwritten persons were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Thomas Preston
Martin Crofts.

Feb. 4. 1725-6.

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate, Sr William Milner, Bar^t^ was sworn & admitted into the Society of Free Masons. Wm Milner.

Mar. 2. 1725-6.

At a private Lodge at the White Swan in Petergate, the undernamed Gentleman was sworn and admitted into the Society of Free Masons. John Lewis.

Apr. 2. 1726.

At a private Lodge at ye Starr in Stonegate, the following Gentlemen were sworn and admitted in to the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Robert Kaye
W. Wombwell
Wm Kitchinman
Cyril Arthington.

Apr. 4. 1726.

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate the following Gentleman was sworn and admitted into ye Antient Society of Free Masons. J. Kaye.

May 4. 1726.

At a private Lodge at Mr. James Boreham's, the underwritten Persons were sworn and admitted into the Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

Charles Quarles
Richd Atkinson
Saml Ascough.

May 16. 1726.

At a private Lodge at Mr. Lowther's at ye Star in Stonegate, the undernamed Gentleman was sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons. Gregory Rhodes.

June 24. 1726.

At a General Lodge held at Mr. Boreham's in Stonegate the undermentioned Gentlemen were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Jo^n^ Cossley
Wm Johnstone.

At the same time the following persons were sworn and admitted into the Honble Society vizt

William Marshall
Matt. Λ Cellar
His Mark
Benjamin Campsall
William Muschamp
Wm Robinson
Matthew Groul
John Bradley
John Hawman.

July 6, 1726.

Whereas it has been certify'd to me that Mr. William Scourfield has presum'd to call a Lodge and make Masons without the consent of the Grand Master or Deputy, and in opposition to the 8th Article of the Constitutions. I do with the consent of the Grand Master and the approbation of the whole Lodge declare him to be disqualify'd from being a Member of this Society and he is for ever banished from the same.

Such Members as were assisting in constituting and forming Mr. Scourfield's Schismatical Lodge on the 24th of the last Month, whose names are John Carpenter, William Musgrave, Thomas Allanson and Thos. Preston are by the same authority liable to the same Sentence, yet upon their acknowledging their Error in being deluded and making such Submission as shall be judg'd Requisite by the Grand Master and Lodge at the next monthly Meeting shall be receiv'd into the favour of the Brotherhood, otherwise to be banish'd and Mr. Scourfield their Names to be eras'd out of the Roll and Articles.

If any other Brother or Brothers shall hereafter separate from us, or be aiding & Assisting in forming any Lodge under the said Mr. Scourfield or any other Person without due License for the same, He or they so offending shall be disown'd as Members of this Lodge & for ever Excluded from the same.

July 6th, 1726.

At a private Lodge held at Mr. Geo. Gibson's the underwritted Persons were sworn and admitted into the Antient and honourable Society of Free-Masons vizt.

Henry Tireman
Will. Thompson

Augt 13, 1726.

At a private Lodge at Mr. Lowther's at the Star in Stonegate the underwritten Gentlemen were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free-Masons vizt.

Bellingham Graham
Nic^{o} Roberts

Dec. 13, 1726.

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate, the Right Honble Arthur Ld Viscount Irvin was sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons

A. Irwin.

Dec. 15, 1726.

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate the undernamed Persons were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons

Jno. Motley
W^{m}. Davile
Thos Snowsell

Dec. 22, 1726.

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate the undernamed Persons were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free Masons.

Richard Woodhouse.
Robart Silburn.

June 24, 1729.

At St. John's Lodge held at ye Starr in Stonegate the following Gentlemen were sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free-Masons vizt.

Basil Forcer
John Lamb.

The same day Edward Thompson Junior of Marston Esqre was chosen Grand Master, Mr. John Wilmer Deputy Grand Master. Mr. Geo. Rhodes and Mr. Geo. Reynoldson Grand Wardens for ye year ensuing & afterwards the Grand Master was pleased to order the following appointment. viz. I do appoint Dr. Johnson, Mr. Drake, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Denton, Mr. Brigham, Mr. R. Marsh & Mr. Etty to assist in regulating the State of the Lodge, and redressing from time to time any inconveniences that may arise.

Edwd. Thompson Gr. Mr.

At a private Lodge at Mr. Colling's being the Sign of ye White Swan in Petergate York May 4th 1730. It was order'd by the Dep. Mast^{r}. then present—That if from thenceforth any of the Officers of ye Lodge should be absent from ye Company at ye Monthly Lodges, they shall forfeit the sum of One shilling for each omission.

John Wilmer Dep.G.M.

Copied from the Original Document in the possession of the York Lodge by William Cowling. York May 13, 1875.

APPENDIX B.

"Old Rules of the Grand Lodge at York, 1725,"

"Articles agreed to be kept and observed by the Antient Society of Freemasons in the City of York, and to be subscribed by every member thereof at their Admittance into the said Society.

Imprimis—That every first Wednesday in the month a Lodge shall be held at the house of a Brother according as their turn shall fall out.

2.—All Subscribers to these Articles not appearing at the monthly Lodge, shall forfeit Sixpence each time.

3.—If any Brother appear at a Lodge that is not a Subscriber to these Articles, he shall pay over and above his club [*i e.*, subscription] the sum of one Shilling.

4.—The Bowl shall be filled at the monthly Lodges with Punch once, Ale, Bread, Cheese, and Tobacco in common, but if any more shall be called for by any Brother, either for eating or drinking, that Brother so calling shall pay for it himself besides his club.

5.—The Master or Deputy shall be obliged to call for a Bill exactly at ten o'clock, if they meet in the evening, and discharge it.

6.—None to be admitted to the making of a Brother but such as have subscribed to these Articles.

7.—Timely notice shall be given to all the Subscribers when a Brother or Brothers are to be made.

8.—Any Brother or Brothers presuming to call a Lodge with a design to make a Mason or Masons, without the Master or Deputy, or one of them deputed, for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds.

9.—Any Brother that shall interrupt the Examination of a Brother shall forfeit one Shilling.

10.—Clerk's Salary for keeping the Books and Accounts shall be one Shilling, to be paid him by each Brother at his admittance, and at each of the two Grand days he shall receive such gratuity as the Company shall think proper.

11.—A Steward to be chose for keeping the Stock at the Grand Lodge, at Christmas, and the Accounts to be passed three days after each Lodge.

12.—If any disputes arise, the Master shall silence them by a knock of the Mallet, any Brother that shall presume to disobey shall immediately be obliged to leave the Company, or forfeit five Shillings.

13.—An Hour shall be set apart to talk Masonry.

14.—No person shall be admitted into the Lodge but after having been strictly examined.

15.—No more persons shall be admitted as Brothers of this Society that shall keep a Public-House.

16.—That these Articles, shall at Lodges be laid upon the Table, to be perused by the Members, and also when any new Brothers are made, the Clerk shall publicly read them.

17.—Every new Brother at his admittance shall pay the Waits as their Salary, the sum of two Shillings, the money to be lodged in the Steward's hands, and paid to them at each of the Grand days.

18.—The Bidder of the Society shall receive of each new Brother at his admittance the sum of one Shilling as his Salary.

19.—No Money shall be expended out of the Stock after the hour of ten, as in the fifth Article.

The W.M. on rising to propose a vote of thanks to the writer of the paper observed that Bro. Hughan had been a pioneer in the investigation of the Archives of York, in fact that his notes on that subject had been amongst the first of his voluminous writings on Freemasonry. No more painstaking writer lived than Bro. Hughan or one with a more world-wide fame. The paper that had been read would form a valuable addition to the *Transactions* of the Lodge, because it gave many details of the Craft in the Northern Metropolis of great value to Masonic Students. He (the W.M.) had for many years investigated these matters and he hoped in May to give them some details, with illustrations, of the relics of the Extinct Grand Lodge, &c., at York. Many of those who took part in these early gatherings were well known men of the period, and most of the places of meeting were still to be identified.

Bro. Rev. J. W. Horsley, in seconding the vote of thanks, drew attention to two minor points. 1. The word "reserved" in the quotation "reserved, admitted and acknowledged as a member," was unusual and probably not Masonic but a copyist's mistake for "reseved" in which way no doubt "received" might be spelled in those days and those northern latitudes.[1] 2. In number 13 of the Old Rules of the Grand Lodge at York the germ of the Quatuor Coronati might be found, although the current idea might be that it sprung fully equipped like a masculine Minerva from the heads of Bro. Speth and the other founders. "An hour shall be set apart to talk Masonry" no doubt was a rule that was of great value, although the modern decay of intellectual power thought even sermons of an hour to be too long. Let the time be shortened in concession to weakness if necessary, but

[1] *Reserved* was a mere undetected compositor's error in a hastily printed advancep roof, and has since been corrected.—Editor.

still the general recognition that there was something else besides ritual and social intercourse at an ordinary Lodge meeting would be beneficial, especially to young masons. Then they could ask and learn the Why instead of simply observing the What. Catechetical instruction by the W.M. need by no means be confined to the queries and answers presented in the ritual, and the obligation to instruct in the principles and practices of masonry could not be entirely discharged by the minimum that was prescribed. There were addresses and instructions in every office in the Prayer Book, but no clergyman would be doing his duty to his people if he confined himself to these. It was a good rule, and might well be adopted generally in principle now.

Bro. G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., said:—In the earlier years of the career of this Lodge it was well understood that, although our inclination might tend in the direction of placing before our colleagues difficult points for discussion, or new theories, or the result of minute investigation of specialised questions—all conducive to the intense enjoyment of the more learned among us;—yet our duty required us also to instruct the less advanced, or at least afford them the means of laying a solid foundation on which to raise a superstructure of self-teaching. Many papers, broadly historical in treatment, which for want of a better name were styled "elementary," were read before this Lodge in pursuance of this policy, but in later years we seem to have only dimly recognised our duty to our co-members in this respect. Bro. Hughan may therefore be congratulated on having seized a most appropriate occasion to resume the custom so long in abeyance. Of all papers, an elementary one probably needs most the pen of a skilled student and the accuracy of full knowledge: it must be condensed, lucid, free from extraneous matter or disputable allegations of fact, connecting naturally with the former papers of the same class, and leading seductively to a continuation on the same lines. I need scarcely point out that as regards the condensation, lucidity and continence of the paper before us, Bro. Hughan has fulfilled all requirements. The appropriate sequence of the subject can not be doubted, seeing that we have already treated Masonry before the Grand Lodge era in England and Scotland, the erection of the Grand Lodges of both these kingdoms, and have followed the history of the earliest and mother Grand Lodge down to 1813. York now naturally takes its turn, and the consideration of the Grand Lodge of ALL England ought as naturally to lead to the treatment of the Grand Lodge of the "Antients," as is sufficiently evident from many remarks in the paper before us. There will then still remain Ireland, for which we shall look to Dr. Chetwode Crawley, and the way will be open for the History of the United Grand Lodge to the present day.

Although an elementary paper should not be contentious, there need be no lack of discussion on minor points, points of opinion rather than of fact. And I think that there are one or two matters in Bro. Hughan's welcome paper which may be looked at from two sides.

In his third paragraph he remarks that "it is possible that these speculatives did not see the necessity for the recital of the 'Old Charges,' and thus in time ceased to give these Rolls the prominence they had, or continued to have, under the operative regime." We actually know nothing for certain about it, and therefore Bro. Hughan has every right to draw this conclusion if the indications seem to him to point that way. But I must confess that to me they do not. That we are not told in so many words that these Charges were read to initiates during the early speculative times, say 17th century, proves nothing to my mind at all, because we are told so very little of any sort. But on the other hand, we find that precisely during this period, last half of 17th and early 18th centuries, the great bulk of the 60 or 70 copies of the Rolls of the Constitutions which we now possess were prepared. Operative Lodges were then dwindling rapidly if not practically extinct, and even if we admit that some few copies may have been made for antiquarian amateurs, for whom could the rest have been copied if not for the speculative lodges which, as we know from Dr. Plot and others, existed in respectable numbers? Bro. W. H. Rylands has more than once suggested, and I fully agree in the probability of his hypothesis, that the publication in printed form of one of these Rolls, the so-called Roberts MS. in 1722, was owing to the fact that subsequently to 1717 Lodges had so rapidly increased that the hand copying of these rolls had become too slow a process, and the press was called in to supply a distinctly felt want. I am, of course, totally unable to prove it, but my conviction is that every Lodge was bound to possess a copy of these ancient charges, either for the purpose of reading it to the initiate, or to serve as a sort of authority for its existence, much as the Grand Master's warrant does now; it being surmised that a copy could only be procured by the connivance of a Lodge which already possessed one, and that permission to copy this Roll must presuppose approval of the new Lodge. To argue that because these Charges are not mentioned therefore they were not used, seems to me somewhat hazardous.

In like manner, to suggest that nothing existed which does not find direct mention in the old minutes, would appear to be equally dangerous. The minutes of our Lodges are to-day often needlessly indiscreet: as a young secretary I have myself entered particulars which I now carefully omit. Our ancestors were more guarded: their minutes contain the absolutely essential matter only. But in the present case I doubt whether we even possess the minutes. I suggest that the York Roll "No. 7," 1712-1730, is in no sense a minute book and is not even so described in the schedule of 1779.

It extends from March 1712, to May 1730, a period of over 18 years, and in it mention is made of only 39 meetings. These were 1 only in 1712, 3 in 1713, 1 in 1714, none in 1715, 1 in 1716, none in 1717 to 1720, 1 in 1721, none in 1722, 4 in 1723, 2 in 1724, 11 in 1725, 13 in 1726, none in 1727 and 1728, 1 in 1729 and 1 in 1730. Does this look like a full record? And even in 1725 and 1726, when the meetings were 11 and 13, they are not by any means equally spaced over the years, but long intervals elapse between some of the meetings and the others are crowded sometimes 3 into one month. But let us carefully see the nature of the business recorded. In every case except the last one of all, it is recorded that certain men were admitted into the Society, their names are given and appended, often by themselves, much as we now sign the by-laws. On three of these occasions joining members, 5, 2 and 1 respectively, are recognised as Masons, beyond the names recorded as *made* at the same meeting. On one occasion, the Lodge having met for the purpose of making Masons, it also proceeds to unmake one and threaten others with expulsion. On two occasions election to the Grand Offices are noted, but Masons were made at the same time. Only in the last recorded notice do we find that no making is registered, and a bye-law is passed. Now this bye-law curiously enough refers to the "monthly meetings," which are provided for in the first bye-law of 1725. Look over the roll which we are considering and count how many monthly meetings there were. The average of all the meetings is only slightly over two a year. Further, the 1725 bye-laws state that the monthly meeting shall be on the first Wednesday in every month. Leaving out those previous to 27th December, 1725, as beside the question, how many of the meetings of 1726 fell on the first Wednesday? Only 2 out of 13 recorded, those on the 4th May and 6th July.

Then again, let us remember that we are now examining a roll of parchment, a most inconvenient form for the purpose of writing up minutes. And lastly, the schedule of 1779 mentions "A narrow folio manuscript book . . . containing sundry accounts and minutes relative to the Grand Lodge." This is a *book*, to begin with, and therefore more convenient for posting minutes from meeting to meeting; it overlaps the scroll at both ends, beginning March, 1706, and ending in 1734. There can be little doubt that this contained the minutes of the usual meetings, and if it be presumed that the scroll did so also, then we must assume that one was but the copy of the other. That this is not the case is evident, because we happen to know that the book contains minutes of a meeting at Bradford which the scroll does not mention.

I submit therefore that the scroll is merely a register of the members of the Lodge and subsequent Grand Lodge, a record of their names and date of admission, and, as is natural, a record also of those who ceased to be members through their misconduct. It was probably written up at the meetings themselves, because in so many cases the autograph signatures of the candidates are appended, which would account for the election of Grand Officers being also entered occasionally. In cases where the roll was not in actual use for entering new members the new Grand Officers would possibly be only found in the minute-book. Against this view there is only the entry of the new bye-law in 1730, and I admit I cannot explain that, but I do not think it sufficient to outweigh the other facts.

The question may arise, "why were not the Bradford Masons included on the roll?" and the answer seems to be: "Because they were not considered to be members of the York Lodge," and I expect that the Scarborough initiates are in the same category.

We must therefore, I suggest, refrain from drawing any conclusion as to the existence or absence of any ceremonies from the ritual of that day because a mere list of members does not allude to them. And the formula, "sworn and admitted," is precisely what we should expect in such a document, and must not be held either positively or negatively to imply more than it actually asserts.

If we ever find that missing "minute-book" then we shall possibly know a good deal more about the Lodge and Grand Lodge at York than we do now.

There is one little matter which deserves pointing out. Every one of these Lodges is denominated a "private Lodge" except those which were held on the 24th June, of which three are called "general" and one a "St. John's Lodge"; and three which fell on the 27th December and are called "St. John's Lodges," whilst two more, probably on the same date, are termed "St. John's Lodge in Christmas." Now, whether the "General Assembly" of the Old Charges ever had an existence or not, and I believe it did, there can be no doubt that there was a tradition that such assemblies were held, and we here see the echo of that

long enduring belief. And in the bye-laws of 1725 we find the same distinction kept up and provision made for "two Grand Days," one of which was to be *at* Christmas (not *on* Christmas day but evidently 27th December) and we can scarcely doubt that the other was to be ou Midsummer day, although this is not stated. We thus see at York the General or Grand days, or meetings of the Grand Lodge, taking the place of the Annual Assemblies. The same idea was in the minds of the London brethren in 1721, as may be gathered from the Old Regulation in the Book of Constitutions of 1723. A Lodge "is either *particular* or *general*," the General Lodge being subsequently shown to be the Grand Lodge. And, because under the operative rules apprentices were examined and passed to the mastership of their craft at the annual assemblies so long as they endured, and afterwards probably only once a year at the annual general assembly of their particular Lodge, so it was enacted in General Regulation XIII. that "*Apprentices* must be admitted *Masters* and *Fellow-Crafts* only here," *i.e.* in Grand Lodge.

Full and satisfying as is Bro Hughan's paper, it is well to point out that it would have been even more so had he not scrupulously avoided trenching upon the paper promised us by our W.M., which will, we all trust and believe, round off in a most interesting manner the subject of the Grand Lodge of ALL England at York.

Bro. R. F. Gould, P.G.D., writes:—

There being still some difference of opinion with regard to the judgment we should pass on the action of the "Ancients" in assuming the title of "York Masons," I hope that the weighty words of our Bro. Hughan, who gives us in a nutshell the actual circumstances of the case, may tend to throw a much needed light on a portion of Masonic history which has hitherto lain very greatly in the dark.

R. F. Gould.

Bro. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., writes:—

Bro. W. J. Hughan is to be congratulated on his happy thought of inaugurating Bro. Whytehead's Mastership with a sketch of the history of the Craft at York. No subject could have been more seasonable, or more welcome to the ever increasing circle of students whom our Lodge has rallied round its banner.

It is very flattering to have my name associated with that of Bro. Whytehead in the imaginary Committee playfully suggested by Bro. Hughan. But as far as existing evidence goes, the Committee has nothing to determine. History has already determined the question of priority in favour of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. I have elsewhere given at length the evidence that the Grand Lodge of Ireland was in full swing on 24th June, 1725, while the Grand Lodge of All England came into being on 27th December, 1725. Truly, the margin is a narrow one, but it suffices to decide the point.

While unreservedly accepting all the evidence Bro. W. J. Hughan has brought together, I am reluctantly compelled to register my inability to concur in the inference that the Grand Lodge of the Antients officially put forward a claim that it derived its origin, as an organized body, from any similar body at York. This "pernicious error," as Bro. Hughan incisively styles it, has been read into the record by irresponsible and ignorant partisans. According to my reading of the evidence, the Grand Lodge of the Antients claimed, not to have perpetuated an organization, but to have perpetuated a Ritual. Their claim was that they worked according to the Old Institutions, or Constitutions, as they indifferently styled them. Conversely, they held that the Moderns deserved that name, not on account of the novelty of their organization, but on account of the novelty of their Ritual. And at the Union of 1813, the champions of the premier Grand Lodge admitted the innovations.[1]

This claim, and no other, is warranted by the official use of the terms Antient and Modern, and of the appellation York-Masons, as those terms and that appellation were applied by Laurence Dermott. Look at the facts. The Grand Lodge of the Antients came into existence in 1751; the appellation York-Masons was officially applied to its adherents, for the first time, in the *Ahiman Rezon* of 1756. Every contemporary Mason, who took an interest in such things, knew the facts. It is idle to argue that any such contemporary Freemasons would assert, or believe, or countenance the claim that the Grand Lodge born under their very eyes was older as an organization than the Grand Lodge which they knew to have been in existence for many years, or that the Masons who composed it came from York. Such a contention implies either the fatuity of the Brethren of that day, or

[1] See the summary and quotations from the original documents, *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasc. I., Editor's Introduction*, p. 20.

the unreasonableness of the controversial writers who would put such a strain on the belief of the Brethren of a later day.[1]

Let us see what are Laurence Dermott's own words. The first use of the compound epithet York-Masons is in the first edition of *Ahiman Rezon*, 1756, where *The Regulations for Charity, as practised in Ireland, and by York-Masons in England*, are introduced by the following prefatory paragraph:

> As my chief Aim and Design in this Undertaking is to acquaint my worthy Brethren with the old and new Regulations (and in Truth they are the most requisite Subject concerning Free-Masonry that can be committed to Writing) I have added the following Regulations of the Committee for Charity, as they have been approved of and practised by the Grand Lodge of *Ireland* since the year 1738, when our Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Brother WILLIAM STUART, Lord Viscount MOUNTJOY (now Earl of BLESSINGTON) was Grand Master.
>
> Also the Regulations of the Stewards Lodge, or Committee for Charity, as they have been approved of and practised by the ancient York-Masons in *England* since the Year 1751.

Who were these "Ancient York-Masons in England" so closely identified in practice with Masons in Ireland? The answer becomes abundantly clear as we pursue the subject in the original authorities. Here are Laurence Dermott's words in the next edition of the *Ahiman Rezon*:

> Notwithstanding this state of inactivity in London, the lodges in the country, particularly in Scotland and at York, kept up their antient formalities, customs and usages, without alteration, adding or diminishing, to this hour, from whence they may justly be called the most antient, &c. *Ahiman Rezon*, 1764, p. xxix.

In the third edition, 1778, he includes specifically the Masons of Ireland, whose concurrence in York-Masonry had been the implicit foundation of the Prefatory Note quoted above from the first edition.

> Notwithstanding this state of inactivity in London, the lodges in the country, particularly in Scotland and at York, as well as those in Ireland, kept up their ancient formalities, customs and usages, without alteration, adding or diminishing, to this hour, from whence they may justly be called the most ancient, &c. *Ahiman Rezon*, 1778, p. xxxv.

This latter form of the paragraph was retained in every succeeding edition of the *Ahiman Rezon* from that day till the Union of 1813.

In these passages, Laurence Dermott and his successors rest their claim to the title Antient York-Masons on their perpetuation of formalities, customs and usages, and not upon any other connection whatsoever with the Brethren of York.

Again, the kind of connection with the traditional Masonry of York is manifest from the wording of the Warrants issued by Laurence Dermott. I quote from the Warrant of the Grand Master's Lodge (Antients), bearing date 13th August, 1759. This document is of the greater weight, because it was executed with unusual elaboration, and embellished by the hand of Dermott himself.[2] Indeed, this form of the Warrant differed considerably from the earlier forms adopted by the Antients, notably in the introduction of the very clause under consideration.

> "Be it known, To all whom it may concern:
>
> "That I William Earl of Blesinton Grand Master of the most Ancient & honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the original Constitution granted by PRINCE EDWIN at York) for divers good causes . . . Do hereby authorise," etc.

No claim is made of having been constituted by the Grand Lodge at York. The phrasing neither alleges nor implies more than that the Fraternity over which the Earl of Blesinton presided was a Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the original Constitution granted by Prince Edwin at York. The mythical Prince Edwin is the Hero Eponymus of York-Masonry, and his story is to be found, where Laurence Dermott no doubt

[1] Will it be credited that the earliest definite official claim to continuity with the Grand Lodge of York was put forward not by Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary of the Antients, but by James Heseltine, Grand Secretary of the Moderns? Here are Heseltine's own words:—

> "The Society of Ancient York Masons under direction of the G.L. was Transferred many years ago to London (as that of Kilwinning in Scotland has been to Edinb'h) and has ever been governed by a succession of the most eminent & noble Brethren, as appears from the Book of Const'ns, &c."

And again:

> "Upon the whole, Sir, your Lodge will no doubt discover the total fallacy of Mr. Law. Dermott's account, & that ours is the real Ancient Grand Lodge of York, the Great Mr. D's a spurious upstart race of fanatics. . . ."
>
> (Letter by J.H.; *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, Henry Sadler, pp. 179, 181.)

Bro. Heseltine's claim has the merit of being unmistakable—and unsustainable.

[2] *The Freemason*, 19th May, 1888: Bro. Henry Sadler.

found it, in the *Book of Constitutions*, by Rev. Jas. Anderson, D.D., 1723, p. 33; and more fully in the second edition, 1738; pp. 63, 64. The appositeness of such an appeal to the Constitutions of Prince Edwin lies in the purport ascribed to them by Dr. Anderson, namely, the preservation and observance of the laws made by Grand Lodge. This perpetuation of usage was precisely the point: the Warrant, like the *Ahiman Rezon*, claims no more.[1]

The plain meaning of the phrase "Ancient York Masons," as laid down in these authoritative quotations, is to denote those Brethren who, whether in Scotland, in Ireland, or in England itself, maintained the York usages, not those Brethren who belonged to York by birth or residence. Laurence Dermott styles his Masons York-Masons, just as a Bradford manufacturer styles his carpets Kidderminster carpets, or a Halifax manufacturer styles his wares Brussels carpets. The Yorkshire manufacturer does not mean that his carpets were made at Kidderminster, or in Brussels. He means that his carpets perpetuate the methods once prevalent in the looms of Kidderminster or of Brussels. So Laurence Dermott neither meant nor said that his Masons were made at York, or by virtue of any devolution of authority from any Grand Body sitting at York. He must even be credited with taking some pains to show that he used the phrase York-Masons, as a compound word, in this wider sense of including all that followed "the Use of York."

It has been elsewhere pointed out that, from the first, Laurence Dermott used a typographical device which showed that he was not speaking of Masons who actually lived or resided at York.[2] He is careful to introduce a hyphen between the words, which, to those versed in textual criticism, indicates that the conjoint phrase is to be understood in a technical sense. Hundreds of examples of the specialised force of compound words will occur to every reader. When we speak of a "purse-proud" man, or of a "parcel-gilt" goblet, it is idle to take each of the words literally. The purse is not proud, nor is there a parcel to be gilt. We must take them in the conventional sense, conferred on the compound by current use. So of the York-Masons. They were not Masons who hailed from York, but Masons who concurred with those who practised the Ritual associated with the name of York, to distinguish it from the newer Ritual practised elsewhere than at York. Nor is proof wanting that the force of the compound word was well understood and plainly indicated by Lau. Dermott's successors. For instance, in an official circular of 1803, the compound "York Masons" (*sic*) is distinguished by being placed within inverted commas: a typographical expedient that intensifies the technical sense.[3] In this hurried note I cannot do more than indicate grounds for the opinion that the phrase York-masons meant to Laurence Dermott, to William Dickey, and to Thomas Harper, a perpetuation of ritual, and not a devolution of authority, and that their use of the phrase lends no support to what Bro. W. J. Hughan justly stigmatizes as a pernicious error.

While jotting down these observations, I have learned with a profound shock of the untimely demise of Bro. John Lane, a valued acquaintance of mine, a life-long friend of Bro. Hughan, and a mainstay of our Lodge. Just one week ago Bro. John Lane exchanged warm greetings with me. To-day we are separated by the chill silence of the tomb. But to such as he, Death is the gate of Life.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

I am very pleased to know that my efforts "to fill a gap" have proved satisfactory, though it was far from easy to write *briefly* on the "Grand Lodge of *All* England." In the Records of several of the old Lodges may be found indications that the members often set apart evenings for Masonic study; what Bro. Horsley terms the "germ of the Quatuor Coronati."

It appears to me that my view as to the use by the "Ancients" of the term "York Masons," must be a *matter of opinion* rather than one of fact; for the evidence I submitted has failed to convince Dr. Chetwode Crawley, who has long made the subject his particular

[1] In all probability, the immediate source from which Laurence Dermott borrowed the legend was Edward Spratt's *New Book of Constitutions*; Dublin, 1751, where Dr. Anderson's account is reproduced *verbatim*. The paragraph in which Dr. Anderson explains the intent of the *Constitutions* runs as follows: "That they [Free and Accepted Masons] brought with them many old records of the Craft, some in Greek, some in Latin, some in French, and in other languages; and from the Contents thereof, they form'd the CONSTITUTIONS of the English Lodges, and made a Law for themselves, to preserve and observe the same in all time coming, &c., &c., &c."—*New Book of Constitutions*, 1738, p. 64. If any reader chance to be desirous of seeing how a theme can be amplified, let him turn to William Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, 3rd edition, 1781, pp. 173, *et seq.*

[2] *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasc. II.*, Introduction to *Pocket Companion*, p. 4, note. In the very first quotation cited by Bro. Hughan, Dermott is as careful to insert the hyphen, and thus mark the compound word, as his successors were in 1813, when the fierce light of eager criticism weighed their every word.

[3] *Antient's Circular*, 2 March, 1803; *Ahiman Rezon*, 1805, p. 125.

study. When my friend goes squarely against me on any point, it makes me doubt the invulnerability of my position; and yet it does still look as if the "Ancients," describing themselves as "Free and Accepted York Masons" in 1757, and even in 1756 referring to the Regulations for Charity

"As practised in *Ireland*, and by York Masons in *England*,"

wished it to be understood that they were the "York Masons." They do not say,

As practised by York Masons in Ireland and England.

It is satisfactory to know, however, that the "pernicious error" referred to, is frankly admitted and reprobated by Dr. Crawley so far as being actual York Masons is concerned; but even then there is no explanation afforded as to why the "Ancients" ceased to so describe themselves, when the real "York Masons" were once more at work.

I warmly appreciate Bro. Speth's observations as to the Roll of 1712-30, not being the regular Minutes of the "Grand Lodge of *All* England." He will find his verdict was anticipated in 1886, in Bro. Gould's great History, chap. xviii., in the note

> "Hughan is of opinion that there was another minute book for records of the regular monthly meetings."

The same view is also reiterated by me in the foregoing pages, and may be accepted as proven.

Bro. Speth is determined that my remarks on the "Old Charges" being made to take "a back seat" *prior* to the "Revival of 1717" shall not pass unchallenged. As he says, so do I, viz, "To argue that because these Charges are not mentioned therefore they were not used, seems to me somewhat hazardous." Their disuse, however, began some time during the mainly operative period, apparently. Hence my *suggestion* that their neglect was, first of all, by the speculative Lodges that assembled before the Grand Lodge era. I am not aware of the existence of any Records of an English Lodge having used the "Old Charges" *after* its constitution by the Grand Lodge of England, unless it was of an operative character, and even then it is questionable how far that was the case. Anyway, it is safe to declare that there is a remarkable silence as to the usage of these old Rolls under the speculative regime in this country.

We are now looking forward to one paper, or more, by our esteemed W.M. on York Masonry, and as he will have an entirely free hand, it is hoped he will, as he can, do full justice to this deeply interesting subject.

W. J. Hughan.



IV CC MUS

SCHOTT'S MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

THE following is a translation very kindly made by Bro. Speth, of a letter I received in reply to a request for information about Schott and his Model; and I only regret that it was not possible for it to appear with the other communications on the same subject, recently printed in the volume of *Transactions.*

The very complete and interesting history so courteously and kindly furnished by Dr. Hagedorn, adds to our knowledge, and decides the question as to the present home of the model.

W. H. RYLANDS.

RECORD OFFICE
of the Free Hanse City
HAMBURG.

Hamburg, 20th October, 1899.

To W. H. RYLANDS: Sec. of the Soc. of Bib. Arch., London.

In reply to your favour of the 7th of this month, I beg to inform you that the Counsellor (Rathsherr) Gerhard Schott was born in Hamburg on the 16th April, 1641, and died in this city on the 25th October, 1702. Short biographies may be found in the "Lexicon der Hamburgischen Schriftsteller," vol. vii., and in the "Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie," vol. xxxii.

A careful examination into the question of the Model of Solomon's Temple executed by Schott, was published by Dr. F. Chrysander in the Midday Edition of the "Hamburgischer Correspondent" of the 4th February, 1890. According to this, the reason why this work of art was constructed is to be found in the Opera "The Destruction of Jerusalem," which appeared in two parts in 1692. Part I. deals in three acts and a prologue with the taking of the Temple; Part II., in three acts, with the conquest of Mount Zion. The conclusion of the first part includes scenes in and before the burning Temple. The composer of the libretto of the opera was Christian Heinrich Postel, the foremost poet of the Hamburg, or even of the older German, Musical Drama: the music was by the Kapellmeister F. G. Conradi. A copy of the text is preserved here in the City Library.

Chrysander goes on to state that at first the public were by no means satisfied with the scenery at the conclusion of the first portion. This consideration, combined with a religious bent of mind, with the general admiration, at that period, of the Temple as an architectural masterpiece, and with a genial devotion to the scenic decorations of his musical plays, caused in Schott, who was the founder, manager, and proprietor of the opera-house, the determination to reproduce the whole Temple, with all its personnel, sacrifices and ceremonial, in actual model form.

Chrysander follows two separate accounts. First, the English description of the Model, published in London in 1725, which was sold to the visitors to the exhibition of the Model at half-a-crown: and secondly, the account of Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, in his "Merkwürdige Reisen durch Niedersachsen, Holland und Engelland," II., Ulm 1753, p. 115 *et seqq.*, who, on the occasion of a visit to Hamburg in 1710, examined carefully the model which then stood behind the theatre. Chrysander considered that the copy of the English description which is in our Library was the only one in existence. I presume, however, from the tenour of your letter that you also have a copy before you.

The period of fifteen years mentioned therein as having been devoted to the construction of the model was declared by Chrysander to be an error, because Schott died in 1702, scarcely eleven years after the first representation of the opera. Uffenbach, who gives extended accounts of the model itself, its production and cost, speaks only of six years for its preparation. But he expressly mentions that it was prepared for use at the presentation of an opera dealing with the destruction of the Temple.

Reasoning from this account by Chrysander one would come to the conclusion that the model had probably been executed in the years 1693-1698. But as against this is the fact that it is spoken of as a finished work, standing in a special building, as early as March

1694. Our Record Office is in possession of a contract of the 14th March, 1694, by which Schott leases for five years to Jacob Kremberg his opera-house with all thereto pertaining. And in the inventory attached thereto the Temple and the building in which it stands are explicitly excluded, because these are a thing apart and not pertaining to the theatre. On the other hand it may be taken as certain that the model was executed for the representation of Postel's opera, and that this took place at the earliest in 1692, simultaneously with the issue of the printed libretto, which was intended for the use of the audience. The execution of the model for use at the representation of the musical drama is also vouched for by Stelzner's "Attempt at a trustworthy account of the ecclesiastical and political state of the City of Hamburg," III., p. 1122, (1733).

We are therefore constrained to assume either that much less time was consumed in the preparation of the model than is stated by the various accounts, or that the opera of Postel was finished, or at least planned, many years before its first production in 1692, and that the model intended to be used thereat was begun a long time beforehand.

At subsequent reproductions it does not appear to have been used, and stood probably in 1710, when Uffenbach saw it, in the same special building behind the theatre which it occupied in 1694. The heirs of Schott wished to sell it, but were long before finding a buyer willing to pay a price corresponding to the heavy cost of its production. Finally the model was bought by an Englishman who carried it to London. The biography of Schott, already alluded to in the "Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie," vol. xxxii., edited by my predecessor in office, Dr. Otto Beneke, says that the sale took place in 1717, but I am at this moment unable to prove upon what authority this statement is based.

The further adventures of the model are not known to me. This much only is certain: that it is now in the collection of the Royal Saxon Antiquaries Association at Dresden, (see "Mittheilungen des Vereins für Hamburgische Geschichte," XIII., p. 128.) These collections were re-opened to the public by decree of 22nd October, 1890. An account of them in the "Dresdener Journal" of the 25th October of that year makes special mention of the model of the Temple of Solomon, and remarks that after many wanderings it had come into possession of the Society of Antiquaries, who now for the first time were in a position to put it together. Respecting these "many wanderings" of the model the Royal Society of Antiquaries (Königlich sächsischen Alterthums-Verein) would therefore probably be able to give you some information.

Secretary to the Senate, Keeper of the Records,

HAGEDORN, DR.



THE CHICHESTER STONE.

BY DR. S. RUSSELL FORBES.

I HAPPEN to possess several copies of the Chichester stone, but none of them agreeing, I obtained an exact copy during my visit to England this summer. It differs slightly from that of Bro. W. H. Rylands in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. XI., and I would assure Bro. W. B. Wildman, *A.Q.C.*, vol. XII., that the last word in the sixth line is *eo*. As the inscription is under a glass on the wall of a portico it is not possible to photograph it. It is on a slab of grey Purbeck stone, and was found in April, 1722, in North Street, in digging the foundations of the Council Chamber. It is preserved in the grounds of the High Wood at the rear of Goodwood House.

*N*EPTVNO · ET · MINERVAE
TEMPLVM ·
PRO · SALVTE · DO*MVS* · DIVINAE
*EX*AVCTORITAT*ETIBERII*CLAVD ·
*CO*GIDVBNI · RLGAGN · BRIT
*COLLE*GIVM · FABROR · E · QVI · IN · EO
*ASSVNT*D · S · D · DONANTE · AREAM
A · *R* · *PVD*ENTE · PVDENTINI · FIL ·

The italics are mine, and exactly fill in the hiatus. The points are original.

Properly extended the inscription reads

Neptuno et Minervae
Templum
Pro salute domus divinae
Ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii
Cogidubni Regis Legati Augusti in Britannia
Collegium Fabrorum et qui in eo
A Sacris sunt de suo donaverunt · Donate aream
Aulo Rufo Pudente Pudentini filio.

Which I translate into English, thus:

This Temple
to Neptune and Minerva
is founded at their cost by the College of Engineers,
and those in it who are ordained.
For the health of the divine house,
By the authority of King Cogidubnus,
Legate in Britain of Tiberius Claudius Augustus,
Aulus Rufus Pudens, son of Pudentius, giving the area.

The corps of Military Engineers is often mentioned in inscriptions. *Fabror* refers to them. I do not think that we can claim them as Masons. The ancient name of Chichester was Regnum (the R in the fifth line might be Regnorum, of the Regni, not Regis). Cogidubnus was king of the Regni of Sussex, he declared for the Romans and was made Imperial Legate by Claudius, probably when he visited Britain in 43. "Certain districts were bestowed upon King Cogidumnus, a prince who continued in perfect fidelity within our memory. This was done agreeably to the ancient and long established practice of the Romans to make even kings the instruments of servitude." (Tacitus, Agricola 14.) Tacitus was born in 56 A.D., was consul in 98, and died about 130, so he was in his early days contemporary with Cogidubnus or Cogidumnus, as he calls him.

Aulus Plautius Lateranus was the first consular governor of Britain (in A.D. 43) who reduced the nearest part into the form of a province. (Tacitus, Agricola 14; Dion Cassius 60, 21.) Serving under him was Aulus Rufus Pudens, who gave the plot of ground for the temple. Martial, 6, 58, alludes to his being in Britain. He also tells us (11, 53) that

Claudia Rufina was born among the blue-eyed Britons. She is presumed to have been Gladys, the daughter of Caractacus (Welsh Triads), who with her mother was taken prisoner by the Romans in A.D. 52 (Tacitus, A 12, 35 and 36). Upon Claudius giving them their freedom in 53, she took from him, as usual, the name Claudia, and that of Rufina on her marriage with Aulus Rufus Pudens in 54. This is spoken of by Martial, 4, 13. "Claudia, the stranger (Peregrina), is about to marry my friend Rufus Pudens." He uses the word Peregrina to show that she was a native of a country that had become a Roman province or colony, and as such enjoyed certain privileges.

Aulus Plautius Lateranus married Pomponia Graecina, who had been adopted into the Gens Pomponia, and returned to Rome in 47. (Dion Cassius, 60, 30, Suetonius, Claudius 24). A Welsh tradition makes her the sister of Caractacus, and a Roman legend, Lucia (the lady of light), who buried St. Paul after his martyrdom. In 57 she was accused of embracing a foreign superstition, that is to say Christianity, but was adjudged innocent of crime by her husband in the presence of her kindred. (Tacitus, A 13, 32.)

Pudens and Claudia became Christians, and with her brother Linus they salute Timothy in St. Paul's second letter to him, written from Rome in 64.



SILVER JEWEL
(London Hallmark 1819)
exhibited by Bro. J. Bodenham P.A.G.D.C.
6 November 1899.

SYMBOLISM OF THE SQUARE.

BY BRO. W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., &c.

THE following wood-cut is copied from "Le Pelerinage de l'Homme," by Guillaume de Guileville, printed by Antoine Verard, in folio at Paris in 1511. It is given in facsimile with the texts from which I have taken the explanations, in a work, comparing the book of De Guileville with the Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan, published by Pickering in 1858.

In this work we are told (p. 18) "The poem of De Guileville opens by informing his readers that, in the year 1330, being then a monk in the monastery of Chaliz, he had a dream, in which he saw afar off, as if reflected in a mirror, similar to the 'shining light' of *Evangelist*, the celestial city of Jerusalem, and felt himself excited to go thither on a pilgrimage. He dwells on the wondrous beauty of its construction, on the elegance of its mansions, on the character of its inhabitants, and their happiness and blessedness after their trials and sufferings," etc.

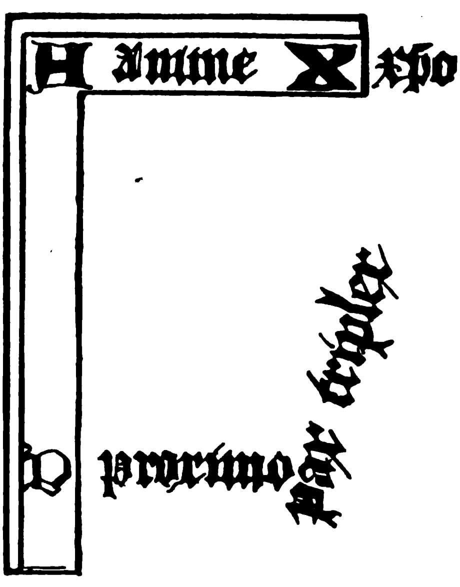
Le Pelerinage de l'Homme was once very popular, and was translated into several languages. This wood-cut, with the explanations of its symbolism, so clearly point out the fair and good life, embodied in the saying "act on the square," that I think they may well take a place in our *Transactions*.

"Guillaume de Guilleville né à Paris vers 1295, prit l'habit de St. Bernard à l'abbaye royale de Chalis, en devient prieur, et y mourut vers 1360."—*Biographie Universelle*, vol. xix., p. 168.

(Page 22). In the house of grace are personifications of Reason or Prudence, Nature, Sapience or Discretion, Repentance or Piety, and Charity or Love: the latter presenting to her auditory the last Will and Testament of Him who, for love of mankind, died upon *the Cross;* which runs thus:—

"I, who am the way, the truth, and the life, make this my last *testament*, and voluntarily bequeath my soul to my Father, to be in his safe keeping, whilst I descend into hell to release those who love me. My body I bequeath to be interred in the *sepulchre* Joseph has made, and to the pilgrims who keep in the right way, in order that they may be nourished by it, and helped on their way. My heart I leave to those who love and keep my commandments. To John I leave the care of my mother, and my blood I leave for the *salvation* of all those who had compassion on me."

A *cross* is here represented with the letters *PAX* at the angles.



Ces *trois lettres* sont assauoir
Qua *trois choses* doit auoir paix
Icelluy a qui est laisse
Ce beau ioyel et octroye
Cest que premierement en hault
Du X est mis en eschauffaut
Par qui ie suis signifie
Briefuement et en sobrietie
Il doit auoir parfaicte paix
En tel maniere que tous faiz
Commis et faiz oultre mon gre
Si soient restraints et amende
Apres en langlet bas assis
Du A est colloque et mis
Par qui lame de foy entent
Doit auoir paix entierement
A celle fin que point ny morde
Sinderesis ne ne remorde
Apres encor a son prochain
Qui par le P mis primerain
Est entendu doit paix auoir
A quoy le doit moult esmouuoir
Le mesme degre ou il est
Car point plus hault ne plus pas nest
Tous deux en vng degre les mis
Quant au commancement les fis
Tous sont mortelz et lun et lautre
Vers et fiens est lun si est lautre
Rien ny vault cueur felon ne fier
Ne riens orgueil ne riens danger
Tous passeront par *vng pertuis*[1]
Groz et menuz grans et petis
Or facent tant que ce ioyel
Ne perdent pas par leur orgueil
A son prouchain chascun ait paix
Si sera le patron parfaiz
Tel que doit estre par raison
Cest vung *seing* de tabellion[2]
Duquel doiuent estre signez
Tous bons testamens et marquez
Et *de ce seing* publicquement
Ay ie ce present testament
Signe et tabellione
Puis que lent escript charite
Paix ay donne a tout gent
Or la garde chascun deuement.

The following explanation of the woodcut (Appendix p. xx.) is taken from the Ms. in the British Museum, Vitellius C. xiii. It contains a metrical translation by John Lydgate, made as he himself says in the book in the year 1426, by the command of [Thomas de Montacute] the Earl of Salisbury.

As I shall her reherse anoon
The testament off cryst Jesu

[A translation of this has been given above.]

One clause of this will or testament bequeaths to mankind *Pax Triplex*—"triple tranquility." The three things signified by the three initial letters, at the three corners of the right-angle triangle, formed by the stem and one limb of a Latin cross are X, the initial of Χριστὸς, "Christ"; A, of *Anima*, "the soul"; P, of *Proximus*, our "neighbour." When these three are properly disposed towards each other, there is a firmly established peace of mind; since they indicate the whole duty of man's life, viz., his love to God and his neighbour.

And overmore thys lettyrs thre
Ar tooknys that in unyte
He sholde ha verray love and pes [peace]
With thre thynges douteles
He that he hath processioun
Of thys jowell most off renoun
And he to whom cryst hath yt take
Sholde keep for hys sake
Pes with every maner whyht
And fyrst above as yt ys ryht
Wher as the X condygnely
Ys set aloffte as most worthy
By wych ziff yt be espyed
I am trewly sygnyfyed
In tookne that noon be rekkeles
Fyrst to haue parfyt pes
Wyth god and me byth[3] al on[e]
And may neuer assonder gon
And also as I shal devyse
That he in no maner wyse
Ne do no thyng in no degre
Wych that sholde dysplese me
And yff yt happe off neclygence
Ageyn me that he do offence
* * * * *
Ther by ys pleynly understonde
The sowle of man with whom ech whyht
Shold ha pes of verray rhyt
So that in a manhys thouht
[4]Synderesis[5] ne grucheth nouht
Thorgh no trespace nor offence
By no remors of conscience

[1] Strait gate. [2] Seal of engrossment. [3] Is or shall be.

[4] The following lines appear on the margin of the Ms. (f. 74, b) in explanation of the term "*synderesis*:"
Synderesis to speke in pleyn
Ys as myche for to seyn
By notable descripcion
The hiher party of Reson
Whereby a man shal best discerne
Hys conscience for to governe

[5] feels no symptom of pain.

Lat every man tak hed herto
And with your neyhebour also
Ye most ha pes and unyte
Wych ys ytokenyd by the P
And ys yset ffyrst off echon
And that ye sholde be al on[e]
Thexaumple techeth yow ful wel
Yiff ye consydren everydel
How ye bothen in o[ne] lyne
Stonde and may yt not declyne
Lyneally yt ys noon other
As brother verrayly to brother
Nature wyl that yt so be
High and lowh off o[ne] degre
Bothe tweyne ymade lyche
The pore man and ek the ryche
At the 'gynnyng as ye shal lere
Al forgyd of one matere
Touchyng ther ffyrst orygynal
And bothe tweyne be mortal
The ton the tother in certeyne
They be but wormes both tweyne
* * * * *

For al shal passe by o[ne] passage
And by on[e] hole off gret streihtnesse
Poverte and ek rychesse
Al goth o[ne] way both gret and smal
Excepcion ys noon at al
To helpen in thys streihte nede
Wherfor euery man take hede
Thorgh pryde to be nat rekkeles
Thys ryche jowell callyd pes
To kepe yt wel and lose it nouht
And euery man in herte and thouht
Do hys dyllygent labour
To ha pes with hys neihebour
As roote off al perfection
Vp to parforme the patron
Off vnite and fothfost pes
Tendure and lasten endeles
So as yt ouht off iust reson
As tookne off the tabellyon
Wyth wych in pes and vnyte
Al testamentys sholde be
Sygned and marked commonly
And ek confermyd openly
And tovchyng her thys wryt present
Callyd off cryst the testament
Wyth tookne of tabellion
I marke off entencyon
* * * * *

SET OF OFFICERS' SEALS
CITY OF ARMAGH ANCIENT UNION BAND



IV CC. MUS.

THE THIRD MASONIC DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

BY BRO. W. J. ALLEN.

AT the June meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York in the year 1797, an application was presented for a warrant to erect a Lodge in the town of Brooklyn. This was in all probability St. Albans Lodge No. 62, which met at Hunter's Hotel, on the site of what is now the Eagle Storage Warehouses, where it had a precarious existence for several years, and then surrendered its warrant, all it had left, Bro. Boerum, the landlord, having confiscated the rest of the assets for rent.

At the session of the Grand Lodge held December 4th, 1799, a petition was presented asking for a warrant to form a Lodge in Brooklyn under the name of Fortitude Lodge, which was granted. From a minute in the records of Fortitude Lodge it appears that the application was made by former members of St. Albans Lodge No. 62, and Mechanics Lodge No. 1, of which Lodge, however, the Grand Lodge has no record. Fortitude Lodge bought the effects of St. Albans Lodge, and met in the same room as had St. Albans, in Hunter's Hotel, and among the prominent mombers we find the name of Landlord Martin Boerum. The first regular communication was held December 23rd, 1779, with George A. Clussman, Master, Daniel Rhodes, Senior Warden, and Henry Eckford, Junior Warden. The number given the Lodge at that time was 84, but owing to the surrender of Warrants of other Lodges in the State, in August, 1819, it was changed to 81, and September 19th, 1837, it was changed to its present number 19.

The initial meeting for the erection of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56 (now St. Alban's Lodge), was held at Captain A. Young's Steamboat Hotel, June 21st, 1821, at which a committee was appointed to ascertain the necessary steps to take to obtain a dispensation. Several subsequent meetings were held at the same place, which resulted in an application being presented to the Grand Lodge, asking for a dispensation under the name and number of St. Albans Lodge No. 60, or such name and number as the Grand Lodge might deem meet The dispensation was granted, and the Lodge met on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at Captain Young's Steamboat Hotel under the name of St. Albans until December, 1821, when a warrant was granted under the name of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 338, which number it retained until June 7th, 1839, when it received its present number 56. In 1823 Hohenlinden Lodge withdrew from the Grand Lodge, and assisted in organizing what was known as the Country Grand Lodge, but soon returned to its first love. In 1894 the name of the Lodge was changed to St. Albans.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137 was organized under a warrant dated June 16th, 1848, the charter members coming principally from Albion Lodge No. 26 (which met in New York City), who resided in Brooklyn, and wished to have a Lodge nearer home.

Joppa Lodge was originally erected under a warrant numbered 22, from the so-called St. John's, or Atwood, Grand Lodge, dated July 2nd, 1850, with Bro. Charles S. Wesscot as Master, under which the brethren continued to work until October 29th of that year, when they decided to surrender their St. John's Warrant, and applied to the Grand Lodge for a warrant, which was granted December 27th, 1850, with Bro. George Leeds, Master.

This was followed by the erection of Montauk Lodge No. 286, under a warrant dated April 7th, 1853; Brooklyn Lodge No. 288, May 30th, 1853; Lexington Lodge No. 310, June 13th, 1853; Star of Bethlehem Lodge No. 322, June 14th, 1854; Central Lodge No. 361, January 5th, 1855; Long Island Lodge No. 382, January 10th, 1856; and Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, an offspring of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, June 3rd, 1857.

The early history of Delta Lodge No. 451, seems to be somewhat shrouded in mystery. From the records of the Grand Lodge, it appears that at a special communication held at the City Hotel, New York, December 22nd, 1851, an application was received, and the request granted, for a charter for a Lodge to be called Delta, free of charge. It is also claimed that the Lodge had a previous existence under a warrant granted by the St. John's Grand Lodge prior to 1847. It also appears from the records of the so-called Philip's

Grand Lodge, that a dispensation was granted to the Lodge by that body June 22nd, 1853, which was followed by a charter, under which it worked until August 19th, 1858. The first communication under its present charter was held September 2nd, 1858.

Zeradetha Lodge No. 483, constituted under a charter granted June 5th, 1860, was originally constituted under a charter from the St. John's Grand Lodge, dated June 28th, 1858.

Stella Lodge No. 485, another offspring of the St. John's Grand Lodge, sprang from Trowel Lodge No. 14, under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, but it was "healed," and a dispensation granted July 27th, 1859, under the name of Wyandauk Lodge, and continued under dispensation until the following year, when the name was changed to Stella, in honour of the daughter of Bro. Joseph Short, jun., and a charter was granted under that name June 16th, 1860.

Kings County Lodge No. 511, an offshoot of Montauk Lodge, was erected by brethren who lived in the town of Flatbush, who found it inconvenient in those days of slow travelling to get to the Lodge as often as they wished, to whom a dispensation was granted February 7th, 1861, followed by a charter, under which they now work.

Nassau Lodge 536, was constituted under a charter granted June 16th, 1863. Its first Master was W.·. J. B. Harris, who was a Past Master of Joppa Lodge.

Greenwood Lodge No. 569, an offshoot from Star of Bethlehem, was constituted under a charter dated June 29th, 1865, and was organized to fill a want long felt in the section of the city known as Gowanus.

Bedford Lodge No. 574 was organized after considerable opposition, through the efforts mainly of Bro. John K. Oakley, under a charter dated June 19th, 1866.

Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 585 was an offshoot principally from Zeradetha Lodge, and was granted a charter June 19th, 1866.

Altair Lodge No. 601 sprang from Mantauk Lodge, and was granted a charter dated June 22nd, 1866.

Crystal Wave Lodge No. 638 was the next Lodge chartered under date of July 6th, 1867, after working und^r a dispensation granted February 9th of that year. The charter members of this Lodge were men prominent in the temperance organization of that time, and their aim was to make it as nearly as possible a temperance lodge, hence the name.

The year 1867 seems to have been prolific in Masonic Lodges. We find Adytum Lodge No. 604 chartered July 9th; Mistletoe Lodge No. 647 July 17th; and Cambridge Lodge No. 662, which was granted a dispensation February 23rd, but which did not receive a charter until June 5th, 1868.

No more charters were granted in the district until June 17th, 1872, when Orion Lodge was constituted. This was followed by Acanthus Lodge No. 719, June 25th, 1872; Ezel Lodge No. 732, June 3rd, 1873; Sanctorum Lodge No. 747, June 12th, 1874; Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756, June 14th, 1875; Covenant Lodge No. 758, an outgrowth of Commonwealth Lodge, June 9th, 1875.

Minerva Lodge No. 792 was formed principally from Greenwood and Crystal Wave Lodges, and was constituted June 30th, 1887.

Daystar Lodge No. 798, also an offshoot principally from Crystal Wave and Greenwood Lodges, was constituted June 25th, 1890.

Kedron Lodge No. 803, the baby of the third district, was instituted under dispensation January 5th, 1892.

The plan of dividing the State into districts originated with M.·.W.·. Joseph D. Evans, of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, but was not put into effect until 1855, when what is now the third district formed part of the first district. In 1859 a sub-division was made which placed it in the third district; sub-divisions were made again in 1865, 1868 and in 1872, all of which placed it in the fourth district, and in 1873 the present boundaries were established constituting the third district. The district has been represented in the Grand East by M.·.W.·. Nathaniel J. Waring, of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, M.·.W.·. Joseph D. Evans, of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, M.·.W.·. Joseph J. Couch, of Joppa Lodge No. 201, and M.·.W.·. William Sherer, of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137.

HINDOO TEMPLES.

BY BRO. A. J. COOPER OAKLEY.

[Apart from the information conveyed, the following letter possesses a sad claim upon us, as being written by a learned Anglo-Indian Brother, now passed to his rest, to our Bro. Simpson who has so recently also left us. Both the hand which wrote it and the eyes which should have read it, and would doubtless have done so with great interest, are now stilled in death. The letter has been handed to us by Bro. J. Stiven of Madras. He writes: "I send you herewith a short paper which was given me some time ago by Bro. A J. Cooper Oakley, as he thought it might be interesting to the brethren of our Lodge. Bro. Cooper Oakley had studied Indian Mythology very deeply, and few men knew more about it than he did. He changed his mind about sending this letter to you, as he thought it was not of sufficient importance, although I and others strongly advised him to do so; but now that he is gone I think the Lodge should be placed in possession of his comments on Bro. Simpson's paper."—EDITOR.]

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, 18th August, 1895.

MY dear and W. Bro. Simpson,—I have just received a copy of *A.Q.C.*, vol. i., and have read therein with much interest your excellent paper on the "Tripartite Division of Temples," and now with much diffidence, I venture to address to you a few notes on the subject.

I may say that I cannot now treat the subject with the detail which it demands for lack of time, I am only taking advantage of a Sunday's leisure to inflict on you a few disjointed remarks.

I notice that you seem to omit the Temples of Southern India. I think they are worth study, as it is only in Southern India that one now finds the real Vedic Brahman, and they are the only temples now in India that have been constructed with due elaboration.

As to the tripartite division, I think you will find it in the temple proper, that is to say, that building in which is placed the image of the god. The buildings in the temple compound are all symbolical, but the division is not necessarily tripartite, they seem to correspond to what are called the Chakrams in Yoga philosophy,; the most important, the Brahmarandhram, the one at the top of the head, being symbolised by the thousand-pillared Mandapam—this centre (or Chakram) is said to be like a thousand-petalled lotus.

The tripartite division has reference not only to the three worlds but to the bodies of man, the gross body, the subtle body, and the causal body; while the fourth is represented by the niche in which the image actually stands. The idea is that the aim is to identify oneself with the deity, and that if one overcomes the gross body one then exists in the subtle body, and so on until one reaches divinity.

The proper building of a big temple is, or ought to be, a most difficult and elaborate affair. First the ground must be pure, which involves certain geomantic proceedings; then it must also be consecrated. Next each part must be made according to certain proportions which are laid down in the Silpa Sastra, and that in such a manner that the numbers and arrangement shall all be symbolical, and this symbology must agree in all points with the god who is to be worshipped.

At the reading of your paper Bro. Speth made a reference to the numbers of the Great Pyramid. I may just add that Chidambaram temple is said to have been built on this principle; namely, that every measurement has a meaning, and this ought to be the case with all temples that are properly constructed. That this is not so at present is due to the fact that most of the knowledge required is lost, and was never possessed save by a few.

I believe that is the real reason why we are called Masons. For the proper laying out of such a temple is a very different thing to the work of a modern architect who has only to attend to æsthetic requirements, and it was only an initiate of high standing who possessed this knowledge. Such a temple would be as it were his master-piece. I may note that in the descriptions of the temples mentioned in the Bible the numbers are always given with great detail and I think it probable that they had a symbolical meaning.

Another point is the object of a temple. Here the idea of a temple is that it is a place in which the divine spirit, or a divine spirit, definitely dwells, and people go to the temple either to get, as it were, a portion of that spirit, or to get some advantage to themselves supposed to be obtainable through the action of that spirit. Now the most important thing in a temple is what may be described as the fixing therein of the spirit. And that is the object of the image. But this is not all. The important part of the image (which has to be constructed of certain materials and in certain proportions according to strict rules,) is

what is called the Yantram, a sort of cabalistic figure which is supposed to attract the spirit in much the same way as the talismans of the middle age magicians were supposed to attract and confine certain spirits: This is always placed beneath the feet of the figure, it must be prepared by a holy man who also has the requisite knowledge. But then the power has to be kept up, and for this purpose there is a certain daily Poojah or worship consisting of certain mantrams, offerings of flowers, and anointments; the mantrams used and all the materials of worship must exactly correspond with the deity worshipped. If you get your image and yantram and the daily poojah the rest is more a matter of detail.

I have seen for instance the development of a little village god. First there was a little image placed on a piece of waste ground just without the village. Then a mud wall about a foot high was placed round it. Then the image was enclosed in a sort of niche, then a building was placed round the image, enclosing it, and finally a small compound was made.

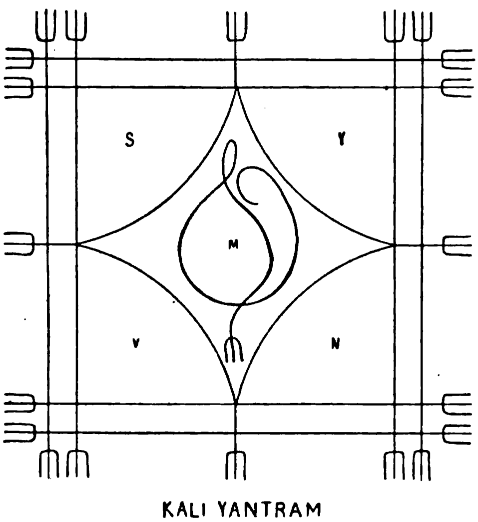
In another case I know of the beginning of the making a temple to a more important god. The Brahman, who is to build it, had a dream telling him to make a certain image, and to make poojah to it in a certain way. He was very much struck by this dream, and went to an ascetic of his acquaintance to consult him about it. The ascetic, who is said to be able to make gold in small quantities, and who has a considerable reputation, consulted a sort of magic mirror (anjunam) and found that the dream was a genuine one and that the image ought to be made, and offered to make the yantram himself. This has actually been done, and I have seen the figure which is a very elaborate one. The next thing will be to make the image and then to find it a habitation.

I may also note that the discovery made in the Royal Arch Degree seems to be simply the Yantram of the Temple. The Ineffable Name and the Substituted Name are both found in Hinduism, where each of the gods has a thousand names in Sanskrit.

I do not think that temples of this kind have anything to do with death. They are rather to be regarded as sources of more abundant life. I do know a case here of a very sacred place which is a place of pilgrimage and is said to be the tomb of a certain saint. But the idea is that, though his gross body is buried underground (it is in a sort of cave which I have entered), his spirit is still to be invoked at this spot and that he is in fact very much more alive than when confined to ordinary bodily conditions. There is no idea of the worship of death.

I may also note that in all Hindu temples there is what corresponds to the Tyler, a sort of inferior deity placed at or near the entrance to keep off all bad influences, he is generally Ganesh. Similarly before every procession of an idol the road is first traversed by a deity whose business it is to clear the way, and the procession does not start until this deity, or rather his image, has returned to the temple.

Theoretically a temple with its out-buildings ought to be a sort of diagram of the cult to which it is dedicated, with reference of course to the special deity to whom it belongs. And, as I have said, this involves far more than the mechanical ability and mathematical knowledge required by an ordinary builder or architect, and it is *this* wisdom that the Grand Master was supposed to possess, and it seems to be here that the attribute "speculative" applies.



KALI YANTRAM

It also seems worth asking whether the jewels worn had not a sort of talismanic value, in a protective sense, but this is perhaps too speculative a theory.

I send with this a rough sketch of a yantram in my possession. It belongs to the goddess Kali and is intended for use in making poojah. The worshipper should sit on it while he is saying his prayers. The centre is the conch which is one of the four symbols of the tarot (cup) and corresponds to H in the tetragram. It is of course female. The four letters mean "reverence to Siva" (Sivaya namah). It is inscribed on a copper-plate about 8 inches square. If an idol were made in conjunction with it, it would be also made of copper, and placed above the yantram, to which it would be fixed by a copper fastening.

I have only to add that the above remarks are founded on information given me by Brahmans of approved learning and not derived from books.

A SKETCH OF NORWEGIAN MASONIC HISTORY,

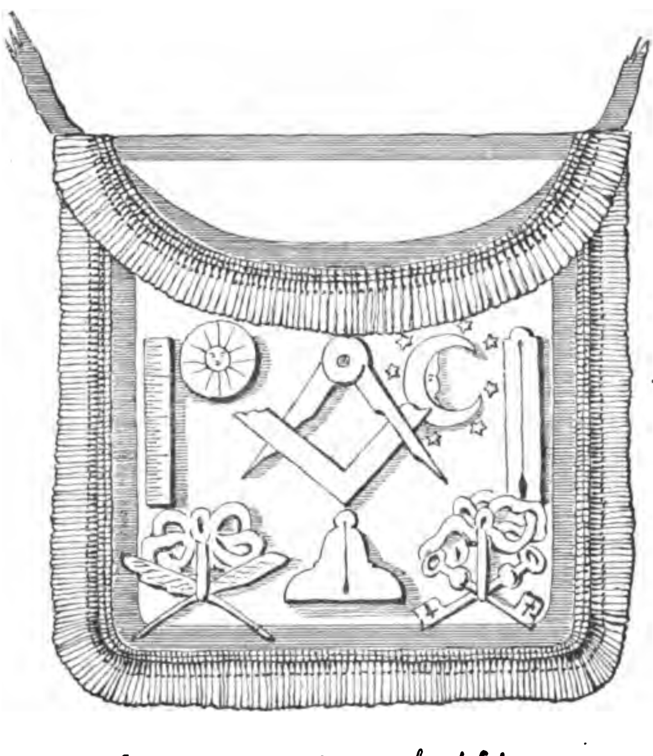
BY BRO. ALBERT J. LANGE,

Eidsvold Værk, Norway.

ABOUT the time that Lodge Zorobabel, in Copenhagen, received its charter, the oldest Lodge in Norway, St. Olaus til den hvide Leopard, was constituted by the M.W. Grand Lodge of England, as a Craft Lodge, in 1745. It is written in the History of Freemasonry in Denmark that St. Olaus was constituted in 1749. This is, however, a mistake. The Lodge was constituted in 1745, but in 1749 it was opened and subordinated to the Prov.G.M. of the north, Baron Christian Conrad Danneskiold-Laurvig.[1]

The Lodge seems to have existed in straitened circumstances until Bro. Bernt Anker became W.M. (in 1785 ?). He was a very rich man, and shed lustre on his Lodge. St. Olaus held its meetings for many years in his palace at Christiania (the present Royal Palace) but after his decease the Lodge once more languished. In the year 1818 it was united with the Swedish Lodges.

I have in my possession an apron with the year 1746, worn by a member of this Lodge. It is edged with blue, with a semi-circular fall flap. On the skin are painted in gold, the sun, the moon, seven stars, the square and compasses, foot-rule, plumb and level, the crossed pens, and also the crossed keys. All round is a fringe of plaited buff-coloured string with brown cross streaks. The apron is shown herewith: it is 36 centimetres deep and 33 centimetres broad.



Apron worn in 1746 by a member of Lodge St. Olave of the White Leopard. Christiania.

[1] Nothing whatever is known of the St. Olaus Lodge in our English archives. Indeed, there never at any time was a single Lodge of any sort in Norway on the register of the Grand Lodge of England. Baron Danneskiold-Laurvig was appointed in 1749, by Grand Master Lord Byron, Provincial Grand Master for Denmark and Norway (the two kingdoms were at that time and until 1814 under one ruler) and it is quite possible that he may have constituted Lodges in Norway, but if so, he failed to make the usual returns to our Grand Lodge.—EDITOR.

In 1786 a Craft Lodge was constituted in Bergen (Carl til den norkse Löve, *A.Q.C.* vol. xii., p. 166), but it appears to have been short-lived. In 1808 only nine of its members were left. The present Lodge in Bergen possesses the charter and many of the working tools of the old Lodge, and by the courtesy of the W.M., Bro. Dr. F. Stabell, I have now a copy of the charter, a large painting of the working-tools, and two photographs of the officers' pedestals.[2]

About 1780 a Lodge was constituted in Trondhjem and was given the name of Christian til den sorte Hjelm (Christian of the Dark Helmet). It seems, however, that this Lodge also existed but a short time; because in 1785 its inventory was removed to the palace of General Bang. The first W.M. was Carl Jacob Valdemar, Count Schmettau.

In the year 1808 some Dutch officers were assembled on a man-of-war bound to East India, which on account of a storm was driven into Bergen. Fifteen of the officers were Masons, and seven others who were not, expressed their wish to be initiated. On their arrival at Bergen these fifteen masons constituted a Field Lodge (in the minutes called an Ambulatory Lodge,) which met for the first time on the 10th February, 1808. At this meeting nine candidates were ballotted for and the next meeting fixed. On the 13th eight candidates and a serving brother were initiated in the Entered Apprentice Degree. After the 28th February nothing more is known about the Lodge. Perhaps the members went back again to Holland or to East India.

The present Lodge in Bergen possesses a diploma from this Lodge De toevellige Vereeniging, the minutes of the meetings and a letter from the Lodge to its Mother Lodge, Les vrais Bataves, at the Hague.

During the war of 1807-1809 there is said to have been a Field Lodge at Kongsberg (the Norwegian silver mines) but I do not know for how long.

In 1825 (Norway being then politically and masonically united to Sweden), on the 30th November, a Craft Lodge was constituted in Drammen under the name of Oscar til den flammende Stjerne (Oscar of the Flaming Star), but on account of the W.M.'s behaviour the Lodge was closed in 1836 and moved to Christiania as a St. Andrew's Lodge, (Scottish Degrees 4-6) under the same name: and in that city it still flourishes.

In 1857 a Norwegian Scots-Lodge was erected, which in 1870 was raised to a Norwegian Provincial Grand Lodge, under the Grand Lodge of Sweden. In 1892 this Provincial Grand Lodge was declared independent as the Grand Lodge of Norway (the Xth province according to the Swedish system.)

The Norwegian Grand Lodge possess now seven Lodges, viz.—Oscar of the Seven Mountains, in Bergen (1875); Gustav of the Lode Star, in Drammen (1877); Northern light in Trondhjem (1881); St. Swithin in Stavangar (1895); Orion of the Two Rivers, in Christianssand S. (1899); Oscar of the Crowned Beech (1900); and the old Lodge, already mentioned, St. Olave of the White Leopard at Christiania. Add to these the Chapter for the highest degrees (7-11) and two St. Andrew's Lodges in Christiania and Bergen as well as some so-called "Broderforeninger" (German, Kränzchen: Masonic Circles or Clubs), and you have the whole Grand Lodge of Norway.

In the year 1882 the Grand Lodge Zur Sonne in Bayreuth granted a charter for some brethren in Trondhjem to open a Blue Lodge named St. Olaf til det gjeurejste Tempel (of the re-erected Tempel); in 1885 the same Grand Lodge consecrated Lodge Olaf Kyrre til den gyldne Kjiede (of the Golden Chain) at Christiania, and in 1891 Lodge Kolbein til den opgaaende Sol (of the Rising Sun) in Lillehammer. Those three Lodges formed in 1892 the Norwegian St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge, for the Blue Degrees only. This Provincial Grand Lodge has—under charter from the Grand Lodge Zur Sonne—since then consecrated the Lodges St. Halvard of the Flaming Star, in Hamar (1893), and Humanitas of the Two Lilies, in Skien (1900). I have noted the by-names in English, as being easier to understand.

These two Grand Lodges now work side by side. But we would like to have only one Grand Lodge for Norway, as in England, where the first three degrees form the Grand Lodge. It seems, however, to be a very difficult matter to effect such a reformation in the Swedish system.

[1] **A copy of this charter might prove of interest. Possibly Bro. Lange will supply it?—Editor.**



Tracing Board in the Inhabitants Lodge, Gibraltar.





NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRONZE ORNAMENT.—I enclose a photograph of a bronze ornament found near the south bend of the Ohio River in the State of Indiana, under some three or four feet of earth. This is all the history I can give you of it. The owner received it from a friend living near the locality, and I have his permission to send you a photograph. What could it have been intended for?

W. R. SINGLETON, Washington, D.C.



The Gregorians.—The Lodge possesses an interesting copy of the Constitutions of this Society and the By-laws of one of its Lodges in manuscript, and Bro. W. H. Rylands has other documents relating to them. As it is desired shortly to bring the whole subject before the Lodge for discussion, brethren who may have in their keeping documents, books, medals, or other matters pertaining to this Society of Gregorians, are requested to communicate with Bro. W. H. Rylands, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C., in order that his promised paper may be as comprehensive as possible.

EDITOR.

Old Tracing Board, Gibraltar.—I enclose you a photograph of an old Tracing Board which was used in the Inhabitants Lodge at Gibraltar in my time, 1859. It is unfortunately much worn, and the dilapidated appearance is not the fault of the photographer, but of the board itself. So far as I know there is no tradition connected with the board, but it is interesting as it includes, besides the Craft, the Royal Arch and the Templar Degrees. The Lodge was originally warranted by the "Athol" Grand Lodge in 1777, but became dormant and was revived in 1858 by Bro. R. F. Gould, the late Bro. Major F. G. Irwin and others. It obtained a Centenary Warrant in 1862, probably under the mistaken impression that it was the same Lodge as a former Inhabitants Lodge of Gibraltar, which was constituted by the original Grand Lodge in 1762, made no payments after 1800, and was erased from the roll in 1813 at the union of the rival Grand Lodges. This Centenary Warrant was cancelled in 1877, and another one granted as from that date.

C. WARREN [Lieut.-Gen.]

An Old Apron.—Bro. F. Morfee Walsh recently brought me some certificates and an apron, formerly belonging to his relative Bro. William Morfee, of the Lodge "Mariners," Guernsey, No. 222, on the roll of the "Antients" Grand Lodge. The certificates are from

the Lodge at Guernsey and the "Antients" Grand Lodge in London, dated 22nd November, 1803, and 2nd February, 1804, testifying to this brother's rank as a M.M., and his Royal Arch certificate dated 28th July, 1808. The apron is of white leather, lined with light blue silk, 19 inches long and 17 inches wide with a circular flap, printed from an engraved plate by Bro. Robert Newman, dated 1798. The design is well known (see *A.Q.C.*, vol v., p. 179) but I understand that this copy is unusual in the following respects:—

1.—The two figures of Masons portrayed on it are represented with red collars of office instead of blue, as is usual on these aprons which were used indifferently for Craft and Royal Arch, so that this example seems to have been especially designed for Chapter use.

2.—The apron and flap are bordered with light blue silk half inch wide between two rows of silver braid with an edging of silver fringe.

GORDON P. G. HILLS.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of Brothers:—

Ernest Edmund Newnham, late of Barkly East, Cape Colony, at Margate, on the 13th November, 1899. Our brother joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1889, and was an enthusiastic member of our Association. He was a District Grand Officer of the Eastern Division of South Africa.

John Seymour, of Sydenham, on the 9th December, 1899, who joined us in May, 1890.

H. Salter, of Brixton, who joined us in November, 1897, on the 15th December, 1899.

John Lane, of Torquay, aged 56, suddenly on the 30th December, 1899. A full account of our dear brother, who was held in such high affection and esteem by all of us, will be found on p. 41 of the present volume.

George Bailey, of Romford, on 27th January, 1900, who joined our Circle in March, 1896.

Robert Bibby Jones, of Southport, on the 30th December, 1899, who joined us in May, 1896.

John Earle Oram, M.A., M.E., of Dublin, on the 8th February, 1900. Our brother was Librarian and Chief Clerk in the Royal University of Ireland, a most distinguished graduate of that University, and had been recalled to that post from the Professorship of Applied Mechanics at Windsor University, Halifax, N.S. Bro. Oram joined our Circle in January, 1890, and was a most appreciative reader of our *Transactions*.



REVIEWS.

FREEMASONRY IN FAVERSHAM, 1763 to 1899.—Compiled chiefly from Lodge and Chapter minutes by Francis F. Giraud. (For private circulation only). Margate: Printed at *Keble's Gazette* Office, MCM. 8vo. 56 pp.

In 1887 Bro. Giraud printed, equally for private circulation only, a small pamphlet with the same title, of which the above may be considered a second and extended edition. The history of the Lodge and Chapter has been told almost exclusively through excerpts from the minutes, and the author has been sparing, most readers will think too sparing, of personal comment. There has practically been but one Lodge in Faversham, although two warrants are in existence. The brethren obtained a warrant in the first instance from the "Athol" Grand Lodge, but within a few months petitioned the Original Grand Lodge for a Constitution and, having obtained it, allowed the first one to lapse and ceased to work under it. Both warrants may now be seen in their Lodge room. From 1840 to 1859 the Lodge was almost dead and quite dormant, no meetings were held, a great portion of the furniture was sold, probably to meet Grand Lodge dues, and the membership dwindled to five and, apparently, even to three members. But the dues were kept paid up, and in 1859 the regular meetings were resumed and the Lodge has since flourished.

There were, however, two distinct Chapters. The first existed from 1778 to 1856, but it had made no returns for 28 years previously, and much of its property was sold in 1836 and 1844. The present Chapter was constituted in 1888.

A very interesting section is devoted to the history of the fine old Grammar School, elevated on oak pillars above a covered playground, which has now been converted into a quaint and convenient Masonic Hall for the Faversham brethren. A good photograph of it serves as frontispiece to the book. Lists and tables are supplied, of great interest to the members, and the whole work has been carefully written, well printed and neatly bound. The minutes are apparently complete from the beginning.

G. W. Speth.

An Historical Sketch, read at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Introduction of Freemasonry in Minnesota, and of the Organization of St. Paul Lodge No. 3, A.F. & A.M., by George Reuben Metcalf, 33°. . . . Masonic Hall, St. Paul, Minn., September 8th, A.D. 1899, A.L. 5899.

A most interesting pamphlet of 43 pp. 8vo., with several full page illustrations of the meeting places of the Lodge, and of original members. It describes vividly and, considering that the records have been more than once destroyed by fire, with wonderful minuteness, the establishment of a Lodge in an absolutely new territory, the initial steps having been taken and the Lodge formed "under dispensation" before the Territory was declared one by the U.S. Government. Had the Lodge only gone straight ahead and applied for its permanent warrant without the delay which occurred, it would have been No. 1; as it is, two Lodges considerably its juniors in the matter of working, but by a few weeks its seniors in the actual possession of a warrant, stand before it on the roll. Not only this, but the No. 3 of to-day is not in strict legality the No. 3 of fifty years ago. Owing to dissensions in the Lodge, and in order to get rid of one member who seems to have been very hardly dealt with, the members in 1856 delivered up the charter to Grand Lodge, and immediately applied for a new one, the name of the one brother being sedulously omitted from the list of petitioners. There are other curious occurrences noted in these few pages. One of these refers to the preliminary meetings when it became difficult to decide how to prove satisfactorily that each one attending was a Mason. One person present suggested that each should go down on his knees and raising his hands on high, take an oath to that effect, himself setting the example, which was not followed however. This individual was actually appointed and served for some time as a Warden of the new Lodge, until he was somehow spotted as not a Mason at all by the members of G.L., and advice thereof sent to St. Paul. But by that time he had left the neighbourhood. The biographies of the founders are welcome reading, and the little book will be very acceptable to all who take an interest in such matters. Our Bro. Metcalf is to be sincerely congratulated on excellent workmanship: he has done the very best possible with rather scanty material. I understand, however, that the paper, as read and printed, is merely one chapter out of a large work, now in the press, to which we shall all look forward with interest.

G. W. Speth.

FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, I.P.M. as W.M.; S. T. Klein, P.M., as I.P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M. Norfolk, as S.W.; G. Greiner, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. J. Castle, Q.C., S.D.; C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., as J.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, I.G.; G. L. Shackles and E. Armitage, Stewards; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D. Ireland; Rev. C. H. Malden; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.

Also the following 54 Members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. George Richards, Dis.G.M. Transvaal; Harry Tipper, P.G.Pt.; G. Graveley, P.G.Pt.; C. J. R. Tijou, P.A.G.Pt.; L. Verdier, H. J. Atkins, W. J. Rayner, Walter Rowley, M. E. Swan, W. R. Thompson, W. W. West, F. W. Levander, R. T. Crisenthwaite, F. A. Powell, H. Eaborn, N. Ballantyne, F. H. Ellis, G. P. Gordon Hills, J. Williams, W. H. Ruby, J. Peake Richards, W. Hancock, J. Hands, C. E. Roberts, F. J. Allan, Harold Griffiths, L. J. Gunnell, W. Hammond, J. Thompson, H. White, C. H. Bestow, A. G. Boswell, H. James, W. Busbridge, S. W. Furze-Morrish, T. Burne, F. Samuelsson, W. J. Newstead, G. W. Pavitt, S. Walsh Owen, W. Beattie, D. J. Barry, F. W. Mitchell, R. B. Lewis, J. R. B. Bell, E. C. Stimson, R. Orttewell, W. J. Songhurst, G. E. Gregory, J. W. Stevens, F. R. Miller, Alfred Page, L. Danielsson, and T. G. L. Miller.

Also the following Visitors: Bros. Joseph Bliss, P.M. of the Wycombe Lodge No. 1501; W. S. C. Shaw, Lodge of Edinburgh No. 1 (Mary Chapel); H. M. White, J.D. of St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; G. Gilbert, W.M. of Union Waterloo Lodge No. 13; and G. H. Dowsett, of Pythagorean Lodge No. 79.

Two Lodges and fifty-two Brethren were elected to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The sum of ten guineas was voted as a contribution to the Transvaal Masonic Relief Fund.

Attention was drawn by the Secretary to the following exhibits:

A coloured print, entitled "The Mysteries that here are shown are only to a Mason known." The print is a well known one, but not very often met with, is dedicated to the Fraternity by "William Thompson, Hieroglyphus," and published by Robert Sayer & Co. It was reproduced in *facsimile* by Bro. R. Jackson, of Leeds, a year or two ago.

A silver medal struck in honour of Bro. Dr. James Burnes, exhibited by Bro. G. L. Shackles from his collection, in illustration of the paper subsequently read by Bro. R. F. Gould.

Two very thin silver engraved jewels: the one a sun in splendour, the other a plumb the bob of which was also a sun in splendour, date 1814. These belong to the Apollo Lodge, Beccles, Suffolk, and are traditionally supposed by the members of the Lodge to have been the collar jewels of the W.M. and J.W. respectively. As against this supposition is the fact that the Lodge possesses the ordinary jewels of these officers, hall marked of the same date. As each jewel has a ring attached to it, they were evidently suspended somewhere, either to the breast of the officers in question, or perhaps attached to the regulation jewels. Also the old seal of the Lodge, very well cut, and showing the arms of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) as used before the Union in 1813. Also an impression of an engraved plate, with the name of the Lodge in head, and showing a twisted ribbon in the shape of an elipse, with the tools of a F.C. within. Tradition in the Lodge has it that this plate was used to mark the aprons of the Craftsmen, but it would appear more probable that it was the first page of the Lodge Summons. All the above were exhibited by Bro. Hamon le Strange.

An old apron, exhibited by Bro. G. Graveley. It is of white satin, embroidered in coloured silks and spangles, and edged with a narrow silver fringe. On the circular fall is an irradiated Eye; down each side an indented border worked in red, blue and purple; the Two Columns surmounted by globes; a Royal Arch standing on a tessalated pavement of white, red, blue and purple squares; an Ark on the sea within a Rainbow surmounted by a Rod and Serpent; and other usual Masonic Devices. The tradition in the owner's family asserts that the apron originally belonged to the Duke of Wharton, Grand Master in 1723, but the nature of some of the symbols altogether precludes such an early date, although the apron may well date from 1750-60.

A reduced *facsimile* of an inscription in Christchurch, Dublin, 1170-75, to John the Lombard, a most interesting piece of evidence whose value will be more apparent when the exhibitor, Bro. Thomas Drew, President of the Irish Institute of Architects, reads a paper to the Brethren which is now being prepared.

The thanks of the Lodge were conveyed to the several exhibitors.

Letters and telegrams of excuse for non-attendance were read from Bros. T. B. Whytehead, W.M.; E. Conder, jun., S.W.; Admiral Markham, J.D.; E. Macbean, P.M.; W. J. Hughan, and others.

A telegram conveying the Hearty Good Wishes and Congratulations of the Brethren was dispatched to Bro. General Sir Charles Warren at Ladysmith, the first Master of the Lodge.

The SECRETARY read the following paper:



Photo by J. C. Dinham, Torquay. [illegible]

Jno: Lane



IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF

JOHN LANE, P.A.G.D.C.

(1843—1899.)

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.

IT is my very sad duty to draw attention to the fact, that we have been called upon to lament another serious gap which has occurred in our ranks; one of the most regrettable we have yet experienced, and which, owing to the peculiar gifts of our dear Brother, deceased, cannot well be filled. Some of us have tried our hands at similar work to the "Masonic Records, 1717—1894"—Bro. Gould and the writer, in particular—but all of us, as Masonic Students, heartily acknowledge that in the lamented

BRO. JOHN LANE

we have undoubtedly had as a member, and now have lost, the Statistician of the Society. We have received as a Lodge, a Grand Lodge, and a Fraternity immense benefit from the intelligent, persistent and successful researches and amazing compilations of our esteemed friend. What is more, he has practically contributed, once and for all, a complete account, as respects their origin, enumeration, places of meeting, nomenclature and distinctive features, of all the Lodges authorized by the premier Grand Lodge, the three other Grand Lodges and the United Grand Lodge, from early in the eighteenth century to the present time, including those which have left the Jurisdiction of England to form Grand Lodges of their own on the Continent of Europe, the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and other Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. Considerably over 4,000 Lodges have thus been treated to an extent, thoroughness, accuracy and perfect arrangement hitherto unattempted, and assuredly beyond praise for its usefulness, interest, importance, and a value which will increase as the years come and go.

On my coming to reside in Torquay, in 1883, Bro. Lane was then the W.M. of the "Jordan" No. 1402, in which Lodge he was initiated 10th September, 1878; (born in 1843) and scarcely ever missed one of its meetings, from the beginning of his Masonic career to its close on December 30th, 1899. He was very much interested in the Lists of Lodges arranged by me in my "Memorials of the Masonic Union of A.D. 1813," and "Numerical Register of Lodges which formed the United Grand Lodge of England," published in 1874 and 1878 respectively; likewise "The Four Old Lodges, Founders of Modern Freemasonry" (1879) by Bro. R. F. Gould. These works were quite after his own heart, and led him to suggest to me the desirability of compiling on similar lines, a Record of all the Lodges on the Registers of the four Grand Lodges, and the United Grand Lodge, from 1717, and wondered if I thought such a scheme at all practical or feasible. My answer was so emphatic against such a herculean labour being attempted that the matter quite passed from my mind, until a few weeks subsequently he exhibited particulars of a number of Lodges arranged on a system he thought would answer, and declared his intention of attempting the compilation, if I would assist him with the loan of materials and MSS. accumulated by me for an extension of my previous efforts, including the Reports of the Grand Lodge of England for over a century.

Thus was begun "Masonic Records 1717-1886," dedicated by gracious permission to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W. Grand Master; (with supplement in 1887), which was followed by a 2nd edition in 1895, similarly dedicated, but published by the Grand Lodge of England, to whom Bro. Lane presented the copyright, after providing that the expense per copy to subscribers should not be more than one guinea. The Board of General Purposes warmly praised the colossal volume and remarked most truly that "Many years of patient labour and careful research were spent by the compiler in its preparation, and it is perhaps the most useful Masonic Work ever published." The Printer in both instances was Bro. Michael Charles Peck, of Hull, who personally superintended their production, and took the liveliest interest in their progress and completion. It was to him a labour of love, as with the Author. The two volumes are noteworthy for their excellence and accuracy typographically and generally; the number of figures, with such a mass of tables being a most formidable task, as will be evident to anyone familiar with such matters, and Bro. Peck's success may therefore well be termed a triumph.

Naturally the brethren in the Province of Devon were elated with this great achievement by one of their members, and in 1887 (the year of Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee), the R.W. Bro. Lord Ebrington, Prov. G.M., appointed Bro. Lane to the rank of Past Prov. Grand Registrar in appreciation of his vast literary services on behalf of the Craft. Later on (1899), the Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E , &c., Prov. G.M. of Devon, selected him for the office of Prov.J.G.W. which he held to his decease. In the Royal Arch, his exaltation took place in 1880; in 1889 and 1896 he was M.E.Z. of his Mother Chapter, No. 328 Torquay, and in 1899 to his death was serving as First Principal of the newly formed Chapter held under the wing of his Lodge No. 1402, of which he was one of the Founders. His official positions in this degree locally were due to his zealous labours on its behalf. After having served as Prov.G.Reg. in 1890, he also was invested as Prov. Grand J. in 1898.

In 1888 the Grand Lodge of Iowa conferred on him the high rank of Past Senior Grand Warden to mark how warmly his labours were valued in that literary Masonic Centre, and several Lodges in England, noted for their interest in Masonic Literature, elected him as one of their honorary members; followed by a similar compliment from the Veteran Association of Illinois, through its esteemed President, General J. C. Smith, P.G.M. (C.C.).

The honour, however, that Bro. Lane valued the most of all was the rank of P.A.G.D.C. conferred on him by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. the M.W.G.M. The R.W. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, the acting Grand Master, thus referred to the appointment as reported in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge on June 5th, 1895.

> "Brethren, I have to state that the M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to confer on Bro. John Lane, the author of 'Masonic Records' the dignity and rank of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. It will be within the recollection of Grand Lodge that at the Quarterly Communication of the 6th of June last, Grand Lodge unanimously accepted the very generous offer of Bro. Lane to present to it the copyright of a most valuable work known as 'Lane's Masonic Records,' in the production of which he had brought to bear the greatest ability, and had also spent upon it an immense deal of time and labour. The work was pronounced by the late President of the Board of General Purposes as 'simply invaluable,' and the M.W.G.M. in conferring upon Brother Lane the rank I have named, is only giving expression to the feelings entertained towards Bro. Lane by the whole of the Craft."

The Acting Grand Master then invested our Brother with the clothing and jewel of his new rank, *which had been voted him at the last meeting of the Board of General Purposes*, the Jewel bearing the following inscription:

> "Presented to W. Brother John Lane, F.C.A., Past A.G.D.C. by the United Grand Lodge of England, in recognition of his valuable literary services to the Craft, 5th June, 1895,"

and warmly tendered his congratulations to Bro. Lane, expressing at the same time the thanks of the Craft for his labours and handsome gift of the invaluable work.

At the Supreme Grand Chapter on November 6th, 1895, the Grand Honours were completed, by Bro. Lane being invested with the insignia of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, by the acting First Grand Principal.

The second important book by our beloved member was published in 1889 and dedicated to me, one of the reasons for such valued compliment being "as a personal tribute of thanks for his [my] constant assistance and encouragement during many years of Masonic study and investigation." The title is

> "A Handy Book to the study of the Engraved, Printed, and Manuscript Lists of Lodges, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England (*Moderns* and *Ancients*) from 1723 to 1814."

Some 200 pages, in octavo, (400 copies) are literally full of most interesting and curious particulars concerning all sorts and conditions of Lists of Lodges from the earliest known to the blessed Union of December, 1813. There is no other work like it, and the labour involved in its preparation was such, that I feel assured it will long continue without a rival. In looking through the numerous papers left by Bro. Lane, finished and unfinished (many of which contain abundance of materials and compilations respecting English Lodges) I have been literally surprised at his industry and patience in unravelling and arranging the multitudinous details, (wearisome in their monotony, and in which he was so wonderfully

successful), as to the Lodges warranted or rather constituted during the early part of the eighteenth century. Some of these extraordinary compilations I have (as his Masonic Executor) placed in the Library of the Grand Lodge of England, and others I must try to complete for the sake of their gifted compiler, and because of their importance as careful and accurate Tables relative to the origin, progress and special features of old and remarkable Lodges.

The third book is of a lighter and more artistic character, being devoted to "Centenary Warrants and Jewels: comprising an account of all the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, to which Centenary Warrants have been granted, together with Illustrations of all the Special Jewels." The handsome volume (8vo., 200 pp.) was printed by "Bro. Winget, Directory Office, Torquay," and is a very creditable production. It is dedicated to the M.W.G.M. and the members of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and the W.M.'s, Officers and Brethren of the Lodges who had elected Bro. John Lane one of their honorary members. It is, in part, supplemental to my "Masonic Register" of 1878, and is remarkable for the spirited criticisms in respect to the granting of Centenary Warrants to Lodges that were not duly qualified, of which there were several under what may, happily now, be termed the old regime.

His election in 1887 as a member of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, No. 2076, London, put the "Hall Mark" on all his writings, and the compliment thus paid him was accepted by his many friends as the "Blue Ribbon" of the Fraternity. Owing to distance from the Metropolis, and his heavy professional duties as a Chartered Accountant (he had been a F.C.A. from 1882 and also Fellow of other kindred societies) and Secretary of several large companies, Bro. Lane felt constrained to retire from office in our Lodge, much to the regret of all of us; but he bore his full share in providing original contributions to the "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," the chief of which were papers on (1) Masters' Lodges" (1888), (2) "Dumfries Kilwinning MS. No. 4" (1893), (3) "The Early Lodges of Freemasons; their Constitution and Warrants, 1717-1760" (1895), and (4) "Another New List of Lodges, A.D. 1732." I need not now indicate the chief points of interest in these valuable productions, especially the very suggestive and important facts so ably presented and lucidly explained in the first and third of the foregoing, as they have been warmly appreciated by Masonic experts the "wide world over." I should like also to note a valuable article he prepared on "Lodges in America under the English Constitution, 1733-1889," which was published in Division IV. of the "History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders," by the "Fraternity Publishing Company" (*Boston* and *New York*, U.S.A.)

I am sorry to state that a number of papers which Bro. Lane had in preparation are not sufficiently forward to be utilised. Many important contributions were intended for publication by him in due time, as evidenced by careful plans having been laid down for future papers, but "Man proposes —God disposes," so that these must now be laid aside, it being impossible to complete them without knowing the intentions of the author. Fortunately there are other tables and compilations that can be made use of; such as an elaborate Register of the attendance at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of all the Metropolitan Lodges from 1727 to 1748; Copies of Lists of Members of Lodges in the First Minute Book of the Grand Lodge, 1723 and 1725, and also of 1731-2, with full particulars as to the Lodges inserted in all the Engraved, MS. and printed Lists; besides other MS. volumes concerning the Registers of "Modern" and "Ancient" Lodges, with suggestive remarks and notes as concerning removals and erasures.

Bro. Lane was not quite so successful as a lecturer, for in his particular departments of Masonic study, figures played such an important part, or numerous quotations in illustration of his views were such necessary features of his discourses, that he had to read closely whilst lecturing, and hence the lectures really were more suitable as essays and as valuable incentives to renewed researches by those who had the opportunity to carefully peruse his papers. One especially led to considerable discussion and correspondence subsequently, and bears the suggestive title "Some aspects of Early English Freemasonry (*Esoteric*), with special reference to the Signs, Tokens, Words and Obligations." It was delivered before the members of the "Humber Installed Masters' Lodge," No. 2494, Hull, in 1895, and the "Lodge of Research," No. 2429, in Leicester, in 1897, as well as elsewhere. I hope to be able to present the MS. of this lecture to the library of our Lodge (but not for reproduction in any way); and certain notes, in confirmation of the author's opinion thereon.

Bro. Lane was also very fond of archæological studies, and, as a member of the "Devonshire Association for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art," he contributed a paper on "The Court Rolls of the Manor and Borough of Paignton, Devon," which was printed in the *Transactions* for 1884.

I cannot now mention the numerous additional degrees to which Bro. Lane belonged and in which he held high office, neither must I refer to his life, religiously, socially and politically, in all of which he manfully sought to do his duty. He was a never-failing adviser to rich and poor alike who desired to consult him, and it is but stating the simple fact, when I say that no one in Torquay will be more missed as a trusted adviser and friend. The veil too must be closely drawn over his family life as too sacred for me to describe, for it was there he obtained his great happiness and enjoyment, beloved by his wife and family, and therefore is now and will be sincerely lamented as long as their lives last. Personally I have lost my dear friend and companion, the grief caused by the wrench being too keen for description.

The portrait of Bro. Lane is from a photograph by Bro. Dinham, of Torquay, the plate having kindly been lent by Mrs. Lane. It was engraved for the second edition of the *Masonic Records.*

At the conclusion of the paper Bro. R. F. Gould said a few heartfelt words of sympathy appreciative of Bro. Hughan's tribute to our deceased Brother, and a vote of thanks to the writer was heartily passed.

Bro. R. F. Gould, P.G.D., read the following paper:

MASONIC CELEBRITIES:

NO. VIII.—THE CHEVALIER BURNES.

(Provincial Grand Master of the Three Presidencies in India.)

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D.

THE subject of this memoir was the son of James Burnes, a worthy gentleman, sometime Provost of Montrose, and for many years the honoured Master of St. Peter's Lodge in that ancient city. His great-grandfather was the elder brother of William Burnes, the father of Scotland's immortal Bard; and his grandfather was the relative to whom the Poet appealed, and not in vain, for pecuniary assistance when lying on his death-bed.

The sons of the Provost of Montrose were, James born in 1801, Adam in 1802, Alexander in 1805, David in 1806, and Charles in 1812. All five were Freemasons, and four were commissioned officers, three holding appointments in the Indian Army, and one in the Royal Navy.

The first-born was named James, after his father; and the third, Alexander, after whom I know not, but there could have been no better name for one who was destined to do great things in the countries watered by the Indus and bounded by the Caucasian range. He often used to say, in later days, that he found his name a help to him. In Afghanistan he was always known as "Sekunder Burnes," and "Sekunder" (Alexander) has been a great name in that part of the world ever since the great days of the Greek occupation.

These two—the remaining brothers will only be incidentally referred to—arrived in India and were taken on the strength of the Bombay Army, James as a medical officer, and Alexander as a cadet, in October 1821.

Philip William Le Geyt, of the Bombay Civil Service, also reached India and entered upon his duties in the same year, and the next *Brother* whose name will be brought into the narrative, was Ensign (afterwards Lieutenant General Sir) James Outram, whose arrival in the Bombay Presidency and appointment to the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry had taken place at a slightly earlier date, namely in 1819.

At that period (1819) and until some few years after the "Brothers Burnes" and Philip W. Le Geyt had landed in Western India (1821), the only Lodge in the Presidency of Bombay was an English one, No. 361, in the 17th Dragoons.

Six commissioned officers (of other regiments) and one civilian were admitted to the membership of the Lodge in 1821, and in the same year a petition from the seven for a Grand Lodge Warrant was forwarded and recommended by No. 361.

The Benevolent Lodge, No. 746, which met in the first instance at Poona, and afterwards at Bombay, was established (on the above recommendation) in 1822. Among its distinguished members were the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief (one of the Duke of Wellington's favourite brigadiers), 1825; General Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay (author, soldier and diplomatist), 1827; and, at a slightly later period, Lieutenant (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Alexander Burnes.

All the military petitioners for No. 746 were founders of another Lodge, "Orion in the West," which was "installed" in the Bombay Horse Artillery, at Poona, in 1823.

The first civilian, in the person of Mr. Philip William Le Geyt, of the Bombay Civil Service, was initiated in this Lodge on the 19th of July, 1824, and a meeting of the brethren was held at his residence (of which a later example will be given in connection with another Lodge) in 1825.

At this period non-commissioned officers could only be admitted into "Orion" as serving brethren, so a number of them belonging to the Bombay Artillery took advantage of the presence at Poona of the 20th Foot, and were initiated in the "Minden" (an Irish) Lodge, No. 63, attached to that corps. This Lodge, on October 25th, 1825, assisted in laying the foundation stone of a Temple of Masonry, at which ceremony Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief, officiated as Grand Master.

The "civil" element of "Orion" soon after seceded and established Lodge "Hope," No. 818, of which Le Geyt was a founder, in 1826.

The next Lodge to spring into existence was "Perseverance," No. 818, which was established at Bombay in 1827. This, in the inception, was a working-man's Lodge, and four of the founders, including Bro. William Willis (of whom an anecdote has elsewhere been narrated[1]) and other N.C.O.'s of the Bombay Artillery, were initiates of the "Minden Lodge" (Irish) No. 63.

At the above date (1827), Dr. Burnes was not a Freemason, nor did he become one, as we shall presently see, until 1834, but he joined No. 818, and his example was followed by his friend W. H. Le Geyt and his younger brother, Charles Burnes, under circumstances that will be related in their due sequence, after his return to India from furlough in Europe, in 1838.

After meritorious service with the artillery and infantry, Dr. Burnes, in 1824, was appointed Surgeon to the Residency in Cutch, and as a volunteer he accompanied the field force which expelled the Scindians and other freebooters in 1825. Two years later the Ameers of Scinde, between whom and the British Government a very uncordial feeling had long subsisted, unexpectedly solicited his services, sending an envoy to invite him to their capital, where he remained several months, and was only allowed to depart on a promise of his early return.

The doctor wrote a narrative of his *Visit to the Court of Sinde* (comprising *A Sketch of the History of Cutch*), which was published at Edinburgh in 1831, and has gone through many successive editions; being the best account of the country we yet possess.

In October 1833, Dr. Burnes was obliged to leave Cutch on sick certificate, and in the following February he embarked for Europe, travelling by the overland route (at that time attended by some difficulty), and visiting Malta, Sicily, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Geneva and Paris. While at home, among other honours conferred upon him, he was created a Doctor of Laws by the University of Glasgow, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He was also presented at Court by his friend the 9th Earl of Dalhousie—Grand Master of Scotland, 1804-5—who had then returned from the command of the Army in India, and received the honour of Guelphic Knighthood (K.H.), from which he derived the title which was very commonly bestowed upon him, of the "Chevalier Burnes."

The minutes of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose—extracts from which have been kindly furnished me by Bro. D. C. Wills—record, that in February 1834, Bro. Alexander Burnes, of the "Benevolent Lodge," Bombay, received the compliment of honorary membership, and delivered an interesting address.

At a subsequent meeting of the Lodge in August of the same year, Dr. James Burnes, K.H., and two of his brothers, viz., Charles Burnes (afterwards of the Bombay Army), and David Burnes, M.D., of London (who entered the Royal Navy as a Surgeon in 1826, and retired from it in 1835), were enrolled as members, having been "entered, passed and raised" in the course of the evening. At this gathering their venerable father and his five sons were all present, the latter including besides Alexander, Adam Burnes, who had been admitted a member in 1830.

[1] *Military Lodges*, 193.

A brief memoir of Lieutenant (afterwards Sir) Alexander Burnes, has been given in a recent publication.[1] Nearly nine hundred copies of his book of travels (into Bokhara) were sold off in a single day. The Bombay Lieutenant was the lion of the hour. He was complimented by Baron Humboldt, by the Institute of France, and by the Royal Asiatic Society of Paris, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and honours of all kinds were showered upon him. The great traveller was sent for by Louis Philippe, in order that he might confer upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honour with his own hands.

"I am killed with honours and kindness," said the young officer in a letter, "and it is a more painful death than starvation among the Usbeks." In this there was no exaggeration. The magnates of the land were contending for the privilege of a little conversation with "Bokhara Burnes," and as a climax the King—William IV.—commanded his presence, and listened to the story of his travels and the exposition of his views for nearly an hour and a half.

The remaining events in his life are matters of history. On the 2nd of November, 1841, the crisis occurred, of which he had repeatedly warned the Indian Government. The Cabool tragedy opened with the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes (as he had then become), and only finally closed after the annihilation of a force, including camp followers, of between twelve and fifteen thousand men.

Burnes, who occupied a house in the native city, had been apprised of the approaching danger, and urged to take refuge in the cantonments, but believing that he could quell the tumult declined to move, and was in consequence brutally murdered by the Afghan mob, his younger brother Charles, and Lieutenant William Broadfoot his assistant, perishing at the same time.

Of Charles Burnes, the fifth son of the Provost of Montrose, it may be observed, that he was appointed in 1835 a cadet on the Bombay establishment, in recognition of the services of Sir Alexander. At the period of his death he was a lieutenant in the 17th N.I., and having been in bad health he had gone on a visit to his brother when the insurrection took place.

Returning to Dr. James Burnes, we find him on May 7th, 1835, forming one of a deputation from Lodge Canongate Kilwinning (Edinburgh), by whom James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," was received into Masonry, in order that the office of Poet Laureate of the Lodge might be revived, which had been in abeyance since the death of Robert Burns.

In September of the same year, the doctor was elected Proxy Master of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose, and in the following June, at a meeting of "Canongate Kilwinning," No. 2 (of which he had become a joining member in April, 1835), it was carried *nem. con.*,—"That the cordial thanks of this Lodge be tendered to Bro. James Burnes, LL.D., M.D., and F.R.S., for his great and meritorious exertions during the past year in advancing the cause of Masonry in this country, and in this Lodge in particular."[2]

In September, 1836, Dr. Burnes was elected Master of his Mother Lodge, but other and higher honours of the Craft were in store for him, and two months later he was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Western India, retiring on the same date from the chair of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose, No. 154, in which he was succeeded by his next brother, Adam Burnes, who had previously vacated it in his favour.

Shortly afterwards—December 13th—on the occasion of his visit to Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, "Brother Burnes was, amidst the acclamations of the brethren, and while they were at refreshment, made 'an honorary and full member of the Lodge (without payment of the usual fee).'"[3]

On St. John's Day (in Winter) 1836, a splendid Bible was handed to the R.W.M. of No. 154. It bore the following inscription:—"From the R.W. Bro. James Burnes, the third Master in descent of that name and family, of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose, as a token of affection to his brethren."

The gift was suitably acknowledged, and early in January, 1837, the members of St. Peter's Lodge again met for the purpose of presenting the donor with a magnificent snuff-box, beautifully chased, as an expression of their esteem, and to mark their sense of his indefatigable exertions in the cause of Freemasonry. The R.W. Master, Adam Burnes, who presided, was supported by the R.W. Masters of the Montrose Kilwinning, and Incorporated Kilwinning Lodges, in the Warden's chairs—a beautiful illustration of Masonic feeling, and highly complimentary to Dr. Burnes.

In the course of the following month, he was deputed by Lord Ramsay to present to each of the Grand Masters of England and Ireland (the Dukes of Sussex and Leinster) one of the gold medals that were struck in honour of the centenary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

[1] *Military Lodges*, 194, *et seqq.*
[2] Allan Mackenzie (Historian of No. 2), to R.F.G., February 1900.
[3] Lyon, *History of Lodge of Edinburgh*, 341.

In Edinburgh, while making preparations for his return to the East, a splendid entertainment was given him—April 27th, 1837—by the fraternity. The Grand Master, Lord Ramsay, afterwards the 10th Earl and 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (without doubt the greatest statesman that ever occupied the Scottish Masonic throne, and whose speeches in eulogy of the benign influence of Freemasonry have left him unsurpassed as an orator of the Craft[1]) presided, and, in presenting the guest of the evening with a beautiful silver vase, he informed him that the object for which they had met was that he might receive from them a memorial of their regard for him as a gentleman and a Freemason.

The addresses of Dr. Burnes were always models of their kind, and at the Edinburgh Banquet, in the course of an eloquent and dignified reply to the toast of his health, he observed:—

"What feelings, indeed, must be mine if they are not deeply affected by the events of the last three years, brought this evening to such a termination? Scarcely has that period elapsed since I appeared among you a nameless wanderer. So loose had become my ties to my native country that I had quitted India with deep regret, aggravated by a separation from my friends and brother officers there, and heightened by all the doubt and dread which naturally beset a stranger in entering upon a new and untried sphere. What is my situation now? What has been the presiding star over my destiny to which I am to attribute so much unexpected preferment? My friends, it is you who have stimulated my exertions, now so splendidly requited, in the cause of Masonry. Confident in the excellence of that glorious Institution, and experienced in its advantages, I have, with your aid, endeavoured to give a popularity and charm to its character and observances among the higher classes of society, where, perhaps, they had not retained the credit they deserve."

Among the "remarkable occurrences in Masonry," to use a somewhat stock phrase, with which many of my hearers will be familiar, there are none that appear more extraordinary than the absolutely unique position in the Craft attained by Dr. Burnes within less than three years from the date of his initiation at Montrose.

In the annals of the Chivalric Orders for the same period, his name should also be blazoned as the first and foremost of its chiefs. The Society of the Templars he revived from a profound slumber, which had well nigh passed into the sleep that knows no waking, and the few hours of leisure he could command during the closing months of his absence from Bombay, he devoted to a "Memoir of the Order of the Temple," which he left behind him, as a token of remembrance to his many friends, on returning to India in December, 1837.

Early in 1838 a Provincial Grand Lodge (under the Scottish Jurisdiction) was duly constituted for the Western Provinces of British India. At the head of it was Dr. James Burnes. "Captain Alexander Burnes, Envoy to Cabul," was a Grand Warden, and among the other Provincial Grand Officers were distinguished members of the Civil Service, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Lieut.-Colonel Neil Campbell, Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, two past Masters each of (English) Lodges "Orthes" and "Thornton," in the 6th and 40th regiments of Foot respectively, and Lieutenant Charles Burnes, 17th N.I.

The subject of this notice, for some years after his return to the East, would have been best described in ecclesiastical phraseology as a Provincial Grand Master "in *partibus infidelium*," for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry.

Nor, indeed, for reasons which do him the highest credit, was Burnes in any immediate hurry to establish Scottish Lodges in Bombay. He rightly judged that his first duty was to do all in his power to prevent the then subsisting Lodges from falling into decay, and with this aim he joined Lodge Perseverance, under the English Constitution (a fragment of whose early history has already been related) in November, and was elected its Master in December, 1838.

Other joining members of the same Lodge were Lieutenant Charles Burnes, 17th N.I., in January, and Philip William Le Geyt, in February, 1839.

At the Annual Festival of this Lodge on St. John's day (in Winter) 1839, Burnes was re-elected Master, when he delivered an admirable address, and was solicited to accept, as a humble mark of the high estimation in which he was held by the members, a gold badge, or some other token that might be deemed more appropriate.

The sum of one thousand rupees was soon after contributed by members of the Lodge, and it was resolved that the offering should consist of three Masonic silver pillars, representing the three most noble orders of architecture, surmounted by the figures of

[1] See the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1836 and 1837.

Faith, Hope, and Charity, the token "to show the affection of the brethren for their R.W. Master, to mark their deep felt gratitude for his conduct to themselves, and their high sense of his brilliant efforts in the cause of Charity, Friendship, and Love to all men."

The *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, at that time the solitary organ of the English speaking Craft, under the heading of "Bombay, January 1st, 1840," has the following:—

"The present advanced state of Freemasonry here, is entirely to be attributed to the unceasing exertions of that distinguished Mason, Brother Doctor James Burnes. We trust that *the Grand Lodge of England* [italics mine] may be induced to take an early opportunity of acknowledging the claims which this excellent and worthy Mason has upon its consideration."

In the same year (1840) Dr. Burnes paid a visit to Calcutta, and the announcement that he was about to leave Bombay evoked very general regret, notably in what may be called the Military section of the fraternity. At an Emergent Meeting, the Orthes Lodge, No. 445 (under the English Jurisdiction), in the 6th Foot, held at Poona, in June, unanimously resolved, "That the Master and Wardens do communicate to our worthy Brother Dr. James Burnes, K.H., the thanks of this Lodge for his zeal and exertions in the cause of Masonry, and the deep sorrow with which they have learned that the Lodges of Western India must for a time at least be deprived of so distinguished a light in Freemasonry."

On the arrival of the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay in the City of Palaces, it was decided, with genuine hospitality and brotherly alacrity, to celebrate a series of Masonic ovations, to mark how welcome was his arrival among the fraternity in Bengal. It would bo impossible to say which of these entertainments was the most delightful, or at which the eloquence of the distinguished visitor shone with the greatest lustre.

At the banquet given in his honour by the Lodge of Industry and Perseverance, he declared:—"I have devoted my utmost energies to Masonry in India, not only because it draws closer the bonds of social union amongst educated individuals, like ourselves, bringing together in happy intercourse our countrymen of all conditions, who are disposed to walk uprightly, live within compass, and act upon the square, to the incalculable advantage of every respectable portion of European society, but also as a means admirably suited for extending, without awakening religious prejudice, a truer knowledge of the Great Architect of the Universe, and more just notions of their duty to each other, among the natives of this mighty Empire."

The revival of Masonry in India, which had languished in the leading Presidency ever since the departure of the Earl of Moira—first Marquess of Hastings—in 1823, has always been associated with the visit to Calcutta of the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.

A few military brethren in Bengal were, indeed, distinguished for their Masonic zeal at a period slightly anterior to the fraternal invasion of that territory by Dr. Burnes. Two names deserve especial mention, those of Dr. William John Grant, and Major R. C. Macdonald, 49th N.I. To the efforts of these officers must be ascribed the restoration of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in the chair of which the former had just been installed on the arrival of his illustrious *confrère* of Western India at Calcutta in 1840. The latter, a grandson of Flora Macdonald, whom Sir Walter Scott has commemorated in his *Waverley* as Flora M'Ivor, was untiring in his Masonic duties, and at the period of his untimely decease (1841), his name and fame were spread over the whole Indian Empire.

The Addresses of Dr. Burnes to the Calcutta Lodges were in every instance worthy of his high reputation as an Orator of the Craft, and one of them,

"On the Duties of the Masonic Soldier,"

delivered before the brethren of Humility with Fortitude, present No. 229, on the 8th of December, 1840, has lately been reproduced in a publication[1] with which some of those present to-night will be familiar.

Burnes returned to Bombay early in 1841, having been selected for the office of Secretary to the Medical Board. In that year he presided at the St. Andrew's Dinner, but owing to the catastrophe at Cabool in which his brothers lost their lives he remained for some time afterwards in retirement.

We now approach a period of his career when the strange sight was witnessed of the English Masons in Western India deserting their Mother Lodges to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order that they might give their support to Lodges newly constituted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge—Perseverance, of which Burnes himself was (or had been) the Master—under England went over bodily to the enemy and the charge was accepted by Scotland.

[1] *Military Lodges*, 196.


JAMES BURNES, L.L.D. K.H. F.R.S.
Bombay Army
Dedicated to the Founders of the Burnes Medals for the encouragement of Education in India and Scotland

[illegible]

6th Dec [illegible]

To

[illegible] Wor. [illegible]

Right Wor. [illegible]

&c. [illegible]

[illegible]

[The [illegible] of [illegible] "Perseverance," [illegible] Gegt.]

[illegible]

Dear and Worshipful Brethren,

1. I have been [illegible] Masons [illegible] be [illegible] Lodge [illegible] the interests of the [illegible]

2. I do [illegible] Town Hall on Saturday next, the [illegible] you, and to erect [illegible] into a regular [illegible] Brethren [illegible] its officers [illegible]

3. The [illegible] as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year [illegible] to you. I shall be [illegible] new Lodge on St. John's day, which [illegible] at my residence at half past three p.m., where the [illegible] the presence of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western [illegible] for the [illegible]

4. On the evening of Friday [illegible] the new Lodge [illegible] will hold its first meeting for the [illegible] candidates [illegible] of Brother Le Gegt, when it is proposed [illegible] confer the Second Degree on Brother Octave [illegible] Lodge could not [illegible]

[illegible] Sth 19[illegible]

[illegible] 18[illegible]

[illegible] 338 [illegible]

The *English* records of the Lodge have disappeared,[1] so that we really know nothing whatever of the closing history of "Perseverance" under its old Obedience, but from such collateral evidence as we possess, it may be inferred that it could have been on no slight grounds that Dr. Burnes withdrew from the English Craft, and gave his undivided allegiance to the Masonry of his native land.

His refusal to grant Scottish Charters at an earlier date, and the desire he expressed to infuse new life into the existing English Lodges, have been already mentioned, and to quote once more from the same source of authority (reviewing the result of Dr. Burnes' first term of office as W.M.),—"The success of Lodge Perseverance must be gratifying to everyone. It has quadrupled its members, attracted the general consideration of society, and drawn forth a gratifying evidence of goodwill on the part of the government."[2] It seems to me, therefore, having regard to all the known facts of the case, that in his efforts to promote the spread of Masonry in the East, Burnes must have had little or any support from "the power behind the throne" of our English Grand Lodge, if indeed, which is perhaps more probable, he did not sustain a mortifying rebuff. Before and after that time the Lodges and brethren in our Colonies and Dependencies had good reason to complain of the persistent neglect which they experienced from the Grand Lodge of England.[3]

It may also well have been, and the extracts already given from the then leading journal of the Craft, appear to favour the supposition, that the efforts of his friends were unsuccessful in obtaining for the Doctor an English patent as Provincial Grand Master?

But whatever was the cause of the eminent man, whose career I am unfolding, retiring from English Masonry, there is scarcely room for doubt, that he must have been actuated by conscientious motives, and with the predominant wish to more generally diffuse the principles of the Society in the East.

Although the records of Lodge "Perseverance," Bombay, while under the English banner, have disappeared, those of its Scottish successor are still happily intact. From the latter I derive the following:—

"Bombay, 6th December, 1842.

To

Rt: Wor: Brother James Burnes, K.H.,
Provincial Grand Master of Western India.

Right Worshipful Sir and Brother,

We, the undersigned Masons, unconnected with any Masonic Lodge, being desirous of disseminating the principles of the Craft under your control, do respectfully request, that you will be pleased to form us into a Lodge, and grant us a Warrant empowering us to work as Masons under the name and style of Lodge "Perseverance."

We remain" etc.

[The names of thirty-two brethren are appended to the above letter, twenty-three of which appear in the Grand Lodge Register, on the roll of *English*—or original—Lodge "Perseverance," at Bombay. The first signature to the petition is that of "P. W. Le Geyt"]

"Bombay, 6th December, 1842.

Dear and Worshipful Brethren,

I have been favoured with your application of this date, requesting that, as a body of Masons unconnected with any Lodge, you may be, by me, incorporated into a Lodge, to be denominated Lodge Perseverance; and having perfect confidence in you, and a due regard for the interests of the Craft, I have resolved forthwith to give full effect to your request.

2. I do therefore require and authorise you to assemble at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., when I shall be prepared to receive you, and to erect you into a regular Lodge of which the undermentioned Brethren will be nominated interim officers to carry on the duties until St. John's day ∴ ∴

3. The Brother whom I mean to propose for your acceptance as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, is Brother Harry J. Barr, and if this proposal be agreeable to you, I shall be prepared to install him and four other officers, as well as to consecrate your new Lodge on St. John's day, when I request the favour of your assembling at my residence at half-past three p.m., where the ceremonial will be performed in the presence of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, to be then and there convoked for the purpose.

4. On the evening of Friday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m., the new Lodge Perserverance will hold its first meeting for the reception of the candidates at the apartments, in the Fort, of Brother Le Geyt, when it is proposed, with the concurrence of the Brethren to confer the Second Degree on Brother Outram. The Lodge could not commence its opera-

[1] J. M. Shields to R. F. G., February 8th, 1900.
[2] *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1840.
[3] *History of Freemasonry*, III., 331, 466; Robertson, *History of Freemasonry in Canada, passim.*

tions with a more distinguished candidate, and I entreat the presence of all the Brethren on this occasion .·. .·.

[Signed] James Burnes, P.G.M."

[Addressed to P.W. Le Geyt and other petitioners.]

For a copy of the foregoing correspondence I am indebted to Bro. H. Sadler, who received it from Bro. I. M. Shields, and the latter has since kindly set on foot further inquiries respecting the fourth paragraph of the doctor's letter, about which there is some confusion.

Without doubt, however, the "distinguished candidate" referred to by the Provincial Grand Master was Major (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir James) Outram, to whom a public dinner had been given in the previous month—November 5th, 1842—by the Military Society at Sakhar, on the occasion of his departure from Scinde. At this nearly one hundred officers of the three Presidencies were present; and among them Sir Charles James Napier, who, as Chairman, spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have told you that there are only to be two toasts drunk this evening; one, that of a lady (the Queen) you have already responded to, the other shall be for a gentleman. But before I proceed any further, I must tell you a story. In the fourteenth century there was in the French Army a Knight renowned for deeds of gallantry in war, and wisdom in council; indeed, so deservedly famous was he, that by general acclamation he was called the Knight *sans peure et sans reproche*. The name of this Knight, you may all know, was the Chevalier Bayard. Gentlemen, I give you the 'Bayard of India, *sans peure et sans reproche*, Major James Outram, of the Bombay Army.'"[1]

Outram then proceeded to Bombay on his homeward journey, but on the 12th of December was ordered to return to Scinde, for which part of India he embarked in the "Semiramis," on the 16th of the same month[2]—the date on which he was to have been passed to the second degree, "at the apartments, in the Fort, of Brother Le Geyt."

I learn, moreover, from my friend and fellow student, the Grand Secretary of Scotland, that while the first working warrants issued by Dr. Burnes under his commission were granted in 1842, this was not reported to the Grand Lodge until 1847, when information was received of the erection under Dr. Burnes' Warrants of two Lodges in India, namely "Hope, Karachi, Scinde," on the 25th of April, and "Perseverance, Bombay," on the 27th (and *not* on the 16th) of December, 1842.

"The first return of intrants from Lodge Perseverance, Bombay, is dated in 1847, and the name of James Outram is not among those sent."[3]

The idea, therefore, that the "Bayard of India" was either a member of, or received a degree in, Lodge Perseverance, Bombay, must be dismissed as chimerical; though of the fact that he was at least a Freemason, in December, 1842, and a candidate for advancement in the Craft "at the apartments of Brother Le Geyt," equally the personal friend of Dr. Burnes and himself, there would seem to be no room for doubt.

The grandson of the General—the Rev. James Outram, Vicar of St. Peter's Ipswich, in reply to my inquiries, after conferring with his father, the present baronet, and the Dowager Lady Outram, writes[4]:—"Neither of them has any recollection of Sir James having any connection with Freemasonry. My grandmother is of opinion that he would certainly have made her acquainted with the fact if he had been, and that he never did so. If, as is to be supposed from your note, *re* December 16th, 1842, he was initiated, Lady Outram imagines it must have been before his marriage in 1835."

From the published *Biography*[5] of the General, I glean the fact that in December, 1842, Mrs. (now the Dowager Lady) Outram, was in Europe, which will explain how it was that the passing intention of her husband to rejoin the Masonic fold failed to fall under her personal observation. But in the surmise that Sir James must have become a member of the Craft before his marriage in 1835, I fully concur, and consider it highly probable that like Sir Alexander Burnes, he was initiated in the Benevolent Lodge No. 746, Bombay. The latter officer wrote to a correspondent:—"In 1828 they raised me to be Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, and transferred me to the headquarters at Bombay. There I met Sir John Malcolm."

Generals the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief, and Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of the Presidency, joined the Benevolent Lodge, the former in 1825 and the latter in 1827. The records have wholly disappeared, and the latest entry relating to No. 746, in the Grand Lodge Register, is dated October 16th, 1828.

[1] Sir F. J. Goldsmid, *James Outram, a Biography*, I, 292.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] D. Murray Lyon to R. F. Gould, September 5th, 1899.
[4] January 5th, 1900.
[5] Goldsmid, I, 296.

The admission of Alexander Burnes, *whom from his own statement alone*, we know to have been a member, must therefore have occurred at a slightly later period, and among the other initiates whose names are similarly unrecorded in any official document, James Outram, who equally with Burnes enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the Governor of the Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, may be entitled to a place.

Outram's career (after the mutiny) as military member of the Supreme Government of India, extended from May, 1858, till July, 1860. He and Lady Outram shared a good house at Garden Reach (Calcutta) with his old friend Mr. Le Geyt of the Bombay Civil Service.[1]

Le Geyt, also a member of the Supreme Government of India, joined Star in the East No. 67, Calcutta, in 1855; and Bro. H. D. Sandeman (who was present) informs me that he was installed as Master of the Lodge on January 13th, 1858.

The next prominent appearance of Dr. James Burnes was on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in January, 1843, which ceremony created a great sensation and led to the formation of a Lodge for the purpose of receiving into Masonry, under certain qualifications, the native gentlemen of India.

This Lodge, "Rising Star of Western India," was established, with Burnes as the first Master, in December, 1843, and at the first regular meeting there were two initiations, one candidate being a Parsee and the other a Mahommedan—both of them ranking among the most highly cultured of their own people—the first named being an F.R.S. and man of science. In the following July, there were present in Lodge nine native brethren, three of whom were followers of Zoroaster, two of Confucius, and four of Mahomet, but all assembled in brotherly love with the followers of Christ to worship the Masons' God.

Eight of these native brethren were initiates of the Lodge, and the ninth, Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, an affiliate from the Grand Orient of France, was the first Parsee Mason ever invested with the insignia of the Fraternity.

At the first anniversary meeting of Lodge "Rising Star," in December, 1844, Dr. Burnes was unanimously re-elected Master, and it was resolved that in order to commemorate his act in throwing open the portals of Freemasonry to the natives of India, a medal should be struck, which it was hoped would "render his name resplendent throughout the East."

The consecration of Lodge St. Andrew's in the East, at Poona, took place in the same year. Dr. Burnes presided, and among those present were "several highly respectable non-commissioned officers," whom he appears to have particularly addressed in the following passage of his address:—"Not more wonderful, perhaps, is that annihilation of all strife, and the substitution in its stead of a kindred sympathy, which Masonry enforces amongst those whose creeds, customs, climes and languages, are essentially discordant, than is that beautiful application of our system here exemplified, by which the iron chain of one of the strongest bonds that restrain man is deprived, not indeed of its strength, but of its weight, and under whose genial influence the military superior and his more humble, though no less exemplary follower, mingle together in fraternal communion on the broad footing of a moral level, alike gratifying to both, but which can be misunderstood by neither, since all enlightened men know that, as in the Lodge so in the world, gradations must inevitably exist, and that Masonry ever upholds legitimate authority, and represses inordinate pretensions; and teaching every man his place and duties within his sphere, is equally the enemy of tyranny on the one hand and insubordination on the other."

The Brethren of St. Andrew's in the East presented Dr. Burnes with a Knight's Cross of the Guelphic Order, enriched with brilliants, as a mark of their esteem; and the Prov.G.M. in return, asked them to accept a Bible as a token of his love. The sacred volume is, I believe, still carefully cherished by the Lodge, and certainly was, when I enjoyed the privilege of being a member of it, in 1859.

In 1845, Dr. Burnes established a new Order—"The Brotherhood of the Olive Branch of the East," consisting of three classes, Novice, Companion and Officer. From the reputation of its founder it was received with much enthusiasm by Indian Freemasons. But it never took root, and in the expectation that "if the standard of such a Brotherhood was raised, Bombay would be the centre of a movement which for purposes of charity and enlightenment, could not fail to influence the remotest corners of the earth," the disappointment of the originator was complete.

In January 1846, he presided at a great Masonic Festival, held in Bombay, and in proposing the health of the Commander-in-Chief, spoke of him as having been brought up at the feet, as it were, of the most distinguished Mason—Francis Rawden, Earl of Moira and first Marquess of Hastings—that had existed in their times.

[1] Goldsmid, II, 364, *ut supra*.

General Sir F. M'Mahon, after an eloquent reply, spoke as follows:—"Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—I beg leave to propose that we should pay due homage to the memory of a great Statesman, a great General, and a great Mason; I allude to the late Marquess of Hastings, whose virtues and talents gained for him the exalted reputation which he bore throughout India and over all Europe. I may say of this distinguished nobleman that he was the scholar of the camp, the patriot, the benefactor of the poor, and one of the brightest ornaments of his country."

Another Military brother present, Colonel (afterwards General Sir John Lysaght) Pennefather, 22nd Foot, returned thanks for the visitors.

In July of the same year, Dr. Burnes was promoted to be Superintending Surgeon, and a service of plate was voted to him by his brother officers.

A month later his Indian jurisdiction was extended, and a commission granted to him as "Provincial Grand Master of the Three Presidencies in India (including Aden)." It is stated by Laurie[1] whose mistake has been copied and re-copied by later writers, that he was invested with the title of "Grand Master of Scottish Free-Masons in India," but an examination of the actual records of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which has been kindly made by my valued friend Bro. William Officer, has definitely settled what the terms were in which the Provincial patent previously held by the doctor, was enlarged.

In 1849, his colleagues on the Medical Board (to which he had been promoted in the previous year) intimated to the local government their deep regret that ill health was about to deprive the Army Medical Service of an officer who had been "so long its pride and ornament."

An invitation to meet the brethren at a general festival prior to his departure, Dr. Burnes was obliged to decline, but among the valedictory honours that were proposed, there was one which he accepted with the utmost gratification. It was a proposal by the Lodges to strike medals for the encouragement of learning and good conduct in the Grant Medical College, the Byculla Schools, and the Academy at Montrose, where his own education had taken place.

Burnes left Bombay in December, 1849, and was accompanied to the place of embarkation "by troops of friends and admirers and nearly every Mason on the island."

The Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under the date of May 6th, 1850, record the following:—

"A letter from Bro. Dr. James Burnes, to the Grand Secretary, dated London, 27th April, 1850, intimating his return from India and his resignation of the office of Provincial Grand Master of India, was submitted. Bro. Dr. Burnes' resignation was accepted and the thanks of the Grand Lodge voted to him for his able and zealous services in the East. Bro. Burnes' suggestion of a successor for *Western India* was given effect to and Bro. Philip William Le Geyt of the Bombay Civil Service was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Western India."[2]

In 1851 Dr. Burnes published a little work, being a series of "Notes on his Name and Family." There is a crest on the title-page which he obtained from the Herald's office, in commemoration of the devotion to their country shown by his two brothers. Out of a mural crown—the rim inscribed *Cábool*—a demi-eagle is displayed transfixed by a javelin; and round the whole is the appropriate motto:—Ob Patriam Vulnera Passi.

At the time these "Notes" were penned, the writer had three sons, a lieutenant in the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, an ensign in the 33rd Madras N.I., and a midshipman in the Indian Navy, respectively. The death of his eldest son, the lieutenant, occasioned by a noble act of self-devotion during the Indian Mutiny, brought him no common sorrow. It is probable that all three were Freemasons, though the evidence at my disposal only points with certainty to the admission of the youngest son, H. W. H. Burnes of the Indian Navy, who was "entered, passed, and raised" on the 15th of September, 1855, in the same Mother Lodge—St. Peter's, Montrose—which had already welcomed so many of his name and family.

In addition to being an able writer, Dr. Burnes was an eloquent and impressive speaker. Fond of company, in which he was always the favourite, and where he eminently shone, he was the Chairman most generally selected to preside at public meetings, not only of the Masonic fraternity, but whenever entertainments were given in Western India either to distinguished strangers or members of the community. His address, on the occasion of a public dinner being given at Bombay to Sir Henry Pottinger when returning from China, was so much admired as to be reprinted in all the leading journals of Europe. Later still, at an influential meeting, held in March, 1861, long after his retirement from active service, and only shortly before his death, to do honour to that distinguished soldier and statesman,

[1] *History of Grand Lodge of Scotland*, 395.
[2] William Officer to R. F. G., February 12th, 1900.

Sir James Outram, the speech of Dr. Burnes—in the course of which he observed that he had passed the best days of his life in the same public service with, and in daily observation of, the guest of the evening—was adjudged by common consent, to have borne the most eloquent testimony to the splendid career of the Bayard of the East.

There seemed every prospect of the doctor attaining a green old age, but he sickened and died after a brief illness, at Manchester on the 19th September, 1862. It has been said, and the statement remains unchallenged, that at the period of his decease he was without an enemy, and with scarcely an acquaintance who was not also an admirer and a friend.

ADDENDUM.—I have not mentioned in the body of my paper that Dr. William John Grant, Provincial Grand Master of Bengal (1840), like his *confrère* of Bombay, the "Chevalier Burnes," was an army surgeon. Of the same military and medical status was Terence Gahagan, a third Provincial Grand Master of earlier date, through whose energy and zeal, after the war in the Carnatic, Masonry was prevented from sinking into a second lethargy on the Coast of Coromandel. Other medical brethren who served with armies in the field, were Zibra M. Phillips and Robert Kerr, whose services to the Craft, in positions of high authority, are fully narrated by Past Grand Master Ross Robertson in his admirable "History of Canadian Masonry." (See also "The Medical Profession and Freemasonry," *A.Q.C.*, VIII., 143-171.)—R. F. GOULD.

Bro. PURDON CLARKE, in asking for comments on the paper just read, said that one of the most interesting points for him was the evidence of the large-mindedness of Dr. Burnes in providing facilities for the admission of worthy men of the eastern races to our mysteries. He thought the remarkable career, Masonic and otherwise, of our distinguished Brother had been placed before the Lodge in a very clear, concise and admirable manner which would well deserve the vote of thanks which it was now his pleasure to propose.

Bro. KLEIN seconded the vote of thanks with a few words of appreciation.

Bro. SHACKLES thought that few more valuable papers were ever read before our Lodge than the series of biographies which had issued from the pen of Bro. Gould, of which this was the eighth. Some brethren were perhaps less partial to biography than he was himself, holding as he did that every good biography contained *ex necessitate* much valuable general information, to which was superadded the charm of tracing an individual through various phases of his career. It was the personal element which invariably lent piquancy to history, and without the biographical details which almost always cropped up in our papers, no matter what was the main subject of research, the flavour of our *Transactions* would be perceptibly flatter. He wished to make an appeal to the brethren, perhaps one of them could help him. The Byculla medal mentioned in the paper had hitherto escaped all efforts on his part to acquire it, or even to obtain sight of one. Not only did its absence cause a gap in his own cherished collection, but the Lodge was now engaged in bringing out a book on British Masonic Medals, and it would be a great pity if we were unable to figure the Byculla medal with the others. Possibly some of the brethren connected with India might be able to obtain one, or at least the loan of one for a few weeks.

Bro. C. H. MALDEN thought that the chief reason of the decay of English Masonry in India at one time, and the rise of Scottish, was due to the fact that the Indian brethren found it at that period almost impossible to get their wants, letters, petitions, and other communications attended to by the authorities at home.

Bro. J. R. B. BELL pointed out that at that time, before the Overland Route was in working order and ships went to India round the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay was the least easily reached of the Presidencies. Calculating by the number of days required to reach it, and not by the miles in direct line, it was a long way further off from England than Madras or Calcutta. The position had now been reversed, but the plea might perhaps be urged in extenuation of any apparent neglect on the part of the central authorities.

The vote of thanks to Bro. Gould for his interesting paper was then heartily concurred in.

PRINCE HALL'S LETTER BOOK.

BY WM. H. UPTON, P.G.M., WASHINGTON.

Local Secretary for Washington.

ANY unpublished document more than a century old, having any relation to Masonry, can hardly be wholly without interest to the student of our institution; and this seems to me especially true of a document relating to a subject which gives promise of being a cause of more or less discord within the Craft until the views in regard to it now entertained by the vast majority of American Masons are entirely changed. Hence I deem it worth while to report that one of the results of the interest in the subject of Masonry among the negroes of America excited by the declarations of the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1898 and 1899, practically recognizing the legitimacy of that Masonry from an historical standpoint, has been the unearthing of three manuscripts, of considerable antiquity, which shed some additional light on Negro Masonry, and which it is the purpose of this paper to attempt to describe with sufficient fulness to preserve their more important contents in the not improbable event that the originals again became lost.

These three documents may be designated as (1) Minutes of African Lodge, Boston, 1779—1787; (2) Prince Hall's Letter Book; and (3) Minute Book of African Lodge, Philadelphia, 1797—1800. They were found, with a number of the old records of Celestial Lodge—to be mentioned hereafter,—in May, 1899, in the possession of members of the John T. Hilton Lodge of Lynn, Massachusetts, a constituent of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge. No question exists as to their genuineness. A word in regard to Prince Hall and his sodality may be almost essential to make what follows intelligible to readers to whom Negro Masonry is a new subject.

PRINCE HALL.

Prince Hall was a negro, residing during the latter half of his life at Boston, Massachusetts. His birthplace is unknown. Negro Masons in Maryland have claimed him—on what authority, if any, I know not—as a son of that colony; and a single word in one of his own letters (No. 21, below) might lead some to look to England for his nativity. The date of his birth is equally uncertain,—1738, 1742 and 1748 having all been mentioned as the year. Of these, the earliest seems the best authenticated, although John D. Caldwell, (white) Grand Secretary of Ohio, appears to cite W. S. Gardner, (white) P.G.M. of Massachusetts, as fixing the date as November 9th, 1742. He died December 7th, 1807.

He and fourteen other negroes were initiated, May 6th, 1775, in an army Lodge attached to one of the British regiments under General Gage, stationed in or near Boston. Hall served in the American army during the war for independence, which began just before his initiation; but his mother Lodge, in the army of the enemy, exemplified the catholicity of Masonry by issuing to their black brethren—in accordance with a not unusual practice of that day[1]—a permit to meet as a Lodge, but with very limited powers (see item 2 below). Under this permit, Hall and his followers met—but conferred no degrees—from 1776 until 1787. In the latter year they were regularly organized as African Lodge No. 459, under a warrant granted them by the Grand Master of England ("Moderns") in 1784, but not received until 1787. As we shall presently see, a Lodge was organized in Philadelphia in 1797 by negroes who had been initiated in England and Ireland. A third negro Lodge was subsequently formed in Providence, Rhode Island—in accordance with an old usage, the validity of which had then but recently been affirmed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland[2]—for the accommodation of members of No. 459 who resided there; and in 1808

[1] Examples of that practice are given by numerous writers:—By Gould in chapter xxx. of his *History* (American edition iv., 217), and in *A.Q.C.* v., 242; by McClenachan, *History of Freemasonry in New York*, i., 152; by Speth, *A.Q.C.*, xii., 6; by Hughan in the *Freemason* of September 7th, 1889. All these are collected in "A Critical Examination of Objections to the Legitimacy of the Masonry Existing among the Negroes of America," by the present writer, printed as a part of the Report on Correspondence in Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Washington, 1899.

[2] In 1794 the Grand Lodge of Scotland admitted the right of Journeyman Lodge No. 8 "to grant dispensations to open a Lodge at any place where a number of their brethren were stationed, particularly if the Master himself were present."—*A.Q.C.*, i., 14. It is not likely that knowledge of this decision—so much to his advantage—would fail to reach so inquisitive a Mason as Prince Hall, through his friends in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston,—a body which retained its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland in defiance of the Grand Lodge of Massachusets, formed in 1792.

these three formed the African Grand Lodge, a body which in 1847 changed its name to Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. From these sources the light of Masonry gradually spread among the negroes, until now they have Lodges and Grand Lodges in most of the States, and in Canada and Liberia. African Lodge No. 459 continued to work until at least as late as 1846[1]; and I am credibly informed that the present Celestial Lodge, Boston, is really Lodge 459 under another name, and that but one brother who belonged to the Lodge before the change of names still survives, John J. Smith, an aged resident of Jamaica Plain. Why or when the change was made, I have not learned.

Before proceeding to describe the three documents, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness for almost all the material for this paper to W. Bro. Frederic S. Monroe, Master of Union Lodge, New Bedford, Mass., Committee on Correspondence of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, and one of the best informed and most accurate of New England Masons.

MINUTES OF AFRICAN LODGE, BOSTON.

As this is the most ancient of our three documents, it might be expected to be the most interesting.. I regret to say it is not, and I fear it is of little value. It consists of a few tattered sheets of paper, upon which are written rough minutes of African Lodge from 1779 to 1787. They do not appear to be pages from a minute book, but rather, rough notes from which the minutes were to be written up, taken down upon scraps torn for that purpose from an old blank book. They are not the records described by Bro. Jacob Norton, some years ago, as examined by him. The ink is badly faded, the writing very poor and largely undecipherable, and the matters noted of very little interest,—often being no more than that the Lodge met at the date named. The following are samples of some of the more complete entries:

"Boston, November 13. 1787

"The Lodge No. 459 has met, where the business was carried on according to the Constitution, where the new members is expected of James Hicks, Prince Clary, Geo. Miller, Joseph Hicks"

"Boston, Decembr 13, 1787

"A list of the bretheren that has paid towards the feast of St. John's Day
Mr. Sanderson 4 shillings each brother is to pay
Br. Middleton 4"

Then follow fourteen other names, without prefixes, with "3" opposite one of them, and "4" opposite each of the others. Among them are Hicks and Gregory, and Sanderson again; but Hall, Forbes, Spooner, Prince, and others with whom we shall become familiar, are not on the list. Opposite the names, is written:

	D	S	
"Paid for the R. . .	10	3	
Cooking them	10	3	11"

PRINCE HALL'S LETTER BOOK.

Our second document is of much greater interest. It is a record book of about 300 foolscap pages, pasteboard bound, covered with sheepskin, and lettered on the outside, "Prince Hall's Sermons, 1787." It is nearly filled with matter of which I shall attempt to give a digest below, written throughout in the handwriting of Prince Hall. As a rule it is quite legible: on a number of pages the ink is nearly bleached out, while on others it is as black as when first written. The spelling is often phonetic, the capitalization that of the last century; and of punctuation or paragraphing there is practically none. I have seen no advantage in retaining these peculiarities in the extracts quoted below, save in a few instances. I have indicated by a dotted line (. . .) illegible letters and have placed within square brackets all words not found in the original. The volume is badly smoked and water-stained, probably indicating that it went through the fire which destroyed the temple and some of the records of Prince Hall Grand Lodge in 1869,[2] at which time Grand Master

[1] This was formerly doubted, and will still be denied by controversialists. But the evidence produced by Jacob Norton would seem to be conclusive. Most of it is printed in Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Ohio (white), 1876, p. 117. Additional evidence also exists.

[2] "About four weeks ago I met J. T. Heard, and I asked him whether he remembered having seen the African Lodge Records in 1869, and also whether he remembered asking me to furnish him with a synopsis of the said records, and whether these records did not cover the period of the alleged dormancy of the Lodge? He said that he saw the records, that they were very badly written, and that Hayden gave him a synopsis of them. When I told him that the records were burnt in 1869, he said, 'I am sorry I gave that

Kendall saved the ancient warrant of African Lodge—of which much more, presently,—at the risk of his life. That Grand Lodge possessing no fire-proof vault, the volume was probably passed from one Grand Secretary to another until it found its way into John T. Hilton Lodge. I will now give an epitome of its contents, arranged chronologically and numbered for the sake of convenience, with occasional comments but avoiding remarks of a controversial nature as far as possible.

(1) "A paragraph inserted in the Boston paper, viz. Draper and Folsom of Monday, December 31, 1782.

"On Friday, last, 27th, the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, was celebrated by St. Black's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, who went in procession preceded by a band of music, dressed in their aprons and jewels from Brother G . . . pions up State Street and thro Cornhill to the House of the Right Worshipful Grand Master in Water Street, where an elegant and splendid entertainment was given upon the occasion.

"The Master's answer to the above sketch:

"Mr. Willis.

"Sir: Observing a sketch in Monday's paper painted by Mess. Draper and Folsom, relative to the celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist by the African Lodge, the Master of said Lodge being possessed of a charitable disposition to all mankind, does therefore hope the publisher of the said sketch meant to give a candid description of the procession &c. Therefore with due submission to the public, our title is not St. Black's Lodge; neither do we aspire after high titles. But our only desire is that the Great Architect of the Universe would diffuse in our hearts the true spirit of Masonry, which is love to God and universal love to all mankind. These I humbly conceive to be the two grand pillars of Masonry. Instead of a splendid entertainment, we had an agreeable one in brotherly love.

"With humble submission to the above publishers and the public, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your humble servant

Prince Hall
Master of African Lodge No 1,
Dedicated to St. John."

This was before the warrant was granted, and while the Lodge was meeting under the "Permit" mentioned in the letter following:

(2) *Prince Hall to William Moody*, of London. Dated March 2nd, 1784.

Addressed to "Mr. Moody." "Most Worshipful Sir." Thanks him and "the Wardens and Rest of the Brethren of your Lodge" for "kindness to my Brethren when in a strange land." "Dear Brother we hope that you will not receive no Brother of our Lodge without his warrant, and signed in manner and form as B'Recd."

African Lodge, under Dispensation.

"Dear Brother I would inform you that this Lodge hath been founded almost eight years and we have had only a Permit to Walk on St. John's Day and to Bury our Dead in manner and form. We have had no opportunity to apply for a Warrant before now, though we have been importuned to send to France for one, yet we thought it best to send to the Fountain from whence we received the Light, for a Warrant: and now Dear Br. we must make you our advocate at the Grand Lodge, hoping you will be so good (in our name and Stead) to Lay this Before the Royal Grand Master and the Grand Wardens and the rest of the Grand Lodge, who we hope will not deny us nor treat us Beneath the rest of our fellowmen, although Poor yet Sincere Brethren of the Craft."

The letter is printed in full, with some slight errors, in my "Critical Examination" and elsewhere. Its date, which has been printed sometimes as "March 1," "March 6," and "March 7," is "Boston, March 2, 1784." Caldwell supposed it was addressed to the Grand

synopsis back to Hayden.'" *Jacob Norton to Caldwell* [October, 1876]; Proceedings (white) Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1876, p. 118.

Hayden was Grand Master or P.G.M. of Prince Hall Grand Lodge. Heard, P.G.M. of the (white) Grand Lodge of Massachusets, was chairman of that committee which, in 1869, refused to pass on the merits of the petition of Lewis Hayden and others, which asked for recognition of their "equal Masonic manhood by whatever means the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge may suggest."—Proceedings (white) Grand Lodge of Massachusets, 1869, 184, *et seq.*; Critical Examination (*ut supra*), § 80.

Secretary; and the Massachusetts writers (white) say it accompanied the petition for a warrant. The "Permit" mentioned, or as we should now say "dispensation," was doubtless from the military Lodge in which these brethren had been initiated, and restricted their powers. The word "B'Recd" is plainly written. I have taken it for an error for "D'Recd" = "directed"—thinking it likely that Moody, when aiding some of these brethren when stranded in London, had told them that they ought to have diplomas or certificates, properly signed, and had "directed" them how to sign; but a more capable brother suggests to read, "Brother Received." Some account of Moody's Lodge connection is given under Nos. 6 and 11 below.

(3) *Prince Spooner to Hall.* London, April 8th, 1784 [*recte* 1785.]
Calls attention to the fact that the warrant for African Lodge was lying in the Grand Secretary's office. "Brother Gregory hath been for the charter of our Lodge" but had not taken it away. *Warrant granted.*
The writer thinks "it will be a discredit to us," if they fail to pay the fees and take it away.

Spooner was at the time a member of African Lodge. The warrant issued, by the premier Grand Lodge of the world, to Prince Hall and others as "African Lodge No. 459," bears date 20th September, 1784, and is in the possession of Prince Hall Grand Lodge. It has been often printed.

(4) *Hall to Spooner.* Not dated.
Regrets delay in taking out warrant; would have sent the money before, if written to. "But as I knew there were on the spot three brothers, I had not the least thought but that they would have paid for it." Has sent by Mr. Hartfield £6 - 0 - 8, which "with your one part, will pay for the whole charges of the charter." The Lodge send their hearty thanks to Mr. Moody.

(5) *Hall to* —— [evidently H.R.H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master.] Dated, "—— 12th, 1785."
Thanks him for granting the warrant, and declares that that act will make manifest, not only "to us, but to the whole world that the true spirit of Masonry hath its foundation from the spirit of our ever blessed Grand Master Jesus Christ, who though he is styled King of Kings and Lord of Lords, yet is not ashamed to call and to own the meanest (whom men call mean), if sincere, his beloved brethren of the Fraternity." "I shall in all my lectures endeavor to advance the things as, by the blessing of God, may redound to the honour of the Craft, and also use that discipline in the Lodge as shall make the guilty tremble, and at the same time establish the true honest brother."

(6) *Moody to "The Right Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the African Lodge, Boston, New England."* June 21st, 1785.
Written in the third person, quite formally, not to say stiffly, requesting them to take up the "constitution" before November, he having obtained it for them "in consequence of a letter from the above Lodge, signed by the then Master, Prince Hall, and the rest of the officers." "The expense is 5 guineas and a half. Viz. 4 for the constitution, 1 for the enrollment in the list of Lodges, and one half for the under Secretary."[1]
Signed, "William Moody, No. 4 Hanway Street, near Oxford Street, near Soho, "Brotherly Love Lodge."

Brotherly Love Lodge appears on the Lists, 1781—1791, as No. "55 Lodge of Brotherly Love, King's Head Tav. Holborn," which Gould ("The Four Old Lodges," 69) appears to identify with the Lodge given on Cole's engraved List of 1770 as "71 The Star, Coleman St.," constituted "Dec. 21, 1736."

(7) *Hall to Moody.* August 12th, 1785.
Acknowledges receipt of No. 6, "by the hands of Captain Washington;" thanks him warmly for getting the "constitution;" regrets Gregory's negligence; explains that Gregory had agreed to attend to it, "and so made ourselves easy" until Spooner notified them o the neglect; "Immediately I called the Lodge together and collected twenty dollars, and Captain Scott was to sail soon, I had not time to get but a few together and [was] obliged to send only . . . . . with order for our Brother Spooner to pay whatever

[1] This demonstrates that a surmise made by me in a footnote at p. 115 of the Critical Examination was erroneous.

more might be due to the Secretary. But as he has come away before Captain Scott arrived," asks Moody to send the warrant and promises to remit "if Mr. Hatfield doth not pay you."

Signed, "Prince Hall,
"Master of the African Lodge
"at the Golden Fleece in Water Street, Boston."

Spooner, Gregory and others were probably mariners, sailing back and forth between Boston and London. In his Correspondence Report for 1873, Lewis Hayden printed a letter from Hall to Moody, of this same date, relating to the same subject and of the same general import; but evidently not a version of this letter.

A Lodge as Soldiers.

(8) November 26th, 1786. *Memorial* to His Excellency James Bowdoin, [Governor of Massachusetts.]
Offering the services of the members of African Lodge as a military force to aid in suppressing insurrection growing out of the Shay Rebellion.

"Shay's Rebellion" is a well known incident in American history.

(9) *Hall to Moody.* December 16th, 1786.
States that Capt Scott will advance the money "sent by me in his ship two years ago by his stewrd Hartfield" and anything more that might be necessary, and asks Moody to explain the matter to the Grand Lodge. "Sir, I would be glad if you would procure me the last constitution and the Mason's Mmoneke."

Mnemonics

"Last constitution," I take to mean the last edition of the Book of Constitutions; but others might read "*lost* constitution" and think the warrant was meant. The letters of the word "Mmoneke" seem clear: Quære, Was "Mnemonics" intended.

(10) *Moody to Hall.* Golden Square, London, . . . 23rd, 1786.
"I received your kind letter and am much obliged to you for sending me that money; but I have not got it yet." Capt. Scott has gone to Boston. "The last time I saw Mr. Hartfield I asked him if he saw any body belonging to us and he told me no." "You desired me to ask Mrs. Hartfield to advance me some money, but she told me she had no orders to do it. I have sent you an almanac." "My wife joins me in love to you."

The mention of Mrs. Hartfield indicates the existence of another letter, of which we have no trace.

Warrant delivered.

(11) *Moody to Hall.* March 10th, 1787.
Money received; charter taken from Grand Lodge and delivered to Capt. Scott; Moody had had Book of Constitutions bound, instead of sending in sheets; some good advice as to how to conduct his Lodge. "I have sent you an excellent book which I have taken a deal of time in perusing and find it a very useful book as it contains many very useful remarks and information. Therefore I send it to you for your perusal and acceptance." Commends his special attention to the "four cardinal virtues," Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice; "with the three religious virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, in conjunction with the grand principle on which Masonry is founded, Brotherly Love, Friendship and Truth."

Signed, "William Moody,
"Present Master of the Prezuvence Lodge,
"held at the Fleece, New Pullice Yard,
"Westruins."

"N.B. I have the pleasure to inform you that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has been initiated into Masonry at the Britcher Lodge, Pell Mell."

The "excellent book" may have been Preston's "Illustrations" or Calcott's "Candid Disquisition"; but may it not be that we have here a carefully veiled allusion—and if so, one of our earliest—to a "cypher key" of the "secret work"? The classification of the various "virtues" and the use of "Friendship" where we now have "Relief" are interesting. Hall evidently had trouble in reading the handwriting of Moody, who doubtless wrote, "Perseverence Lodge, held at the Fleece, New Palace Yard, Westmins.," and probably "Britishers' Lodge." Gould tells us (History, Am. ed., iii., 235) that the Prince of Wales was initiated "at a special Lodge at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, February 6th, 1787."

This Lodge is mentioned on the Lists, 1781-1791, as No. "29 Britannic Lodge, Star and Garter, Pall Mall." Perseverence Lodge is given on the same Lists as No. "398 L. of Perseverence, Golden Fleece, Palace Yard," dating from 1776, and is evidently the Lodge formed May 7th, 1776, styled on the 1778 List, No. "492 King's Arms L, Kew, Surrey."

(12) *Hall, in the "Columbian Centinal,"* newspaper, of Boston, of May 2nd, 1787.

Warrant arrives.

"By Captain Scott, from London, came the charter" etc.

The article is printed in full in the "Critical Examination," and elsewhere. African Lodge was organized under the Warrant, May 6th, 1787.

(13) *Hall to William White, Esq.*, Grand Secretary, London. May 17th, 1787.
Acknowledges with thanks receipt of "the constitution, together with your receipt for payments for it"; explains why White did not receive the money sent two years before, "and we have lost the whole of it"; promises to "send a copy of our by-laws and a list of the Lodge" to the Grand Master; "and by the grace of God I shall endeavour to fulfil all that is required of me in the charter, and as I shall make the constitution my guide, I hope we shall adorn our profession as Masons."

(14) *Hall to "Rowland Holt, Esqr.*, De. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of England." May 17th, 1787.
Similar to No. 13. "I have sent you a copy of our bylaws, together with list of the members of the Lodge. We shall always be willing to contribute so far as in us lies to that laudable custom among . . . . . . Masons from the foundation thereof."

Grand Charity.

This last apparently refers to the Grand Charity fund, to which African Lodge sent contributions received in Nov., 1787; Nov. 1789; April, 1792; Nov., 1793; and Nov., 1797, besides others apparently not received. I am not aware that any other New England Lodge ever contributed to it at all. See No. 30 below.

(15) *Hall to Moody.* May 18th, 1787.
Acknowledges receipt of letter, "together with the constitution and calendar for the Lodge, and the book you sent me," which last he found "very instructive." "Dear Brother, nothing could give me and the Lodge more pleasure than when we open'd the constitution to find so grand a piece of true workmanship thereon, which we have shown to some Masters of other Lodges here, which all agree with us in giving praise to the workman thereof. But the contents thereof and the precepts therein contained shall be our chief study and guide."

A very manly and grateful letter of thanks for Moody's great kindnesses to the writer, "though a stranger." "All the account I can give for it is that you are a sincere and true brother Mason." The book mentioned was doubtless Noorthouck's edition of the "Constitutions," published in 1784.

(16) *Petition* to the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts. October, 17th, 1787.
Asks them to provide means for the education of coloured children.

(17) *Hall to Moody.* May [*sic*, ? *recte* November] 17th, 1787. Unsigned.
Sends regards etc. "I sent you a letter and a small trifle in [care] Capt. Scott, but don't know whether you received them or no, for it is hard trusting when one hath been once bit. Then Mr. Hartfield told me that he delivered to you yourself." Intends to "keep the feast" on St. John's Day next and to send money to the Grand Charity "by the first safe hands."

This is but a fragment of a letter. From No. 19, November would appear to be the true date.

(18) *Hall to [Capt.] James Scott.* August 2nd, 1788.
Sends him $10 and certain letters, to be delivered to "Mr. White."

(19) *Hall to Moody.* August 23rd, 1788.
Similar to No. 17. "I sent you a letter November last . . . . . and also acquainted you that I sent you a small present."

(20) *Hall to "The Honourable, the Select men of the Town of Boston."* June 2nd, 1789.

"A number of free blacks of the town of Boston," "as we have not any place of worship, and as we do celebrate the 24th day of the month in as serious a manner as we can," and "as Almighty God in his goodness hath sent a preacher among us, and he is willing to preach to us a sermon on that day," ask the use of "the Hall to preach in on that day, for this time only, as we shall not request it of your Honours again." *St. John's Day.*

"The Hall" was probably Faneuil Hall; the preacher, Bro. Marrant mentioned below.

(21) *Hall to Holt*, Dep. G. M. June 4th, 1789. Not signed.
Reports "received into the Lodge since August two members, namely John Bean and John Marrant, a black minister from home but last from Brachtown, Nova Scotia." Will contribute to Grand Charity on St. John's Day.

Hall's use of the word "home" is interesting.

(22) *Hall to White.* June 4th, 1789. Not signed.
Has received no acknowledgment of the $10 sent the Grand Charity by Capt. Scott.

(23) *A Sermon* by John Marrant.

Undated, but doubtless preached before the Lodge June 24th, 1789. It was revised by Hall, before being copied. The ink is so faded as to render the sermon practically illegible; but it seems to contain nothing of special historical interest.

(24) "Some Remarks on Mr. John Edwards compleat History or Summary of all the Dispensations and Methods of Religion from the Beginning of the World to the Consummation of All Things."

Edwards' work was in two volumes. Hall's abstract fills some 35 pages.

(25) "The Lives of Some of the Fathers and Learned and Famous Divines in the Christian Church from our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Tertulian, Cyprian, Origen, Augustine, Chrysostom, Gregory and others are mentioned. Marrant's sermon was evidently greatly indebted to these Lives.

(26) *Hall to White.* November 9th, 1789. A fragment, unsigned.
Complains that he has no acknowledgment of letters sent, or of $10 sent to the Grand Charity in August, 1788.

Printed in full, from a copy furnished by the Grand Secretary of England, in the Proceedings of the (white) Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for 1869. From that version it appears that he had sent copies of the sermon, "preached on St. John's Day by our Brother John Marrant." Only the first part of the letter appears in the letter book, and it differs slightly from the printed version.

(27) *Hall to Lady Huntingdon.* Not dated.
Conveys her his "humble thanks" for the labours of John Marrant, "whom you, under God, hath raised up to be a faithful labourer" etc.; praises Marrant's zeal "since he hath been amongst us, which hath been one year." "We, the members of African Lodge, have made him a member of that honourable society, and chaplain of the same, which will be a great help to him in his travels, and may do a great deal of good to society." Mentions that Marrant is about to "return to you."

Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, born 1707, died 1791, was head of a sect of Calvinistic Methodists who became known as "The Countess of Huntingdon's Connection." I have an impression that she was related to William Shirley, mentioned in No. 34.

(28) *Masonic Certificate* "Boston, February 16, 1792
"And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth not." Bro. John Dodd having requested a "certificate," "We . . . recommend him, as we found him, a true and lawful brother Master Mason, and his behaviour with us was orderly [and] decent." Dated "at the sign of the Golden [Fleece] in Water Street, Boston." Signed, "Prince Hall, G.M. *Certificate.*

"Cyrus Forbes, S.G.W.

"George Middleton, J.G.W.

Appears to be in a form in common use—except as to the titles of the officers—at that day. The use of those titles is suggestive,—especially as this was some months before the organization of the present (white) Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with whose alleged "exclusive territorial jurisdiction"—asserted, for the first time, long subsequently—the existence of "Negro Masonry" is said to conflict;—thereby rendering itself, it is said, "clandestine." Compare Hall's mention of "the Grand Lodge" in No. 35, below.

Hall, "Grand Master."

(29) *A Charge to African Lodge.*
Undated: but in No. 31 Hall indicates that he delivered it at Charlestown, June 25th, 1792, probably in connection with a St. John's Day outing. From the number of copies which he distributed, we might almost infer that it was printed.

(30) *White to Hall.* August 20th, 1792.
Sends printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge and calendar for the year; acknowledges receipt of sermon and of the Lodge's contributions to the Grand Charity, 24 Nov., 1787, and 18 April, 1792; and asks if certain Lodges are still "in being, as we have never heard from them since the commencement of the late war in America, or indeed, long before: and in case they have ceased to meet, which I rather apprehend, they ought to be erased from our list of lodges."

Printed in full in the "Critical Examination," and elsewhere.

(31) *Hall to "The Grand Secretary."* Undated.
Acknowledges receipt of No. 30; and reports on all the Lodges inquired about. "The Lodge No. 88 hath joined the above Lodge [No. 42] ever since the death of their Grand Master, Henry Price, Esq., for he is long since dead—a worthy Mason." "The Lodge No. 142 do keep the same [i.e. "a regular Lodge,"] as some of them hath visited our Lodge, and heard it from their own mouths." "I have sent you a charge I delivered at Charlestown on the 25th of June last."

White Visitors.

Printed in full in the "Critical Examination," and elsewhere. Henry Price was the Brother who established the first Lodge in Boston, in 1733. He died in 1780. Mention of other white visitors will be found in our third manuscript.

As this letter could not have been written earlier than September, 1792, it seems singular that no mention is made of the fact that the Massachusetts Lodges reported on ("Modern") had united with the local Grand Lodge of "Ancient Masons" in forming, in the preceding March, the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. No allusion to the "Ancients" or to any friction with white brethren occurs in the book, except a sarcastic reference, in No. 12, to "a certain member of the fraternity" who had facetiously "offered the so generous reward in this paper, some time since, for the charter supposed to be lost."

(32) *Hall to the Selectmen* of the Town of Boston. October 4th, 1796.
Asking for a school house for coloured children.

(33) *Hall to White.* January 20th, 1797. Not signed.
Hopes White received the charges sent with No. 31, and $6. sent "by my trusty brother Hector Lewes." Encloses a list (not copied into the book) of brethren "entered into this Lodge sice 1792."
"We send these by our loving Brother Pendis who . . . . . visiting Br. with us ever since he hath been here, and behave like a worthy brother."

(34) [*Peter Mantore*] *to Hall.* Copy not signed.

"Philadelphia, 2nd March, 1797.

"Mr. Hall, Master of the African Lodge

"Dear Brother of the African Lodge in Boston:

"We congratulate you all in the name of the Most Holy and Adorible Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost for a Dispensation a Warrant for the African Lodge. We, in Philadelphia, are all ready for to go to work. We have all but a warrant. We have all been try'd by five Royal Arch Masons. The white Masons here say that they are afraid to grant us a warrant for fear the black men living in Virginia would get to be Free Masons, too. But we had rather be under our dear bretheren in Boston than the Pennsylvania Lodge, for if we are under you, then we shall always be ready to assist any of you.

"There are eleven of [us] black[s], five of which are M. Masons. Pleas'd to send the warrant by one of the bretheren of the Lodge, and direct him to the Rev. A. Jones, Minister of the African Church, and the charges shall be paid and the money will be ready. By this certificate you will find some of our names."

[Certificate ?]

"Peter Mantore . . . . . who is at present Master of the whole who also withstood the amazing trial and after a strict examination with . . . . and consequently . . . . sted a Super Excellent and was arched and Royal Arched Knight Templar of Ireland, Carrickfurgus Lodge, True Blues, No. 253.

"High" degrees.

"Peter Beckman, Jonathan Harding, John Davis, Richard Venable, which are all Master Ms. These five are Antient York Masons. Q. Butler, C. Brown, S. Peterson, J. Tucker, W. Dukins . . . . which were in London in the . . . . . . Lodge, No. 22, William Shirley, Lord . . . .

"John Harding
"Richard M. . . . . . ."

It has been stated that the initiations of nearly if not quite all of the brethren named ı this certificate have been found recorded in England and Ireland. It is to be hoped that Dr. Crawley or some other brother will give us an account of "Carrickfurgus Lodge, True Blues, No. 253," of which I have no further knowledge. Among the Moderns, the number 22 was borne from 1770 to 1780 by a Lodge at Stockton-upon-Tees, in Durham; from 1781 to 1791 by "Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street," London; and after April, 1792, by "St. Alban's Lodge, Thomas's Tavern, Dover Street, Picadilly." But I take it that the expression "Antient York Masons" indicates that Lodge No. 22 of the "Atholl" Masons was meant, to wit the Lodge No. "22 Constituted at London 1753.[1]" The care with which the warrant was to be sent is worthy of notice,—a brother was to make the then formidable journey from Boston to Philadelphia to deliver it. He would thus have an opportunity to further "try" the applicants, if he wished,—a precaution not uncommonly neglected in those days. Also, observe the superior position which these *regular* Masons conceded to African Lodge—or Mother Lodge or Grand Lodge, as you will: they were to be "under" their Boston brethren, and classed the latter with "the Pennsylvania [Grand] Lodge."

(35) *Hall to Mantore.*

"Boston, March 22d, 1797.

"Mr. Peter Mantore.

"Sir:—I received your letter of the 2 which informs me that there are a number of blacks in your city who have received the light of Masonry, and I hope they got it in a just and lawful manner. If so, dear brother, we are willing to set you at work under our charter and Lodge No. 459, from London; under that authority, and by the name of the African Lodge, we hereby and herein give you license to assemble and work as aforesaid, under that denomination as in the sight and fear of God. I would advise you not to take any in at present till your officers and your Master be in[stalled] in the Grand Lodge, which we are willing to [do] when he thinks convenient, and he may receive a full warrant instead of a permit."

Philadelphia Negro Lodge.

Another eye might read "hereby and *hereon*," instead of "herein." Our third manuscript relates to this new Lodge. Prince Hall's reference to a "Grand Lodge" in which *he* would install officers, is noteworthy; also, his apparent confidence in his power to grant "a full warrant." There is a trace of some additional correspondence, somewhat later, of which I have no full memorandum, to the effect that the Philadelphia brethren became dissatisfied "with the writing of the warrant and the badness of the parchment," and wanted one more handsomely engrossed. To this Hall replied that if they would have one prepared he would sign it.

Inasmuch as it has been assumed and asserted that granting this "license" was an "invasion" of "the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," it may be well to note that—assuming that such a thing as exclusive territorial jurisdiction existed at that day, which I do not think any Masonic scholar will admit to have been the case,—there were no Lodges or Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania at that time which the Grand Lodge of England—of which Prince Hall was for twenty years a member—admitted to be

[1] Gould's "The Atholl Lodges," 7.

"regular" bodies. The "regular" Lodges, of Franklin's time, had all died out and the Lodges and Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania were mere "Antient" bodies which Prince Hall and all "regular Masons" were by the Book of Constitutions forbidden to "own as fair brethren" or recognize as "regularly formed." As to Prince Hall's authority to issue this "license," see the "Critical Examination," §§ 49-58.

(36) *Hall to White.* May 20th, 1798. Not signed.

Reports that Bro. Daves, by whom he had sent $6. "delivered to [? me by] my African brethren on the 24 of last June, together with a small sum of money as a charity to the Grand Fund," had "died on his voyage to London last winter." Accordingly Hall sends the money again. Has not heard from White since Hall's letter of Jan. 20, "179--" [No. 33.] Gives list of sixteen persons "entered into this Lodge since '92."

(37) *Hall to* —— (evidently *White*, G.S.) June 15th, 1802. Not signed.

"Through the blessing of Almighty God," is "yet in the land of the living" and therefore sends "an account of my brethren of the African Lodge, which the Grand Lodge hath highly honoured me to take the charge, and have by the blessing of God endeavored to fulfil my obligations and the great trust you have reposed in me." "I have sent a number of letters to the Grand Lodge and money for the Grand Charity, and by faithful brethren as I thought, but I have not received one letter from the Grand Lodge for this five years, which I thought somewhat strange at first; but when I heard so many were taken by the French, I thought otherwise, and prudent not to send." Now, however, with "a happy peace settled, I hope to hear from the Grand Lodge and send to them." Gives names of eight brethren "lost by death since my last letter," and eighteen "entered since 1797."

(38) *Memorandum.* August 16th, 1806. Not signed.

"A copy of a letter sent by Bro. Nero Prince to London, directed to William White in London, showing that after many letters sent from the African Lodge and money for sundry . . . . . . have not received an answer to the same from the year 1796, with account of the members entered from that time to this date, &c." *Grand Secretary's neglect.*

This ends our manuscript, with a melancholy picture of the way the Grand Secretary's office was conducted at that time, and a more pleasant one, of the faithful old Mason making Lodge returns to the last. Prince Hall died sixteen months later. Nero Prince succeeded him as Master of African Lodge. The letter above mentioned is not copied into the book.

MINUTE BOOK OF AFRICAN LODGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Our third manuscript is the minute book of the Lodge mentioned in Nos. 34 and 35 above. It is lettered on the outside "African Lodge 459," is in a much better state of preservation than Hall's letter book, and contains minutes of meetings from December 27th, 1797, to February 15th, 1800. In the beginning the record is a marvel of neatness, but with a change of secretaries this feature disappears. The following is an exact transcript of the minutes of the first meeting:

"Minutes of the African Lodge, No. 459.

"Closed.

"December 27th 5797 — "The African Lodge No. Opend in due order and form on the first step of Masonry, the Revd Absalom Jones, Master; James Forten, Senior Warden; Wm. Harding, Junior Warden; R. Venable, Sen Deacon; John Davis, Jun. Deacon; Peter Richmond, Secretary; and Jonathan Harding, Treasurer.

"Brother Jones Delivered a fine Prayer and an Excellent Sermon alluding to the Foundations of Masonry and the advantage thereof, also gave us a short lecture and then Calld off to refreshment, after refreshing ourselves at the Lodge room Whent to John Coates's Where we dinned Very agreeably.

"After Dinner Returned to the Lodge Room, Calld on, then an Installation took place and following officers were installed. viz.

"Peter Ric.mond, W. Master
George Bamfield, Sen. Warden
Henry Wilt.hire, Jun. Warden
William Harding, Secretary
Jonathan Harding, Treasurer
John Coates Senior Deacon
William McDannal, Junior Deacon

"Resolved that Secretary and Treasurer should bring their Book settled against the Next Lodge night.

"Members present the 27th.

"Revd Absalom Jones	James Forten	Samuel Savel
George Bamfield	Peter Richmond	Wm. Harding, Jun.
Matthew Black	Peter Leveck	John Church
John Findly	Henry Wilt.hire	Wm. Stevenson
Jonathan Harding	Nicholas Marks	Thomas Ross
Daniel Sampson	John Davis	Robert Venable
Richard Gray	Wm. F. Bush	John Coates
Wm. McDonnal"		

The next entry begins—

"Decem. 30th Stated Lodge." "Lodge Opend in Harmony on second step, all the New took their places accept Bamfield & McDonnal. Br. A. Jones stood Senior Warden for that evening."

Under date, November 26th, 1798, we read:

"Brother Bamphield [moved] that our Lodge should be calld hereafter Moses African Lodge of Philadelphia. Carried."

Yet at no subsequent place in the record does the name "Moses" occur in connection with that of the Lodge. The presence of visitors—presumably white brethren, but of what jurisdictions I have not facilities at hand for investigating—is noted as follows: The Record of "Monday Night, October 28th, 1799," shows the presence of seventeen officers and members, followed by:

White Visitors.

"Visiting Brethren
"Hiram Levenstein Lodge No. 88
Samuel Passy Lodge 87
John Wh.te Lodge 87
David S. Rapax No. 3
Thomas Greenen No. 19"

"Wednesday Night, December 4th, 5799," the Lodge was visited by "John Cox Lodge No. 9." "Sunday Night," evidently December 22nd, 1799, we find as a "Visiting Brother" the name of "Joseph Springer, Masters Lodge No. 92."

The following record of a Masonic commemoration of George Washington's birthday is the earliest that has come to my knowledge:

February 10th, 1800, "B. Levinstine Made a motion that It was Consisten the Bre. should walk on the 22d of February and that there should be . . . . on A Committy . . . . appointed to Waite on the friendly society and the Humain society, and Give them an invitation to walk with us in procession."

Washington Commemorated.

February 15th, 1800, ... "B. Harding and B. Levenstine Brought in the Reports of the Two Societies Whict that ware perfectly agreed to walk in procession Which Gave Great satisfaction"

On motion it was voted that,

"the oldest society walk first, and the Junior society Next and the Mason society last"

and committees were appointed to arrange with the other two societies as to the order of march.

With this entry the book closes, every page of the volume having been used. The following list of members, doubtless of date 1800, is written on a fly leaf:

"The List of Members Names

Peter Richmond
Jonathan Harding
John Davis
Quam Butler
William Dicus
William Harding
Absalom Jones
William F. Bush
James Forten
Thomas Ross
George Bamphield
John Coats
Peter Leveck
William McDonald
James Lavade
Richard Gray
Daniel Sampson
David Dunkin Deceased

Samuel Savil Deceased
Nicholas Marks
Henry Wiltshire
William Miles
Oliver Williams

Matthew Black
John Forten
John Finley Deceased
Thomas James
William Stephenson Dead
William Swan
Thomas Mount
Jeffrey Meade Dead
John Rollings
Jacob Brown
Peter Wilkins
Alexander Logan
Charles Cou . . .
Thomas Crawford Johnson

Rheuben Reed
Joseph Houston
John F. Shannahan
John Richmond Deceased
John Trusty Deceased

I have now given the reader as good an idea as I could of these three old documents, with all their contents that seem to shed any light on "the curious subject" of Negro Masonry. I have aimed to avoid, as far as possible, comments of a controversial character,—desiring merely to place before the Craft facts from which those anxious to controvert or defend the legitimacy of Negro Masonry may draw their own inferences. That diverse inferences will be drawn by different minds from the same facts, experience teaches. But that truth and justice will ultimately prevail, I have not the slightest doubt. And no man worthy to belong to either Circle of Lodge Quatuor Coronati ought to desire more than that—or to be satisfied with less.



CHRONICLE.

ENGLAND.

THE **New Lodges** constituted by the Grand Lodge of England during 1899 are 54, Nos. 2739-2792. Of these 17 were for London, 18 for the Provinces, 9 in West Australia, 3 in the Transvaal, 2 in Malta, and 1 each in Queensland, the Cape Colony, Rhodesia, India and the West Indies.

Masonic Benevolence, 1899.—The total receipts of the three central Masonic Benevolent Institutions for the past year were:

	Donations & Subs.			Other sources.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution ...	24,270	12	0	4,349	9	9	28,620	1	9
Royal Masonic Institute for Girls ..	22,338	5	4	3,927	16	8	26,266	2	0
Royal Masonic Institute for Boys ...	21,184	3	2	5,224	3	6	26,408	6	8
	£67,793	0	6	£13,501	9	11	£81,294	10	5

The Board of Benevolence granted in all, during the year, £7,803 for the relief of 286 applicants.

Bro. Lane's Library.—The extensive Masonic Library of our late Bro. John Lane, will be acquired, by subscription among the members, for his mother-lodge, Jordan No. 1402, Torquay, and thus form a permanent and fitting memorial to his memory.

Bro. Simpson's Pictures.—A large number of the sketches and pictures of our late Bro. W. Simpson has been acquired by the South Kensington Museum, some for the use of the Art Schools and others for the Topographical and Architectural Departments.

Bro. Simpson's painting of the pillared chamber beneath the Temple at Jerusalem, discovered by our first Master, Sir Charles Warren (since covered up again), and fancifully called by him the "Masonic Hall" on account of the impression made on his mind at his first view of it, has been acquired by our Lodge as a memento of both our distinguished brethren.

Fortitude and Old Cumberland Lodge No. 12.—This Lodge, as is well known to those who take an interest in such matters, is the Time Immemorial Lodge which met at the Apple Tree, Covent Garden, and with three others, one of which is extinct, helped to form the original Grand Lodge at London, the premier Grand Lodge in the world. In 1722-3 the Lodge removed to fresh premises and, under some misapprehension, was constituted afresh, a totally needless performance which resulted in an unfortunate loss of precedence. When the lists of Lodges were first made up in numerical order in 1729, the Lodge, which had been previously generally cited in the third place on the informal lists, was placed according to the date of its reconstitution and became No. 10. Attempts were made at various times to remedy the blunder, but in vain, and for many years past the Lodge has been practically oblivious of its exceptional antiquity and has prided itself on its official date of February, 1722-23. Quite recently, however, some of the members became aware of its history and determined to assert their "time immemorial" standing. At the last installation meeting on the 5th March, Bro. R. F. Gould, P.G.D., was invited to read an address to the members on the early history of the Lodge, in which the real facts were insisted on most lucidly, a large number of distinguished brethren being specially asked to meet him. It would of course be hopeless for the Lodge to attempt to regain its original position on the roll, but there would be no injustice to other Lodges who have now for 170 years held a place higher up, in correcting the misleading date of 1722 attached to the name in our official calendar, and substituting the magic letters "T.I.," as is done after the names of the other two remaining original Lodges, viz., Antiquity No. 2., and Royal Somerset House and Inverness No. 4. It is to be hoped this will be done in next year's issue.

St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Handsworth.—At the Annual Festival of this energetic Lodge on the 12th March, Bro. R. Clay Sudlow, P.G.St.B., President of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, attended in order to supervise and criticise the Lodge's working of the Initiation ceremony, and Bro. G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., delivered an address on the Development of the Ritual, which seems to have so far given satisfaction to his audience as to evoke a general desire that he would attend on some future night and repeat his lecture in fuller detail than the time available permitted on the present occasion.

IRELAND.

The charge is often laid at the door of our Irish Brethren that but little of their doings is communicated to their Brethren in other jurisdictions. The accusation is only partially justified, because statistics enough are elaborately published every year, and furnished to the Irish Lodges; on the other hand, however, these statistics are not made generally available to English Students, but must be sought for. We have now before us those for 1899.

One of the first things to catch the eye is a table of the names of Brethren struck off the roll of subordinate Lodges for non-payment of dues. This is as it should be, and it would be well if the United Grand Lodge of England copied the example thus set. The list is supplied, with the other statistics, to every Lodge in the country, and, as a member struck off one Lodge for this reason thereby loses *ipso facto* his membership in all other Lodges to which he may belong, "exclusion" is really of effect in Ireland, whereas in England it is of none whatever, and known to nobody but the clerks in our Grand Secretary's office, to the brother himself, and to the Lodge inflicting it. The number of brethren excluded in 1899 was 153, against which we find 14 restored to Good Standing.

Eight new warrants were issued, of which two were for Johannesburg, one for Queensland, one for Malta, and the rest for Ireland. Two Irish warrants were surrendered. One brother was expelled, and six were suspended.

The total income of Grand Lodge was, from all sources, including stock sold, £2,077 18s. 1d., whilst the expenses were £5,806 9s. 4d., of which Charity accounts for £1,135 14s. 9d. Even taking into consideration the balance carried forward in 1898, this would show a state of affairs pointing to immediate bankruptcy, were it not for the fact that the excess of expenditure over income is almost reduced to *nil* by the inclusion of £2,575 paid on the construction of the new buildings of Freemasons' Hall, Dublin.

The Grand Secretary's office is run at a small annual cost, the salaries only amounting to £686 13s. 6d., besides which there are two annuities to former servants, of £275 in all.

From the 426 Lodges on the Register, £3,413 was received during the year, leaving £197 still due.

Last year, at the St. John's in Winter Communication of Grand Lodge, an innovation was introduced. Innovations in Freemasonry are not invariably so reprehensible as the Charges of a W.M. would lead one to suppose, and the one in question was decidedly a step in the right direction. It consisted of nothing less than a long and interesting address from the Deputy Grand Master, Sir James Creed Meredith, reviewing the year then passed, and the Address was subsequently printed and distributed. The precedent has been followed this year, and will doubtless develop into a permanent feature of Irish Masonry. From the eloquent and comprehensive Address this year, much of interest is to be gathered without the uncongenial toil of wading through columns of figures.

The total number of new members during 1899 was 100 in the Metropolis and 1400 elsewhere, as against 120 and 1700 in 1898. It is abundantly evident throughout the Address that the general state of the Craft across the Irish Channel is satisfactory, although some little disappointment is expressed as to the result so far of the Masonic Jubilee Fund. On the other hand the Century Fund, required to complete the buildings at Richview, estimated to cost £6,000, for which purpose a bazaar in the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society was projected, already shows, in voluntary contributions without any aid from a bazaar at all, £5,500 promised, of which £3,217 is already paid. As a whole year still remains in which to collect the balance of £500, the Craft naturally feels little anxiety as to the ultimate result. The bazaar fell through because the Royal Society, which let its grounds at Ball's Bridge for a similar purpose in 1892 for £100, now required no less than £500. It was the Masons in 1892 who first taught the Society the value of the grounds for such a purpose, and the extortionate demand seems but a poor requital. Our Brethren were willing to pay this year £300, but £500 was too much, and so the Society gets nothing through asking too much.

The Dep. G.M. made feeling reference to several departed Brethren, the one best known to us being Bro. W. Shekleton, his predecessor in his high office, who expired during the year.

A feature in this Address is an account of several "rulings" given by the Dep. G.M. during the preceding twelve months. We are glad to note that the rulings appear all to be on matters of real importance, and are themselves consonant with the general spirit of the Craft. The criticism of the last Irish Book of Constitutions which appeared in our last volume of *Transactions* is also alluded to, and appears to have commended itself to the Dep. G.M.

A circular since received and dated 9th February of this year shows that the Brethren do not intend to allow the honour of knighthood conferred upon their energetic, genial and altogether delightful Dep. G.M. to pass without suitable commemoration, and a subscription, already well patronised, has been started, to procure his portrait to be placed in Freemasons' Hall.

SCOTLAND.

The annual accounts of the Grand Lodge of Scotland produced at the Communication on the 1st February show that the total income for last year amounted to £6,466 and the expenditure to £2,710. The Scottish Masonic Benevolent Fund amounted to £7,918, and the Annuity Fund to £27,814. The 114 annuities paid last year amounted to £1,180.

Edinburgh.—In aid of the War Relief Funds a special Masonic Service was held in St. Giles' Cathedral on Saturday, 4th February, at which Grand Lodge and nearly 700 Masons attended in full regalia, and were supported by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Corporation, and by General Chapman and the Scottish headquarters military staff. Madame Ella Russell, the distinguished prima donna, gave her services gratuitously, and travelled down from London expressly for that purpose.

AUSTRALASIA.

West Australia. –Of the 34 Lodges existing in this Colony under the Grand Lodge of England, 33 have regularly and according to constitutional methods formed themselves into a Grand Lodge of West Australia. So far, the Lodges on the Scotch and Irish registers, although expressing their sympathy, have not joined the new organisation. The resolution was taken at a meeting of the District Grand Lodge at Perth on the 11th October last, and the District Grand Master, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., who presided, was unanimously elected the First Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of England accorded its young sister formal recognition at the Quarterly Communication on the 7th March last. On the same occasion recognition was refused to a small self-constituted body also claiming to be the Grand Lodge of West Australia.

SPAIN.

The Archbishop of Seville has, according to *Latomia*, written to the Queen Regent urging the suppression of all Lodges of Freemasons "and other freethinkers."

SEAL
ORDER OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD



IV CC. MUS.

THE 31st FOOT AND MASONRY IN WEST FLORIDA.

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD.

A COPY of a Royal Arch Certificate granted by "St. George's Lodge, No. 108, Scotland, 31st Regt. Foot," at Malta, in 1810, has appeared in a previous volume (*A.Q.C.* viii., 232), and the brother who supplied it—Captain M. Louis Hughes, R.A.M.C.—inquires, "Why St. George's Lodge of Scotland, and not England? The 31st had an English Lodge of a military character."

The Meridian Lodge, No. 1045 (now No. 743), was established in this regiment by the Grand Lodge of England—as I have every reason to recollect, from the circumstance of being its first Master—in 1858. But that there had been an earlier English Lodge in the same corps was altogether unknown to me, and the proceedings which have resulted in the preparation of the present article will now be related.

Not long ago, one of our members (C.C.), Dr. F. F. Bond, of Brighouse, West Yorkshire, informed Bro. Speth that he had picked up a copy of Preston's *Illustrations*, "Inscribed by James Murray to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. I., W. Florida, June 27, 1776."

Our indefatigable editor was unable to trace any Lodge in Florida of the above description and date, so he advised Bro. Bond to forward the book to Bro. Silas B. Wright (another member of our Outer Circle), the present Grand Master of Florida, whose "Special Report on St. Andrew's Lodge, No. I.," is the most conspicuous feature of the *Proceedings* of that Grand Jurisdiction for 1899.

I must now return to the 31st Foot, the early Masonic history of which regiment will perhaps be followed with greater ease by a glance at the following table:—

Original No.	Name.	Date of Charter.	Date when cut off.
81	St. Andrew's, Boston.	1756	1816
97	Hooker St. John, 17th Regt. Foot.	1759	1809
100	Fort George.	1760	1852
108	St. George, 31st Regt. of Foot.	1761	1816
115	Fort George, Arderseer Point.	1763	1837
143	Grant's, East Florida.	1768	1816

The descriptions of the Lodges given in the second column are taken from Lawrie's *History of Freemasonry* (1804, *appendix* v.), but the remaining details—original numbers, dates of charters and erasure—from more authentic sources. These preliminary remarks are essential, because, as we shall presently see, Lodge No. 97, "Hooker St. John," was not established in the 17th, but in the 70th Regt. of Foot. Also, in the Scottish "Constitutions" of 1852, No. 100 is shown as an existing Lodge under the title of "Fort George, 31st Regt."

The same description appears in Lawrie's *History* (1859, p. 407), under the heading of "Lodges Formerly Existing;" and in the latest calendar or "Constitutions" of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with the additional statement that the Lodge was "cut off" in 1852.

According, therefore, to the Scottish official calendar of current date, there were formerly two Lodges in the 31st Foot, Nos. 100 and 108, which were "cut off," the latter in 1816, and the former so recently as 1852.

The older Lodge (No. 100) may indeed have been chartered while the 31st was stationed at Fort George, and continued at that military post after its departure, but that there were two Scottish Lodges in the regiment at the same time, and for such a protracted period, must be regarded as an impossibility. The other Lodge at Fort George (No. 115), as suggested to me by Bro. William Officer, was also, in all probability, one of a military character, for which reason I have given it a place in the table above.

A still earlier Lodge than No. 100, namely, "Fort George, Kilwinning," was erected by "Mother Kilwinning," and granted to "Masons in Fort George," in June, 1756. (*Freemasons' Magazine*, Dec. 12th, 1863.)

As appears from the "Historical Records of the 31st Foot," the regiment embarked for Minorca in 1749, and returned to England in 1752. During that period Lieut. Colonel James Adolphus Oughton, who was Provincial Grand Master of the Island, under the

Original Grand Lodge of England, granted four warrants of constitution, viz., Nos. 213-215 in 1750, and No. 216 in 1751. The Lodges established, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Minorca—one of which must have been attached to the 31st Foot—were all struck off the English Roll in 1767.

In 1755 the 31st proceeded to Scotland, in which country it remained for seven years. A second battalion was added in 1756, and in the Army List for the following year, the two Adjutants of the regiment were thus described:—

"William Hooker—7 Feb. 1745-6.

William Legard Hooker—25 Aug. 1756."

The second battalion, in 1758, was formed into a distinct corps as the 70th Foot, and in 1759 a Scottish Warrant, No. 97, was granted to the new regiment. This circumstance has been referred to in another place (*A.Q.C.*, xi., 85), though I was not aware when communicating the "Note" (1898) of there having been an existing (English) Lodge in the 31st Regiment, at the time it was given a second battalion, which eventually became the 70th Foot.

For the next evidence bearing on the subject I am indebted to the Grand Secretary of Scotland, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, who writes:—

"The first notice of a Lodge in the 31st Foot is found in the Minute of Grand Committee, 18th July, 1761."

The "Minute" reads:—

"Having read the Petition of John Ball and others, Brethren in the 31st Regiment of Foot, praying the Grand Lodge to issue a Charter of Constitution in their favour, which Petition with the good character of the petitioners is certified by sundry officers of distinction, brethren in the same regiment, and havi g likewise used a Warrant by Colonel Adolphus Oughton, Prov. Gr. Master of the Island of Minorca, whereby these brethren were constituted into a regular body of Freemasons, and considering that the petitioners are a moving body and uncertain of their residence, the Committee are of opinion that under the circumstances a Patent of Constitution should be issued in the petitioners' favour. But that body cannot be called as members of the Grand Lodge until this minute is approved by the Quarterly Communication."

Colonel (afterwards Lieutenant General Sir) James Adolphus Oughton, the friend of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson and Thomas Dunckerley, was present at the Scottish "Grand Election" of 1754, and became a member of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, at Edinburgh, in the same year. In 1762 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 31st Regiment, which he held until his death in 1780. He became Grand Master of Scotland in 1769, Lieutenant General in 1770, K.B. in 1773, and Commander-in-Chief in Scotland in 1778. The affiliation of this distinguished officer with Scottish Masonry was probably not without influence in inducing the Lodge chartered by him in the 31st Foot to similarly shift its allegiance in 1761.

On the 29th of June, 1756, the garrison of Minorca, consisting of the 4th, 23rd, 24th and 34th Foot, after making a noble and vigorous defence, which called forth the unqualified admiration of their opponents, was forced to surrender to the enemy. The three remaining Warrants of Constitution granted by Colonel Oughton, which await identification, were probably distributed among these regiments, or those which they immediately relieved.

In 1765 the 31st Foot embarked for the Floridas, where it garrisoned alternately St. Augustine and Pensacola, the capitals of East and West Florida, until the autumn of 1772, when it was removed to the island of St. Vincent.

In 1768 the Grand Lodge of Scotland appointed Governor James Grant Provincial Grand Master for North America, Southern District, and, in 1769, Dr. Joseph Warren to a similar position at Boston. The services of the British Army Lodges at the inauguration of No. 81, and of what subsequently became the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," were most meritorious, but the name and fame of Joseph Warren and his Masonic Province are common knowledge, and I must confine my remarks to the district under Governor Grant.

"A charter for holding a Lodge by the stile and title of 'Grant's East Florida Lodge'" was issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1768. This, however, after the fashion of the "Ancients" (or Junior Grand Lodge of England), appears to have been regarded as an instrument authorizing the meetings of a Provincial Grand Lodge. Accordingly, on the 3rd of May, 1771, this "Grant's Lodge," acting as a Grand Lodge for the Southern District of North America, issued a charter to ten brethren at Pensacola, who "for some time past had been members of Lodge No. 108 of the register of Scotland held in his Majesties Thirty-First Regiment of Foot, as the said Regiment was about to leave the Province." The new Lodge—whose existence was unsuspected of late years, until the acquisition by Dr. Bond of the copy of Preston's *Illustrations*, as before related—was designated "St. Andrew's Lodge No. I., West Florida." The Lodge continued to work at Pensacola until the capture of that place by the Spaniards in 1781, when it was removed to Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1783 St. Andrew's Lodge applied to and received a charter from the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, under the designation of No. 40, and at the union of the Grand Lodges in Charleston, became No. 10. The Lodge continued to work until 1890, when it became dormant and was dropped from the Roll.

It is evident from the foregoing, that No. 108 was at work in Florida in 1771, and we next hear of it in 1775, when the corps to which it was attached was again stationed in North Britain.

On November 30th of that year, as we learn from Lawrie's *History*, "the thanks of the Grand Lodge were unanimously voted to Brother Captain McCumming, R.W. Master of the Military Lodge St. George, 31st Regiment, for the very handsome and respectful manner in which that Lodge had reported and settled their arrears." The regiment was at Gibraltar in 1800, and at Minorca (where we next hear of the Lodge) in 1802. In the printed *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of England (*Ancients*) for the latter year, under November 6th, the reference occurs :—No. 5, Prov. G.L. Gibraltar, 31st Regt. Minorca"

The regiment, however, had sailed from Minorca for England in May, 1802. A second battalion was added in 1804, and the *Scottish* Charter of Lodge St. George (No. 108) was confirmed in 1805. The first battalion, which embarked for Sicily in 1806, was stationed at Malta in 1808, and remained there until August, 1810.

The first battalion therefore was actually stationed at Malta on January 24th, 1810, the date borne by the Royal Arch Certificate granted by No. 108, "St. George's Lodge E. of Scotland, 31st Reg. Foot," of which a copy was given in *A.Q.C.* viii., 232. This (combined with the confirmation of its Charter in 1805,) shows that Scottish No. 108 had only affiliated with, and consequently not derived its Warrant from, the ("Ancient") Provincial Grand Lodge of Gibraltar, a practice of which there are many other examples.—(*Military Lodges*, pp. 140, 141.)

The second battalion, which had been added to the 31st Regiment in 1804, after serving throughout the Peninsular War, was disbanded in 1814.

From the evidence adduced it will be seen that at least one Military Warrant was granted by Colonel Oughton in 1750 or 1751, and therefore the existence of an *English* Regimental Lodge (in subjection to the earliest of Grand Lodges) is carried back to an earlier date than had previously been established.

The circumstance is also worthy of being recorded, that the founders of the first *Stationary* (though in the light of subsequent events it may be more appropriate to say *Civil*) Lodge in Florida, were all members of an Army or "Travelling" Lodge, attached to a British Regiment of Foot. It is also not a little remarkable that one and the same Military Lodge, should have been in the first instance "Modern," next "Scottish," then "Ancient," and finally "Scottish" once more, without any break of continuity in its existence.

My last task will be to show that Lodge No 100 at Fort George, chartered in 1760, and "cut off" in 1852, could not possibly have been attached for any long time—if at all—to the 31st Foot. The inclination of my own opinion is decidedly in the direction of there having been no connection whatever between the Regiment and the Lodge. But the point is one which I shall not labour, as the unbroken career of "St. George" No. 108, from the year 1761 until at least the year 1810, seems to entirely preclude the possibility of there having been a second and earlier Lodge, "Fort George" No. 100, at work in the same battalion, during the above period,—a view which is confirmed by that of the highest authority on the subject to which it relates, that of the Grand Secretary of Scotland, to whom I am greatly indebted for the invariable courtesy with which he responds to my numerous inquiries respecting the records under his control.



AN AUSTRIAN PRECURSOR OF THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE.

BY BRO. BENNETT H. BROUGH.

IN the course of an enquiry into the history of Mining Associations the results of which have been published in the Transactions of the Institution of Mining Engineers, I incidently came across some particulars of a Lodge established in Austria, on March 16th, 1780, with objects similar to those for which the Quatuor Coronati Lodge was warranted on November 28th, 1884. It occurred to me that it might be of interest to the brethren to have some particulars of that Lodge and of its founder recorded in our *Transactions*, as indicating the progress that had been made a hundred years ago in the direction of Masonic research.

The founder of the Lodge was Ignatius von Born, the leading authority on mining and metallurgy of his time. On the occasion of one of his many visits to foreign countries, he was made a Mason; and in 1770, at the age of 28, when holding an important post in the government mining service at Prague, he revived the Three Pillars Lodge. He was opposed to the Strict Observance and, we are told by Bro. Ladislas de Malczovich, this Lodge worked only the Craft degrees as long as Born held the gavel. At the same date in conjunction with Count Franz Josef von Kinsky and the most eminent scholars of Prague, he founded a private society for the study of natural history which published several volumes of transactions. Most of the members of that Society appear to have been Masons. The experience thus gained induced Born to found, on March 16th, 1780[1], the Lodge "Zur wahren Eintracht" in which he was W.M. This included the most eminent men in Vienna, notably the composers Hadyn and Mozart, the poets Alxinger, Blumauer, and Gemmingen, the bibliographer Denis, the numismatist Eckhel, the philosopher Reinhold, and the professor Sonnenfels.

Joseph Haydn (1732-1809), the composer, who joined the Lodge in 1785, was conductor to Prince Eszterhazy from 1760 to 1790, living sometimes in Eisenstadt and sometimes in Vienna. He was the creator of the symphony and of the string quartette. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791), the great composer, took up his residence permanently in Vienna in 1781. His "Magic Flute" (Zauberflöte), to which reference will subsequently be made, was composed in 1790. Johann Baptist von Alxinger (1755-1797) was a poet of the Wieland School. His works, which fill ten volumes, were published for the benefit of the poor. Aloys Blumauer (1755-1798), a Jesuit, wrote a parody on Virgil's Æneid, and other comic poems. Michael Denis (1729-1800) wrote numerous poems under the name of Sined der Barde, and translated Ossian into hexameters. He was Curator of the Court Library in Vienna. Joseph Hilarius von Eckhel (1737-1798) director of the imperial collection of coins and Professor of Numismatics in Vienna. He also was a Jesuit. His chief work was "Doctrina numorum veterum" in eight volumes (1792-98). Baron Otto Heinrich von Gemmingen (1755-1836) was a poet of eminence and Ambassador from Baden to Vienna. Karl Leonhard Reinhold (1758-1823) entered the Jesuit noviciate. He then became a Carmelite in Vienna and subsequently a Protestant. He was the son-in-law of Wieland, the great German poet. He was Professor of Philosophy at Jena in 1787, and at Kiel in 1794. He did much to propagate Kant's Philosophy. The Baron Joseph von Sonnenfels (1732-1817) was Professor in Vienna in 1763, and in 1797 received the title of Baron. He did much for the advancement of Science and was, by means of a work published in 1775, instrumental in bringing about the abolition of torture in Austria.

In the *Allgemeines Handbuch der Freimaurerei* (Leipzig 1863) some names of other members of the Lodge are given, including Leon, Haschka, Retzer, Josef Franz Ratschsky the poet, Melchior von Birkenstock, Count Franz Paula von Dietrichstein, the Vienna Lord

[1] Bro. Speth tells me that while the date of the constitution of this Lodge is usually given as stated here, a letter of the Lodge under date September 15th, 1781, gives the true date as March 12th, 1781, nearly a year later. I am indebted to Bro. Speth for much other valuable help in the compilation of this paper.

Chamberlain who did much to further Masonry under Joseph II., and Franz Salis von Greiner, the father of Caroline Pichler the novelist.

Such, in brief, were the eminent brethren gathered round Born in his Lodge. The Lodge was a sort of learned Society in which during the winter months original papers of interest were read, and these were all published in a Masonic Journal begun in 1784 by Born with a paper on the mysteries of the Egyptians.

This memoir is of special interest, as it affords a key to the text of Mozart's "Magic Flute." In this opera Freemasonry is represented as the sanctuary of Osiris and Isis; and Sarastro is none other than the Worshipful Master Bro. von Born.

Of the *Journal für Freimaurer* twelve volumes were issued (Vienna 1784-86). They were privately printed, the edition comprising six hundred to one thousand copies quarterly. In 1783 those members of the Lodge Zur wahren Eintracht, who were students of natural science and physicists, combined to publish a quarterly periodical to which foreign masons also contributed. This journal, entitled "Physikalische Arbeiten der einträchtigen Freunde in Wien," was published by Christian Frind-Wappler in quarto parts with copper-plate illustrations. From 1783 to 1788 seven parts were issued. Moreover, on January 30th, 1784, the Lodge founded, at the suggestion of von Sonnenfels, a private scientific society, which, however, was short-lived.

A few words regarding the career of Ignatius von Born, the remarkable man who exerted such influence on Austrian Masonry may not be out of place. Born on December 26th, 1742, at Carlsburg in Transylvania, he proceeded at the age of 13 to Vienna, to study philosophy with the Jesuits. In 1759, he became a Jesuit, but in 16 months withdrew from the order. After studying law at Prague, he spent some years in travel, and returned to Bohemia, where he devoted himself, under the guidance of Johann Thaddeus Peithner von Lichtenfels, to the study of natural history. In 1770, he received an appointment in the mining department of Prague, and the same year undertook an educational journey to the Banat, Transylvania and Hungary, communicating the mineralogical results of his observations to a brother Mason, the celebrated mineralogist, Ferber, who found them of sufficient interest to merit publishing in 1774. They were translated into English by Raspe in 1777, and into French in 1780. On this journey Born met with an accident at Felsöbanya which undoubtedly eventually shortened his life. He describes the accident in a letter to Ferber, dated August 22nd, 1770, in the following manner:—

> My long silence is the consequence of an unhappy accident which was very near putting an end to my life. To examine the method of firesetting employed at Felsöbanya, and the great effects produced by so small an expense of wood, I visited the great mine when the fire was hardly burnt down, and when the mine was still filled with smoke. An accident made me tarry somewhat longer in the shaft by which the smoke went off. In short, I lost my senses, and 15 hours after I was restored to myself by blisters and other applications. My lips were swollen, my eyes ran with blood, and all my limbs lamed. Without the assistance of a skilful young physician at Nagybanya, and of the administrative inspector von Gerham, you would undoubtedly have been deprived of your friend. The question is still whether he is to be saved, for a violent cough and acute pains in the loins, which alternately put me on the rack, are quite sufficient to destroy this thinly framed machine. If that should be the case, procure me the honour that my name at least is inserted in the martyrology of naturalists.

Ferber made a similar journey through Italy, and wrote letters on mineralogy to Born, who published them in 1773. By this time the latter was a member of the Academies of Science of Stockholm, of Siena, and of Padua. In 1774, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1776, he was summoned from Bohemia by the Empress Maria Theresa to take charge of the Imperial collection of minerals. In 1779, the Empress conferred upon him the title of *Hofrath*. Having successfully conducted experimental researches on the amalgamation of gold ores in Vienna, he obtained permission from the Emperor Joseph II. to test the method on a large scale at Schemnitz, where gold and silver-ores were mined. The report of these trials soon spread over Europe, and gave rise to the first international mining congress, which took place near Schemnitz in 1783, under the presidency of von Born. His method was fully described in a treatise published by him in 1786. It was translated into French in 1788, and into English by Raspe in 1791, the year in which the author died. His services in introducing amalgamation into Austria were rewarded by the Emperor by the grant of one-third of the amount saved by its adoption during ten years. The success of the invention was celebrated by the Lodge by a banquet

given to him on April 24th, 1785, for which occasion the cantata "Maurerfreude" was specially composed by Mozart. Born died on July 24th, 1791.[1] By his activity as a mason, mineralogist, miner and metallurgist, by the high position which he held among the men of science of his day, and by his numerous published works, von Born acquired a world-wide reputation and a great influence over his contemporaries, and by the introduction of the amalgamation of ores he earned lasting fame in the annals of Austrian mining.[2]

In 1785 when the Elector of Bavaria forbade all State officials from taking part in Masonic organizations, Born returned his diplomas of membership to the Munich Academy of Sciences and to the Burghausen learned society. In his letter to the President of the latter Society he expresses his pride in being a mason, and states that his loss of membership could not prevent him, under the powerful protection and wise rule of the Emperor Joseph, from uninterruptedly striving to the best of his ability against Jesuitism, fanaticism, intolerance, superstition and ignorance, and from thereby carrying out the aim of the Academy, namely, to further wisdom and truth in Bavaria.

One of the most interesting of Born's ideas was to found a mining society to afford a means of communication between mining engineers of all nationalities. This was successfully carried out in 1786, and doubtless Born's cordial relations with masons in other countries facilitated the work. It would be interesting to know which of the one hundred and fifty-four members of this society were masons.

The names of the British members are given as follows:—John Hawkins (London), Samuel Vaughan, jun. (then in Philadelphia), Peter Wulff (then in Paris), Raspe (Cornwall), Richard Kirwan (Dublin), Dr. Withering (Birmingham), Tennant (chemist in Yorkshire), Dr. Hume (Edinburgh), Boulton (Birmingham), Watt (Birmingham), and the Hon. Charles Greville (London).

The Watt mentioned in this list is James Watt, the great engineer and inventor of the modern steam engine, who was born in 1736 and died in 1819. The Mining Society was founded seventeen years after he had taken out his patent for the separate condenser. Watt's partner, Matthew Boulton, proprietor of the successful plate manufactory and mint at Soho, near Birmingham, which has been well described as being at that period "a region of rare talents," was a member, as also was his friend and neighbour, Dr. William Withering, the celebrated botanist, who translated Torbern Bergman's *Outlines of Mineralogy* in 1783. Withering was a Shropshire man, born at Wellington in 1741. Having obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1766, he practised at Birmingham, and is best known by his description of barium carbonate, termed by him in 1784 *terra ponderosa aerita*, and named "Witherite" in his honour by Werner (1750-1817). Richard Kirwan, who wrote the first systematic treatise on mineralogy in English in 1784, was also a member. He corresponded frequently with James Watt, and in his letter of December 13th, 1783, gave positive assurance that Lavoisier had heard of Watt's theory of the composition of water, prior to the publication of his own memoir on the subject. Kirwan was born in 1733, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1780, and received the Copley medal in 1782. He was a very picturesque character. The younger son of a West of Ireland family, he entered the Jesuit noviciate, but gave it up within a year. When his brother was killed in a duel, he succeeded to the family property, and took to science. He lived in London for ten years and subsequently in Dublin. He was very quaint in his manners, always receiving his friends stretched at length on a sofa before the fire. To protect himself from cold he always wore a slouched hat, even at Vice-regal levees. He kept a pet eagle and six large dogs, and lived upon a diet of ham and milk. The Hon. Charles Greville (1749-1809), another of the British members, was also a friend of Watt's. He it was who succeeded in getting Watt's name removed from the list of gentlemen nominated for the burdensome honour of sheriff. Rudolph Eric Raspe, another of the members, was the author of numerous scientific works, including an account of some German volcanoes in 1776; he translated the works of Born and J. J. Ferber. Born in 1737, he was educated at Göttingen, and became curator of the collection of coins at Cassel, where he appropriated two thousand dollars' worth of medals. He was hunted over Germany, being captured at Clausthal, whence he escaped to England, and was for some years storekeeper and assayer at Dolcoath

[1] There is some confusion as to the date of Born's death. The *Allgemeines Handbuch der Freimaurerei* gives August 28th, 1791. This is the date given by Pezzl, by Hormayr in the *Oesterr. Plutarch* and by J. M. Quérard in *La France littéraire*. Oberbergrath C. von Ernst has, however, found in the *Wiener Zeitung* of July 30th, 1791, the announcement of the death of Ignaz von Born, k.k. Hofrath, at Vienna, on July 24th, 1791.

[2] Further particulars of von Born's career are given by Johann Pezzl (Vienna 1792) by I. von Curter *Zeitschrift des Oesterreichischen Ingenieur und Architecten Vereines* 1892, p. 187, and by C. von Ernst *Berg- und Hüttenmännisches Jahrbuch*, 1897. His dignified letter to the Bavarian Academies is printed in full in the *Allgemeines Handbuch der Freimaurerei*, vol. i., p. 128.

mine in Cornwall. There he wrote *Baron Münchausen.* Subsequently he was mixed up with some unsatisfactory prospecting in Scotland, and victimised a Highland proprietor. The incident furnished the material for Sir Walter Scott's Dousterswivel in *The Antiquary.* He died in 1794, having sought refuge in the North of Ireland. He was a member of the Friedrich Lodge in Hannover and in 1766 was received under the name of Rudolphus a Papilione in the Strict Observance. In the same year he was appointed permanent secretary of the White Horse Lodge. Tennant was a Yorkshire chemist. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1785, and received the Copley medal in 1804. He published the results of many researches, notably upon metals of the platinum group, having discovered the metals osmium and iridium. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge in 1813, but only delivered one course of lectures, as he was killed by a fall from his horse on February 22nd, 1815, when riding out with Baron von Bulow to the column of the Grand Army at Boulogne. Peter Woulff was also an English chemist and Fellow of the Royal Society, who died in 1806. He invented the three-necked bottle, largely used in laboratory practice, bearing his name. John Hawkins (1758-1821) was another Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote on the geology of Cornwall, and was a *dilettante* collector of all kinds of things. The Dr. Hume mentioned in the list was probably Sir A. Hume, Bart. (1743-1838), who was a great mineral collector. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1775, and was Senior Fellow at his death. He was one of the Founders of the Geological Society of London, and served as its Vice-President from 1808 to 1813.

Among the members enumerated in other countries there are many famous names. Of these the following may be mentioned:—Sir William Hamilton (1730-1803), the British Ambassador at the Court of Naples from 1764 to 1800, who took an active part in the excavation of Pompeii and formed a rare collection of antiquities, which was afterwards purchased for the British Museum. He was the husband of Nelson's Emma, Romney's "divine lady," and uncle of the Hon. Charles Greville referred to above, his predecessor in the affections of that notorious lady. Johann Jacob Ferber was the leading mineralogist, geologist, and metallurgist of his time. Born in 1743, in Sweden, he spent a large portion of his life in scientific travels, which he described in various treatises written in German. In 1781, he was professor in St. Petersburg, and in 1786 he was called to Berlin to fill the post of *Oberbergrath.* He died in 1790, when travelling in Switzerland. Klaproth, (1743-1817) of Berlin, the chemist, who in 1792 discovered the element titanium, was a member,[1] as also were: Carl Haidinger, the geologist of Schemnitz in Hungary: Count von Wrbna, of Vienna, who, by introducing casting in sand and by converting his ironworks at Horzowitz into a model establishment, inaugurated a new era in foundry-practice in Austria: J. F. Lempe, of Freiberg in Saxony, the editor of the first German mining journal, published from 1785 to 1799: Goethe, (1749-1832) the Prince of German poets, then Privy Councillor at Weimar, with charge of the mines of the Duchy:[2] de Saussure, of Geneva, the Swiss geologist, who was the first to make the ascent of Mont Blanc: Sven Rinman (1720-1792), of Eskilstuna, the great Swedish ironmaster, who, in his monumental treatise published in 1782, was the first to combine theory with practice in the metallurgy of iron: the Duke de La Rochefoucauld, the author of a book of travels through the United States in 1795: Baron L. de Malesherbes, the minister of Louis XVI., who defended the king before the Convention, and was guillotined in 1794: Lavoisier, the illustrious French chemist, the creator of modern chemistry, who, simultaneously with Priestley in England and Scheele in Sweden, discovered oxygen—he was also guillotined in 1794: Baron de Dietrich, member of an old family of ironmasters in Alsace, who was commissioned by the French government in 1785 to report on the mines and works of Alsace, Lorraine, and the Pyrenees,—he published only three volumes of his work, for he, too, fell a victim to the guillotine on December 29th, 1792: de Morveau, who applied Lavoisier's chemistry to the study of iron, and on the the foundation of the *Ecole Polytechnique* in 1794 became Professor of Chemistry: Hassenfratz, the author of a treatise on the Metallurgy of Iron, who was appointed Professor of Metallurgy at the School of Mines founded by the Republic in Paris, and organised the manufacture of cannon when the new Republic became involved in war with the monarchical States of Europe: and Peter Simon Pallas, the illustrious explorer of Siberia and the discoverer of the meteoric iron that now bears his name.

With Born's death in 1791 this Society quietly passed out of existence. The finances of the society were in a critical condition, and its losses by death were enormous. Ferber, Born's most energetic coadjutor, died in 1790, and the leading French members shortly

[1] He was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Three Globes, and W.M. of the Lodge Zur Eintracht.

[2] Goethe was a most enthusiastic mason. He was initiated on June 23rd, 1780. Masonic references are abundant in his poems.

afterwards perished on the scaffold. The times were troublous, and ill-suited for peaceful international relations. In April, 1792, France was at war with Austria. When Louis XVI. was beheaded on January 21st, 1793, revolts occurred in every part of France. Great Britain, Holland, Spain, Naples, and the German States combined together against the Republic. Surrounded by political troubles, with its most active members dead and its treasury exhausted, it is easy to see that the Mining Society was compelled to close its doors.

The fate of Born's Lodge "Zur wahren Eintracht" was similar. On December 11th, 1785, the Emperor issued an edict which compelled all the Vienna Lodges to amalgamate into three only, and this Lodge with two others then formed part of a Lodge under the name of "Zur Wahrheit," which died out in 1794, even before the imperial edict in 1795 closed all Austrian Lodges.

Evidence of the high estimation in which Born was held by his contemporaries and of his influence on Masonry is afforded in the magnificent work of the sculptor, Franz Zauner, exhibited in the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry, in Vienna. This represents an allegorical figure, the Genius of Enlightenment, standing by a column on which are masonic emblems, and looking down on an owl chained to a level held in his left hand, whilst in his right hand he holds a statuette. The pediment bears the inscription "Genio Bornii."



The property of Bro Chiswell. Lodge of Israel No 1502. Liverpool


GENIO.BORNII

FRIDAY, 4th MAY, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, I.PM., in the Chair; S. T. Klein, P.M., as I.P.M.; E. Conder, jun., S.W.; G. Greiner, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, I.G.; E. Armitage, Steward; and Past Masters E. Macbean and W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B. Also the following Members of the Correspondence Circle, viz., Bros. H. W. Kiallmark, P.G.D.; J. Stiven, P.G.D.; Harry Tipper, P.G.Pt.; W. W. Mangles, G. Fullbrook, Dr. E. T. Aydon Smith, W. J. Songhurst, J. C. Pocock, C. Isler, Dr. T. Charters White, E. Fox, H. J. Skelding, F. W. Levander, M. E. Swan, A. Oliver, C. R. Forster, Rev. H. Cart, C. M. Coxon, H. E. Overbeck, F. A. Powell, Lieut.-Col. D. Warliker, R.A.M.C., H. Eaborn, Harold Griffiths, G. E. P. Hertslet, S. J. Downe, W. Reeve, A. C. Mead, S. W. Owen, G. E. Gregory, T. C. Edmonds, J. W. Barnes, F. Hallows, C. W. Cole, W. H. Tarrant, W. White, Dr. E. Haward, A. Larsen, S. J. Cross, J. Thompson, J. E. Sorrell, H. James, W. F. Stuttaford, S. W. Furze-Morrish, E. J. Turnbull, W. Busbridge, H. N. Ballantyne, R. Orttewell, J. R. Brough, C. H. Barnes, L. Danielsson, W. Hammond, F. W. Mitchell, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, and W. A. Bowser.

Also the following visitors: Bros. W. C. Rowe, P.M. Hiram Lodge No. 1782; U. Lancille, P.M. Victoria Lodge No. 1056; R. S. Fairbank, P.M. Earl of Mornington Lodge No. 2000; W. Gleed, W.M. Royal Naval College Lodge No. 1593; H. England, Macdonald Lodge No. 1216; W. H. Brown, Globe Lodge No. 23; J. Petch, P.M. Kingswood Lodge No. 2278; J. G. Cobb, P.M. ditto; R. M. Marple; H. J. Marten, P.M. Earl Spencer Lodge No. 1420; E. W. Taylor, W.M., and J. J. Murphy, P.M. of Pattison Lodge No. 913.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. C. Purdon Clarke alluded in feeling terms to the sad loss which our W.M., Bro. T. B. Whytehead, had recently sustained in the death of his eldest son, who fell in action near Bloemfontein. The W.M. naturally felt it almost impossible to attend this evening under such sad circumstances, and the sympathy of the members of the Lodge would be extended to him. The Secretary was instructed to convey to Bro. Whytehead the deep sorrow of the brethren and their sympathy with him and his family.

Six corporate bodies and thirty-seven brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of excuse for non-attendance were read from Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., Torquay; E. J. Castle, *Q.C.*; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D. Ireland, Dublin; Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M. Norfolk, Hunstanton; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.; G. L. Shackles, Hull; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; and the W.M.

The Secretary announced that the following members of the Correspondence Circle had, at the recent Grand Festival, been promoted to Grand Office, namely: Bros. Harry Manfield, Grand Treasurer; Daniel Mayer, Senior Grand Deacon; J. H. Whadcoat, Junior Grand Deacon; J. C. Fitzroy Tower, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies; T. P. Dorman, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; and W. S. Whitaker, Assistant Grand Pursuivant. He was directed to convey to these brethren the congratulations of the members upon the honour which had been conferred upon them.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits:

By Bro. Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk, an embroidered apron which had been sent to him by Bro. E. Neville-Rolfe, H.M.'s Consul at Naples, who had shortly before received it from a street sweeper who had found it with some rubbish thrown out into the street. Bro. Rolfe suggested that as the apron seemed to be of French make it was possibly a relic of the French occupation of Naples under Prince Murat, at the beginning of the century. Bro. Speth did not deny this possibility, but pointed out that the apron differed in many respects from any French apron he had ever seen: the flap was triangular instead of, as usual, semi-circular; the true-lovers' knot in chenille above the square was quite a new feature, so was the cable-tow in spangles running right across the field, as were also the six trees, probably cypresses, which stood three on each side of the columns. In reply to a suggestion to have it photographed for the *Transactions*, Bro. Speth feared that owing to the nature and colours of the material, the result would be unsatisfactory, and that the brethren must content themselves with a copy in water colour to be added to the museum, which he promised to make.

By Bro. T. H. Hobbs, a copy in excellent preservation of the well known but scarce print of "The Free-Masons Surpriz'd, or, the Secret Discover'd" (usually known, for short, as "Molly.") Bro. Hobbs offered the print for acceptance by the Lodge, and thanks were tendered to him and Bro. le Strange.

The SECRETARY read the following paper:

THE QUATUOR CORONATI IN BELGIUM.

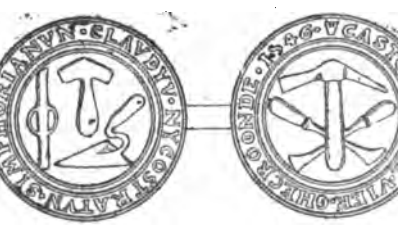
BY COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA, P.G.M. BELGIUM.

THE last *Transactions* of the Lodge (vol. XII., part 3) contain so much interesting matter that I cannot refrain from a few remarks supplementary thereon.

In his discussion of Prof. Swift Johnston's valuable paper, Bro. Rylands says (p. 145) he always suspected that the legend about Solomon's Temple originated from a Miracle Play in connection with some Guild of Masons—but that he was unable to trace it—adding that he never found any evidence of the period when it entered into Masonic lore.

If I am unable to provide the missing link, I may perhaps furnish evidence that the Flemish Guilds (*ambachten*) of operative masons were dealing with such plays in the sixteenth century—at least a Guild from Antwerp which bore the name made famous again in our days by the founders of our Lodge, *Vier Ghecroonde* or *Gekroonde*—the *Quatuor Coronati*.

This name was given in many Flemish cities to a group of trades connected with the art of building and joined together to form an *ambacht* or corporation. At Antwerp, the *Vier Ghecroonde* included stone-cutters, masons, tilers and paviers. This guild is mentioned in the records of the city as early as 1423 and there still exists a copy of their Charges delivered or confirmed by the Magistrates in 1458, a year before the promulgation of the first Steinmetz code at Strasburg. Their patron-saints, according to medals struck at Antwerp in the middle of the fifteenth century (bearing on both sides the tools of the Craft), were called: Claudyn (Claudius), Nycostratus, Symphorianus and Castorius.



In the Cabinet de Numismatique of the
Public Library, Brussels.

Their anniversary was celebrated on the 9th November instead of the 8th, as required by the Roman Church Calendar.

The members of this guild held a special chapel in the Cathedral which it had helped to build from 1352 to 1598. A triptych, painted by Francis Francken the younger, in 1598, stood above the altar. It illustrated the different episodes of the legend: the four saints at their work—remanded by the Emperor—sentenced—flagellated—stoned to death. This picture is still to be seen in the *Musée des tableaux anciens* at Antwerp.

The guild's meeting-house, dating from 1531, stood on the quay of the Canal du Fromage (now Nos. 3 and 4). It was known by the name of *De Vier Ghecroonde*, and, long since rebuilt, is still called *De Metsers-Kamer*, "the Masons' Room." In the principal hall were kept the jewels of the Corporation, the banners, the candlesticks, the badge or collar (*breuck*) and the staffs (*gaenstokken*) used by the Deans on state occasions. The walls were decorated with the statues of the Four Martyrs and seven large pictures representing scenes from their legend. One of these pictures is still to be seen at the museum in the *Stein*.

There were Apprentices (*leerknappen*) and Masters, sometimes called *Free-Masters* "Vrey-Meesters." To become a Master the conditions were: 1st, to be a burgher of Antwerp; 2nd, to belong to no other craft; 3rd, to have served without interruption during four years under the same Free-master (or several Free-masters in succession); 4th, to furnish a proof-piece or master-piece; 5th, to pay an entrance fee of ten gulden in Rhine-gold; 6th, to present each of the deans and the jurats with a measure (*ghelte*) of Rhine wine and the messenger with a pot of wine; 7th, to provide oneself during the year with a complete set of tools. The master-piece of the stone-cutters, in the 16th century, was to construct a column in each of the four Orders, besides sketching a frontage and a portico. A custom to be noted was the

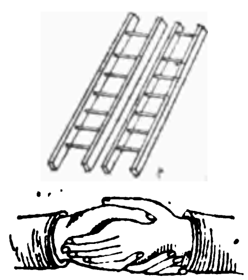
presentation of a pair of gloves to the masons when laying the foundations of an edifice (as early as 1426 or 1427.)

Architects were not distinguished from master stone-masons. One of the most celebrated architects of Antwerp, in the fourteenth century, was buried in the church of St. George under the following epitaph, dated from May, 1395: "Here lies Jan Appelman, Mason of the Masonries (*Metser van der Metselryen*) of the Church." His son, Peter, is mentioned a little later as *Meester van der wercke en de metselryen van Onzer Vrouwen Kerke*, "Master of the works and masonries of Our Lady's Church" (quoted in *La Corporation des Quatre Couronnés d'Anvers ou les Architectes anversois du Moyen-Age* par Clement Van Cauwenberghs. Anvers 1889).

M. Gens, in his *Histoire d'Anvers*, states, according to old records found in the neighbouring town of Lierre, that the *Vier Ghecroonde* formed, as early as 1443, a kind of religious guild (*confrérie*) whose members used to give religious performances, "allant même dans les communes voisines égayer les solennités religieuses de leurs jeux et esbattements." Traces of their stay at Lierre are found in the accounts of this town for the years 1443, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1458 and 1462. They were known as "Companions of the Lodges," (*Gesellen van Logien*). Whence that name? The Chronicle of Lierre, written in 1616, gives the following explanation:—"In those times great works were undertaken at the Church of Our Lady in Antwerp. They build, therefore, in the Church itself (*in t'Kerckenhuis*), for the use of stone-cutters, Lodges which are still extant to-day, and these stone-cutters, masons and carpenters used to join in plays." We are indebted for this quotation to M. Gens, who adds, "Thus the foundation of the first literary and dramatic society known in Antwerp is connected with the building of the Church of Our Lady."[1]

The theatrical performances of the time were mostly *mysteries*, viz., Passion Plays and Miracle Plays. It would be strange indeed if among these religious dramas the *Vier Gekroonde* had not included the legend of their own Patron Saints and all other legends connected with their Craft? Just as, a little later, we see the archers of some Flemish towns representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, the cross-bowmen the legend of St. George, the cordwainers or shoemakers the legend of St. Crispin, etc.

At the end of the fifteenth century and during the whole of the sixteenth, the Netherlands gave rise to innumerable literary companies, known as *Ryderykskamer*, "*Chambers of Rhetoric*," whose members, *Gesellen van den spele*, "Companions of the Play," were mostly artizans and small burghers. These societies, generally connected with some trade guild, had sometimes a religious, sometimes a secular name:—"Brethren of the Cross," "Christ's Eyes," "Alpha and Omega," "Laus Deo," "The Flaming Bush," "The Rose," "The Lily," "The Gillyflower," "The Book," etc. Their members were subjected to strict rules: they had to be good catholics and loyal citizens. They were fined for absenting themselves on fête-days, refusing to play their assigned parts, using offensive language against their officers, swearing, fighting, being noisy,—also for revealing to outsiders the decisions, the compositions, and even the programme of the company. They had regulations for praying, bowing, entering and leaving. When the rules had received the sanction of the Civil Authorities and the Kamer had therefore a legal existence, it was called Free, *Vrye-Kamer*. They had frequent meetings in the halls of their mother-guilds, when they did not possess one of their own; they elected a large set of officers,—headman (*hoofdman*), deans, recorder, treasurer, director of plays, etc.;—they took part in the religious processions and all the pageants of the time; they played during the principal festivities of the year, not only in their own city, but also, as we have seen above, in other towns; finally they organized now and then *lantjuweelen* ("land-jewels"), literary competitions for a jewel, when they invited all the sister-companies of the land. They had fancy standards, which they called their *blazons*, and which by their general appearance and mixture of emblematic designs, remind us less of the usual coats of arms than of the modern Masonic banners, tracing boards and aprons. The *blazons* carried by the different societies who took part in the brilliant lantjuweel of 1561 at Antwerp, have been reproduced by Van Even in his work *Het Lantjuweel van Antwerpen*. On one of these standards—the blazon of the "Flaming Bush," from Hertogenbosh—there are, among different emblems, the following figures, which cannot fail to strike any of our Master-Masons.[2]


The Hertogenbosh Blazon.

Although these religious plays included many stories in connection with Solomon—*the death of Absalom, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon's Judgment*, etc.,—I have not met (so far) with a title alluding to the construction of the Temple. But it is very improbable that an event which fills such an important part in our

[1] Eug. Gens *Histoire de la Ville d'Anvers*, Antwerp, 1861, p. 239.

[2] Edward van Even *Het Lantjuweel van Antwerpen in 1561*. Leuven 1861, plate xxvi.

religious traditions should have been left out altogether, especially by the dramatic companies mixed up with the building trades. A careful investigation might not be fruitless in that direction.

Bro. Speth's suggestion that Folk-lore always connects a tragedy with every building of importance holds good especially in such a case. I must add also, with Bro. Chetwode Crawley, that this appeal to the operative masons of the middle ages in no way clashes with the supposition that the Crusaders brought the legend from Palestine—whether we turn, as he does, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or refer ourselves to the Templars whose churches and strongholds once covered Western Europe. I trust the last word has not been said on the subject.

I am more inclined than many of our English brethren to believe in the genuineness of the legends retained by the French Compagnonnages. Having been entrusted, for nearly twenty years, by the Belgian Lodge where I was once Master, with the duty of instructing the Fellows, as well as the Apprentices, and of reviewing their examination essays concerning the history of their respective degrees, I have given a good deal of attention to the question of the Compagnonnages and I am inclined to think that, whatever they became in recent days, they represent, not, as some French authors will have it, a secret opposition society formed within the corporation against the tyranny of the Masters, but the survivals of these corporations themselves, the remnants of an organization akin to the Flemish *ambachten*, to the German Fraternities and, in England, to the trade guilds, which, mixed up with elements proceeding from other quarters, have given rise to our Free-Masonry. The principal difference is that, in France, the Compagnonnages were never controlled nor acknowledged by public authorities; therefore they remained in opposition to both State and Church, according to the principle held by the two Powers that whoever was not under them was against them. Of course, in the large cities, there were "corps de métier" with a legal status and with even political privileges, but in their development they must be considered as a branch parallel to, rather than derived from the Compagnonnages. These unquestionably bear, in their rules as well as in their ceremonial and way of thinking, the stamp of the Middle Ages. Sidelights (referred to in Bro. Gould's *History*, p. 231 *et seq.*) reveal that, in the 17th century, they had secret ceremonies where they mimicked the Passion of Jesus; that they kept the memory of three founders; that they were already split into numerous factions claiming separate origins and at war with each other. The lines which divided them may have become broken and interwoven, but what is common to all their organizations must be older than their division. Among the traditions that were held by all, even by those who ridiculed these legends without disputing their antiquity, were: the alleged facts that the Compagnonnages dated from the building of Solomon's Temple, that their Charges or Devoirs proceeded either from the great King or from one of his principal architects; that this Master was betrayed and murdered by some fellows of the Craft.

Perdiguier hints that some of these traditions might have been introduced by Freemasons. But it must be remembered that, from the introduction of Freemasonry into France, both institutions remained on diverging planes, followed other aims and were recruited from entirely different social layers. Perdiguier himself when he speaks of this borrowing only alludes to the murder of Hiram and gives as a reason that there is nothing of it in the Bible, the only authority concerning the building of the Temple.—It is not inadmissable that a fellow, initiated by chance into some Masonic Lodge, would impart to his "companions" the information that he has learned the real name of their first Master and that this name is Hiram or Adonhiram; but the new name would only be accepted if there was a previous legend to which it could attach itself. The science of Mythology teaches that names are much more easily altered or exchanged than legends; the hero varies, the myth remains. Hiram is as good in that respect, and even better when explained by Biblical arguments, than Naymus Grecus, Aymon, or even Maitre Jacques. As to Solomon, it must not be forgotten that the "Cooke" MS. of the 15th century credits Solomon not only with having confirmed the Charges delivered by his father to the builders of the Temple, but also with himself teaching them new "manners"; the same document mentions also, as Solomon's master mason, the son of the Tyrian King.[1]

To return to our Quatuor Coronati, I have not heard of any guild under this name in the Walloon provinces of Belgium,—although at Ecaussinnes and Soignies, in the Hainaut, the quarry-men still celebrate, on the 8th of November, the anniversary of "les *Quatre Couronnés*," by a day of idleness and rejoicing, in which the whole district takes part. But, at Brussels, Ghent, Bruges and other Flemish cities we find that the principal building

[1] I recall that Bro. Rylands is much less affirmative in his able and interesting papers on the Compagnonnages. See vols. I. and II. of the *Transactions*, pp. 116 and 52.

trades had joined under the name of *De Vier Ghecroonde.* This guild had everywhere its coat of arms which has been preserved on seals, medals, tokens, counters, banners, etc. It generally consists in tools: compass, square, level, mallet, chisel, trowel, combined in different ways and sometimes surmounted by a five pointed crown. There is a curious token, dated 1607, from Middelburg in the island of Walcheren, which shows on one side the arms of the guild (masons and tilers), on the other the image of the Quatuor Coronati—Deciderius and Simplicius taking here the place of Symphorianus and Castorius.[1]



THE MIDDELBURG TOKEN.

At Brussels, the *Ambacht* of the *Vier Gekroonde* included masons, stone cutters, sculptors and tilers, at least since the latter part of the 15th century. (Ordinances of 1471 and 1474). They were divided into apprentices, fellows and masters. At first masters were simply fellows who after their time of apprenticeship had the means to open a shop, undertake jobs, or keep other workmen in their pay. It is only after the 13th century that certain qualifications were required. The would-be master had to execute a masterpiece; the number of masters was limited; they were forbidden to engage themselves as fellows; admission fees were exacted, etc. Not only the masters, but also the companions were qualified as Free: the *Vrijen Gesellen van den Ambacht.* As in Antwerp, the builders of the cathedral were called, in documents dating from the 15th century: "Companions of the Lodges," *Gesellen van der logen* or *logien.* An unpublished Ordinance of 1474 (Dépot des archives communales de Bruxelles, *Ord. der Ambachten* fol. 122) speaks of "masters holding Lodges" (*meester logie houdende*). The word *loge* or *logie* meant, of course, as above, the sheds and shanties built on the spot where the work was going on. It is likely they were also used for holding meetings of the Craft and for teaching the apprentices. In his recent memoir: *De l'Influence Italienne sur l'Architecture dans les Pays Bas,* Mr. A. Schoy applies the name *loge* to the hall of the guild. This hall was situated in a house on the Grand Place, which still bears the escutcheon of the *ambacht.*

Bro. Clarke saw in the *Musée communal,* at Brussels, a triptych, illustrating the legend of the Quatuor Coronati, where, he adds they are depicted as masons rather than sculptors. Yet, in one of the panels, one of the four, easily recognizable by the halo round his head, is chiselling a large statue lying on the ground. The back of the folding wings presents the portraits of the *Quatuor Coronati* grouped in a very impressive manner: they wear a small crown round their caps and carry the respective tools of the four Crafts. In the same picture, it is to be noted that the wicked Emperor and his attendants wear turban and oriental robes over a Moorish skin; the high priest, who holds a brass idol, has also an eastern appearance. This triptych seems to date from the early part of the sixteenth century; the author is unknown; it was discovered, under a heap of rubbish, in the attics of the Hotel-de-Ville, by the late librarian, Bro. Jules Wauters; it has never been reproduced. I tried to have it taken by a photographer, but the colouring has grown so dark and the reflection so strong that the attempt has proved a failure.

Another picture, specially devoted to the martyrdom of the four Saints, by Gaspard de Crayer, a master of the 17th century, belonged to the *Vier Gekroonde,* of Brussels and hung in the church of Sainte-Catherine, where the guild had its side-chapel. It was carried off by the French Republicans in 1795, and now ornaments the Museum at Lille, in the north of France.

At Ghent, where the Trade Guilds played such a large part in the life and government of the city during the Middle Ages, their political privileges, already curtailed by

[1] MINARD-VAN HOOREBEKE *Description de méreaux et objets anciens de Gildes* Gand 1877-1878, vol. I., p. 228.

the Princes of the House of Burgundy, were suppressed after the rebellion of 1539, by Charles-Quint who, in his *Concessie Caroline* of 1540, reduced the number of the corporations from 53 to 21. The guild of the *Vier Gekroonde*, also known under the denomination *Vrye neiringhe von Metsers en Steenhouwers*, "Free guild of Masons and Stonecutters" included besides these two crafts the tilers and the plasterers.

The corporation was governed by a Dean (chosen every year from the masons and stone cutters alternately), two Jurats (*Gezwoornen*), two Ancients, two Experts (*Preufmeesters*) and four Assistants (of the last, two had to be chosen from the tilers and one from the plasterers). These officers were elected by the guild, but their election was subjected to the approval of the Magistrate. This is a translation of the oath the apprentice had to take, when, after having served for two years under a Free-Master and having executed a masterpiece (*proefstuck*), he was received as a Master:

> "I swear to be henceforward a good, honest and loyal Master-mason of the Free Craft of Masons and Stone Cutters in this City,—to defend and enforce the rights, liberties and privileges of the said Craft, to observe them and to have them observed, to protect them and to co-operate in their protection,—never to work nor allow others to work below the established price,—to keep secret all the affairs of the Craft;—to defend the Catholic Faith and to follow its Rules;—to obey our Sovereign as Count (or Countess) of Flanders; to contribute to the defense of his rights;—finally, to fulfill everything that a good, honest and loyal Master-mason (or Master-stone-cutter) of the said Craft is expected to do.—So help me God and his Saints."

The hall of this Guild, confiscated and sold by Charles Quint in 1540, is now the *Hotel d'Egmont*. There is a rough sketch of it in De Vigne's *Mœurs et Usages des Corporations et Métiers* (Ghent 1861, plate VI.) It was ornamented with a sculptured representation of the Madonna and the Quatuor Coronati; above ran the motto: *In alle Metsery—Past op u loot en zy.*

In all Masonry
Look to plummet and side.

All these ornaments have disappeared years ago. But in the narrow Rempart des Chaudronniers, there is still to be seen, with the date 1666 carved in the gable, the house of a Master Mason and sculptor, Adrianus Van der Linden, who lived in the latter part of the 17th century. Above the lower story the *Vier Gekroonde* are sculptured in two panels separated by the Virgin, Child and two attendants.



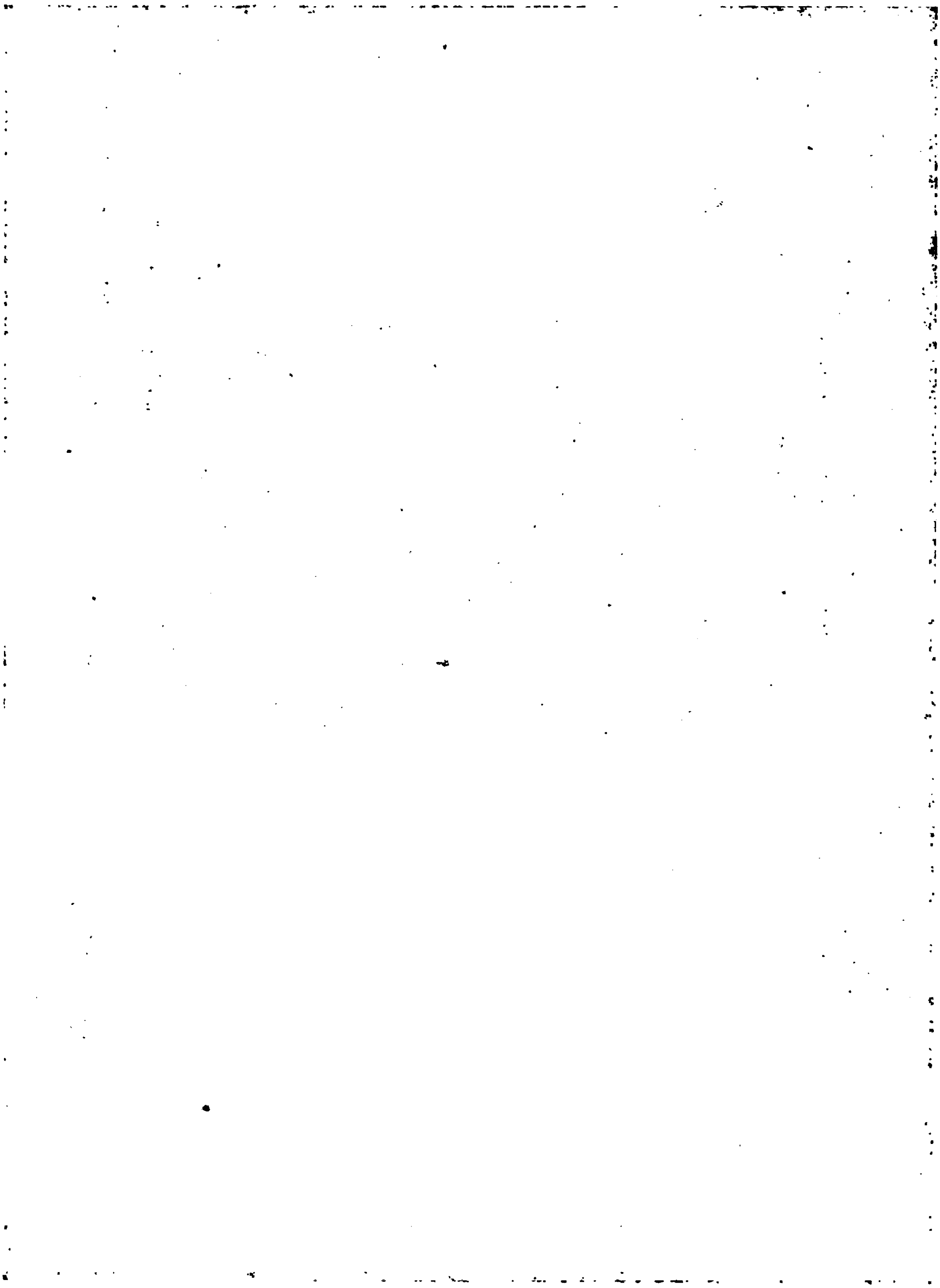
House of a Master Mason, 17th Century, Ghent.

At the end of last century, the French conquest of Belgium abolished all the guilds of the country by a stroke of the pen; their property was confiscated; their halls were sold by public auction. Yet, at Ghent, the *Vier Gekroonde* soon revived as an association for mutual help, which lasted till 1895, under the denomination of "Society (*vereeniging*) of



Title Page of the Record Book of the Ghent Guild, (A.D. 1617).





[illegible]

Stonecutters, Tilers, Masons and Plumbers under the protection of the *Vier Gekroonde* and in accordance with the prescriptions of the Law."

The town of Ghent still possesses some valuable relics of the old guild: at the Archæological Museum, a banner in red damask, decorated on one side with a painting on cloth of the Crucifixion, on the other side, with the portraits of the *Vier Gekroonde*, represented before an ancient building; below are the date of its presentation, 1694, and the names of the officers who ordered it. In the public library is still kept the last record book of the guild, containing the names of all the officers and Masters, as they were entered, year by year, from 1616 to 1789. On the title page of this precious manuscript there is an oil painting, dated 1617, representing the IV. *Coronati* with the crown placed over the hood of the time (see plate).



CANDLESTICK FROM GHENT GUILD OF THE IV. CC.[1]

The Archæological Museum also contains a pair of elaborate candlesticks in gilded wood—one metre high without the stand—which the corporation used to carry in public processions. Each shows two of the *Coronati* at work, while above, tiny angels carry the respective tools of the Craft. "All this work," writes a well-known antiquary, Mr. Hermann van Duyse, in the *Inventaire Archéologique de Gand* (April, 1898), "denotes the first years of the 18th century, and rarely has the style of that period produced in our country a happier combination."

[1] MINARD-VAN HOOREBEKE *Description*, etc., vol. II., p. 228.



Jewel of the Bruges Guild of IV. CC.

At Bruges, the guild of the *Vier Ghecroonde* is mentioned in the account of the *Chapelle du Saint-Sang* for the year 1469. It is to be noticed that in 1473, according to an Act already quoted by Bro. Gould and others, the masons and wrights of Edinburgh were assigned "a place and rooms in all general processions as they have in the town of Bruges and such like good towns." When the English occupied an emporium or consular hall in Bruges from 1390 to 1487, the Scotch held on their side a separate establishment from 1383. The *Quatuor Coronati* of Bruges included the masons, stonecutters, plasterers, tilers, brickmakers and paviers. They held the central nave of the *Chapelle Basse* (or crypt) in the celebrated Chapelle du Saint-Sang. I have heard that there is still a special service held there on the 8th of November, which is largely attended by the building trades of the town. The hall of the Guild was No. 18, Steenstraet; there is left an elegant frontage in the Renaissance style with the tools of the Craft carved in the stone above the lower story; it was built in 1621. Each craft was divided into *knapen*, *vry-knechten*, (Free-fellows) and masters. The apprentice had to work four years and to reside in his master's house; he would then become *vry-knepchten* by paying two pounds, one shilling and twopence in the money of the time. To be admitted amongst the masters one had to execute a master-piece and pay ten pounds. The foregoing representation of the *Quatuor Coronati* is taken from the breast-plate (*Borstshilde*) of the Guild, as reproduced in Gailliard's *Ambachten en Neringen van Brugge* (Bruges 1854, part II., plate 9).

The above illustrations will give a partial idea of the iconography of the *Quatuor Coronati* from the end of the fifteenth century. Starting from the old fashioned engraving of the Isabella missal, where the Patrons of the Craft have no crowns, wear the dress of the time and carry their tools, we pass, a few years later, to the Brussels triptych and the Ghent Record Book of 1617, where they wear both crowns and caps; then to the Metsershuis of Ghent (1666), and the candlesticks of the eighteenth century, where the crown entirely replaces the cap, while the dress gets more and more fanciful,—till we end with the breast-plate of Bruges, where the tools have disappeared from the hands of the crowned saints and only occupy a subordinate place in the image.—Could this not be taken as an emblematic illustration of the process which has evolved "l'Art Royal" from the operative Masonry of the preceding centuries?

APPENDIX.

THE CHARGES OF THE ANTWERP INCORPORATION OF THE BUILDING TRADES. (QUATUOR CORONATI)

GRANTED BY THE MAGISTRATES A.D. 1458.

THE HANDICRAFT OF MASONS, STONECUTTERS, PAVIOURS, SLATERS AND TILERS.

To all who may read or hear these presents:

Jean van der Bruggen, Chevalier, Provost (*Schouteet*), Burgermasters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of Antwerp. Health and knowledge of the truth!

Our good folk of the handicraft of the Masons, Stonecutters, Paviours, and Tilers, having laid before us their daily expenses and prayed for an ordinance for the maintenance and conduct of their Craft, We hereby make known to you that we have granted to them the following Regulations until further order.

The Craft shall be governed by two deans and two jurats, who shall be reappointed yearly by the Lord of the City, as in the other Crafts.

No one shall be received into the Craft without the Lord of the City having been informed as to his personality.

In order to be received into this Craft and wear its badges, it shall be necessary to exercise the Craft personally, or to cause it to be exercised, and to pay scot.

Any member of another Craft is excluded.

Whoever within the city shall wish to make statues or figures in wood or in stone, shall cause himself to be inscribed.

It is obligatory to possess a complete set of tools, or to procure them at least within the year. He who, at the visit of the deans, shall be found in default hereof, shall pay one old crown, of which one third shall go to the Lord, one third to the City, and the remainder to the Craft. Such tools shall be the Craftsman's own property and not be borrowed from another.

In order to work in the city and suburbs, it is necessary to be a burgess and belong to the Craft, under penalty of three crowns, to be apportioned as above.

It is not allowed to belong to another Craft.

All others are forbidden to buy or sell white stone, slates, bricks, &c., under penalty for each offense of three crowns, to be apportioned as above. Nevertheless, every burgess retains the right to sell tiles, bricks and pantiles, provided that he pay yearly to the Craft twelve groats (*grooten*) [evidently a small coin]: to refuse this payment when demanded by the deans entails a penalty of half a crown, to be apportioned as before.

The entrance fee is fixed at ten florins of Rhine-gold, and a measure of wine for the deans and jurats, and a pot of wine for the beadle.

Two of the legitimate children of a burgess using this Craft are exempt from the first portion of this fee, but shall pay the annual contribution.

In order to acquire the mastership an apprenticeship of four years must be served with one or more free-masters in one or more free-towns or liberties, and as proof, sealed letters from that place must be produced. The full age of 18 years is also requisite; in doubtful cases an authentic witness is rigorously necessary.

Otherwise the candidate must apprentice himself to a master of the city, and the deans will, at a convenient time, fix his pay, as provided hereafter. Nevertheless, should he be able to prove a former apprenticeship of one, two or three years, this time shall be allowed him.

Every apprentice is obliged to learn under his master for four consecutive years and until he shall have reached 18 years of age: his pay only begins at 16 years of age and after two years of service. During the first period the work of the apprentice cannot be charged for by his master; during the second, the deans shall fix his pay from year to year or from half year to half year, and they shall receive on each occasion from his master a remuneration of eight groats (*grooten*). For any act in contravention, the master or the apprentice shall pay three crowns, as above.

Should the apprentice leave his master before the prescribed time, the latter shall abstain from taking another during the period still remaining under penalty of three crowns to be apportioned as above; and the former shall finish his apprenticeship under another master under the like penalty. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, the apprentice may not undertake task work until he shall have demonstrated to the deans and jurats that he is worth full pay, under the same penalty.

The apprentice must get himself entered and be a burgess.

No one shall have more than one apprentice.

Before taking an apprentice a mason must have wielded the trowel for seven years, under penalty of one crown, as above: he who is no longer able to cut stone shall not employ an apprentice of less than two years experience, under the same penalty.

The apprentice shall pay only half contributions so long as his pay does not exceed a half-day. After that he shall be liable for the full amount. But the adult who shall commence working at the Craft, shall pay the full contribution. The master is responsible for his apprentice.

Every stranger craftsman shall have the right to work in Antwerp, on condition of paying his contribution, for the space of 15 days but not longer, provided there be a want of hands. If he exceed this, he shall pay one crown, &c.

Every stranger workman who shall accept work by the job, shall suffer the same penalty.

Should the Church or the City be in want of stranger workmen for work which those of the city are not capable of executing, or for which they are too few, they shall be allowed to send for such as will consent to pay yearly two shillings (*skellingen*).

Whether a mason work by himself or in company with others, no matter how many, he may not undertake more than two works by the job, nor cause himself to be assisted by another following the same sort of handicraft, unless this latter be without employment, or he have the assent of the deans. Any act of deceit or in contravention is punishable by a fine of three crowns, &c.

Members may not cede to each other any work undertaken by the job. If there be two jobs of this kind, the master and the apprentice may not work at them separately. A job covering two ground-plots shall be counted as two. Defaulters shall pay three crowns, &c.

Should any have incurred a fine under this head, or for some other default, or should he refuse to pay his dues to the Craft, the deans and jurats may prohibit his working in or out of the city until he shall have paid. Should he remain contumacious after a second warning, he shall pay for every further summons, half a crown, &c.: and shall abstain from work until he satisfy the demands under penalty of two crowns, &c.

If for a job on journey-work an assistant is engaged, either by the day or the piece, at a less wage than the ordinances, he shall not be accounted for at a higher rate, under pain of three crowns, &c.

Any master who may be without work shall, if so required, work by the day for the wage and under the conditions of the ordinance, under the same penalty.

Whoever shall leave the city in order to take work elsewhere is still liable for the dues: on his return he shall discharge the total as settled by the deans before resuming work, under penalty of one crown. In case the city should be in a difficulty, he shall be obliged to return there immediately he is warned, unless he desire to run the risk of losing his handicraft. To leave the city in case of alarm entails the same penalty.

Whoever shall renounce the craft pays for his demit three florins of Rhine gold.

When the deans convoke the members for affairs of the craft, he who does not comply with the summons of the beadle, if he be in town and well in health, is liable to a penalty of two groats to the craft.

Each year, at the feast of St. Martin, the outgoing deans shall divide the total of the fines between the Lord, the City, and the Craft; they shall render an account of their acts before two sheriffs, assisted by a sworn clerk, as is usual in the other crafts. If a member should attack the deans, concerning their functions, by word or deed, he shall be handed to the Lord of the City, who shall inflict an exemplary and efficacious punishment.

In confirmation of the preceding we have attached to these presents, the Provost his personal seal, the Burgermasters, Sheriffs and Council, the seal of the city, *ad causas.*

Given in the year of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and fifty eight the twenty first of the month of August.

Bro. C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, said:—In opening the discussion on Bro. d'Alviella's interesting and valuable paper I must first direct attention to the last paragraph but one, in which mention is made of the statement in my paper, the Vestigia, that the Quatuor Coronati illustrated in the triptych at the Musée Communal at Brussels were depicted as masons rather than sculptors, and Bro. d'Alviella proceeds to show that one of the four is engaged in chiselling a large statue lying on the ground. This was not an oversight on my part, I having noted that one of the four was working on a statue whilst the others were employed in building, or on the sculpture of architectural details almost in the same manner that the four Companions are shown in the panel under the niche at the Church of Or San Michele at Florence, a full-sized cast of which is exhibited in the Architectural Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum. In this, the first on the left hand side is employed in building a wall; the second one is carving a twisted column and using a drill in the Italian fashion to assist in the deep under-cutting; the third, who is seated in a superior high-backed chair, has a square and compasses in his hands and is apparently "trying" a small stone capital; whilst the fourth is engaged with a pick-hammer or gavel in roughing out the statue of a boy.

Bro. d'Alviella's reference to the fancy standards called "blazons" is very interesting to me personally as within the past two years I have been fortunate in finding the banners of some English trade guilds, which, generally being of painted silk, are very difficult to preserve beyond a hundred years. Some time since the paraphernalia of a defunct Company—the Felt Hat Makers of Dublin—was brought over to London in a carved oak chest. This contained several banners dating from the early part of the eighteenth century. Somewhat later are the banners preserved by the Girdlers' Company of London, but the most valuable is a banner of the time of Henry VIII. with the Tudor blazon, which has recently been lent by the Clothiers' Company of Worcester to the Victoria and Albert Museum. Several of the London Companies possess burial palls of great beauty, the best preserved being that of the Saddlers' Company. The Parish Clerks' Guild has, besides a rich Gothic pall, the Masters' and Wardens' caps of office; and the Girdlers' Company the Wardens' caps and Master's crown. I do not know whether a list has been made of the paraphernalia belonging to other Companies, and would be glad to receive any information on the subject.

In conclusion, I wish to express my high admiration of the paper brought before us this evening—so full of interesting matter and useful information—and feel sure that in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to our distinguished brother, Count Goblet d'Alviella, Past Grand Master of Belgium, I am but giving voice to the desire of every brother here present.

Bro. E. Conder, jun., S.W., made a few comments on the paper and seconded the vote of thanks.

Bro. G. W. Speth, Secretary, said: Our W.M. in the chair has, in his allusions to several interesting banners, forgotten the one which is probably of greatest interest, viz., the Blue Blanket of the Craftsmen of Edinburgh. According to tradition, the banner of the mechanics who followed Allan, Lord Steward of Scotland, to Palestine, was blue, and presumably of silk, but was affectionately always called the "blue blanket." The name came to stand for everything connected with the various handicrafts of Edinburgh, so much so that petitions and charters speak of the privileges of the blue blanket, thereby meaning the privileges of the trades incorporations. The banner (we can hardly suppose that it is the original one however) still exists and is in the custody of the Lodge of Journeymen, Edinburgh, and is carried by them in Masonic processions. I am unaware of its present blazon,[1] but in 1482 King James III. ordained that it should be the rallying standard of the Edinburgh Craftsmen in defence of the city or his person, and his Queen is said, with her own hands, to have painted thereon a saltire, thistle, imperial crown and a hammer, together with the following inscription:

Fear God, and honour the King,
With a long life, and prosperous reign,
And we, the Trades, shall ever pray.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the cult of the Quatuor Coronati, which undoubtedly did exist in England in early days, so soon died out, and was not renewed until our own Lodge was established. Of its early prevalence we have ample evidence. In the 7th century there stood a church dedicated to these saints in Canterbury, which Bro. Purdon Clarke suggested in his last paper, might have been a survival of Roman times. If, however, we may credit Leader Scott's assertion in "The Cathedral Builders," that among the Masons brought into this country by St. Augustine were Comacine Masters, then, knowing as we do that these Masters venerated the Four Crowned Ones, we may assume that the Church was one of the first built by them. Again, the Masonic Poem, or Regius MS., in the British Museum, speaks of "those holy martyrs four, who in this Craft were of great honour." The date is somewhere about 1390. At that time the saints were therefore still the patrons of the English Craft. But our next transcript in point of time of the Old Charges of Masons, the Cooke MS. of about 1420, makes no mention of the saints whatever, and all subsequent versions of the Old Constitutions are equally silent. As these last are all later than the Reformation, the change might be ascribed to the general neglect of minor saints which followed that event, but the Cooke MS. predates the Reformation, and therefore the reason is not an adequate one. Their place was apparently occupied by the two Saints John. In Germany the Quatuor Coronati never quite lost their connection with the Stonemasons, but it became rather nebulous, and the Baptist in later times somewhat overshadowed their fame. But in Italy the Four Martyrs continued to be the patron saints of the building fraternities, and still more so was this the case in Flanders, as the paper just read sufficiently demonstrates. It has always constituted a puzzle to me why their cult so soon faded in England, and, so far as I know, never obtained at all in Scotland and Ireland. I hardly think that the well-known tendency of our forefathers to substitute English saints for Roman explains the phenomenon, because we do not find that any essentially English saint took their place, not even such a likely one as St. Alban, who, although a Roman by birth, became, as it were, naturalised in our traditions, and is mentioned in all our old rolls of the Constitutions.

I desire, in conclusion, to be allowed to support the vote of thanks to our distinguished Bro. Count d'Alviella for his interesting paper, all the more so as, at my request, he extended, at the very short notice of ten days, what had been previously only a mere note, because I was unfortunately left without a paper of any sort for this evening. That so busy a man should have thrown aside all other work in order to come to our assistance is a most gratifying testimony to his love for our cause, and to his appreciation of our efforts, and is deserving of the warmest acknowledgment on our part.

Bro. Rev. J. W. Horsley said that one should be a Belgian antiquary, fully to follow the valuable paper. The discrepancy as to the date on which the feast was kept might well be due to the 8th being occupied, perhaps only temporarily and locally, by the festival of a Saint of more general renown than the Quatuor Coronati, so that their remembrance was "transferred" according to common ecclesiastical usage. So in the Roman Breviary November 8th is the Octave of All Saints' Day, a double feast, and there is only a

[1] **Possibly some Edinburgh Brother will oblige us with a description of its present appearance.**

commemoration made of SS. Quatuor Coronatorum Martyrum. In this commemoration, whether in the Lection of the Roman Breviary or the Secret of the Sarum Missal, the names are Claudius, Nicostratus, Symphorianus, Castorius and Simplicius, five, not four, "eminent sculptors who by no means could be induced to make statues for idol worship," and therefore were tried, imprisoned, scourged with scorpions, and finally enclosed alive in leaden coffins and thrown into the Tiber. Their bodies were eventually buried, with those of the Four Crowned Martyrs, SS. Severus, Severianus, Carpophorus and Victorianus, some miles outside Rome. Plainly some confusion has been as to names and number. He took exception to *doyen* being translated deacon instead of dean. The dean is not necessarily an ecclesiastic as may be seen in a University or a Hospital, but he is always head of a body, or chief of his department. The deacon, or server, is however always a subordinate. That the Antwerp Craft was governed in 1458 by *two* doyens was probably the result of rivalry between the masons and the stone cutters, resulting in one of each being chosen as a compromise. At Ghent, an hundred years later, we find the Craft "governed by *a* Dean chosen every year from the masons and stone cutters alternately."

It was very interesting to find the author of the paper had been for many years not only the preceptor but the examiner of apprentices and fellowcrafts. That so little instruction was given in our Lodges was much to be deprecated. A Masonic student has reason to be astonished not merely at how much he has to learn and how little he knows, but still more at how ignorant most brethren are left of the history of the Craft, the reason for the various parts of its ritual, and the meaning of its words. Were the system of "examination essays concerning the history of their respective degrees" to be applied this moment even to the brethren present, it was to be feared that many would recollect a pressing engagement elsewhere and apply to him as I.G. for exit.

Bro. Speth said, in reply to some observations of the last speaker, that he was answerable for the translation of the Code of Charges in the appendix, and for the word "deacon" as the rendering of the French "doyen." He thought the word was justifiable, because it was the ordinary word used by the Scottish Crafts, whose presiding officer was generally called deacon, and only the head of all the combined Crafts was called the "Dean of Guilds." The Scots avowedly copied Bruges in the matter of guild organisation, and there could be no doubt that their word deacon stood for doyen. He (Bro. Speth) had unconsciously used the word most familiar to him in this connection, without much thought as to its strict accuracy. However, he was not wedded to its use, and as Bro. d'Alviella had employed "dean" in the body of the paper, he would suppress deacon throughout and substitute dean in the interest of conformity.

Bro. Conder also explained that the existence of two principal officers, two deans so to say, was not an uncommon occurrence in medieval fraternities. The Company of the Masons of London, for instance, was at one time without a Master, but governed by two Wardens. After all, it was only analogous to a President and Vice-President, or, more closely still, to a Grand Master and Pro-Grand Master.

The vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation.

I have been much pleased with the kind reception of my paper by the Lodge. I only regret that I am unable to afford more information. It is surprising how little is known, even in my country, of the inner life and organisation of the Belgian Trade Guilds during the Middle Ages, although our public libraries and *archives* contain many documents on the subject. I should be glad if I could induce some of our young archæologists to take up the matter in earnest, especially concerning the builders of our ancient Cathedrals and Town Halls. "So far," wrote to me lately, in answer to my enquiries concerning the craftsman of the 12th and 13th centuries who erected the Cathedral of Tournay, one of the men who know best the antiquities of that town, "we have given plenty of attention to their works, but not to their organization."

Bro. Speth contrasts the early disappearance of the Quatuor Coronati in England as patrons of the Craft, with their maintenance in Belgium. The latter fact, in my opinion, is due to the circumstance that the guild included several professions independent of each other, particularly the masons and the stone-cutters. All the other guilds, while they also had each their patron saints, remained known by the denomination of their respective trade. This could not be the case for the united masons and stone-cutters, as they kept their professional individuality inside their common corporation, which had therefore to be called by a neutral name. Even then remains the question to which craft



Banner of the Ghent Guild (A.D. 1694).



belonged at first the *Quatuor Coronati*. I dare not to be too affirmative: but wherever I have found the masons independently organized previously to the 15th century they were under the guidance of the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, or some other saint, not of the Quatuor Coronati.

Rev. Bro. Horsley's objection to the use of the word *deacon* seems to me well founded. The Flemish expression is *deken*, which is translated by both deacon and dean; but in Belgium, which has always been more or less a bilingual country, whenever an equivalent of *deken* is given officially in French, it is always *doyen* (dean), not *diacre*. Diacre (deacon) is never applied, save in the ecclesiastical and Masonic hierarchy, and, even there, only to inferior dignitaries.

In his valuable notice on *The Legend of the Quatuor Coronati*, appended to the bye-laws of the Lodge for 1895, Bro. Speth states that, according to the Ambrosian Breviary, the Four Saints, Severus, Severianus, Carpophorus and Victorinus were "own brothers," and he adds that this relationship is ignored by all other authorities. It is curious that in the painting of the Ghent Record Book, this odd tradition reappears, the names of the four being followed by the word *gebroeder* "brothers." The only other explanation possible is that they were thus qualified as brethren of the guild; but it is not likely.

The importance ascribed by Bro. Purdon Clarke to the banners of the trade guilds induces me to send you, for the museum of the Lodge, an illustrated description of the Ghent Banner alluded to in the above paper; it is a separate sheet of the *Inventaire Archéologique de Gand*, published at Ghent by a group of antiquaries.[1]

The sculptures of the Van der Linden house and the painting of the Record Book have never been reproduced before, to my knowledge. I owe the photographs respectively to the kindness and skill of Bro. H. Tyman (of the Ghent Lodge *Le Septentrion*), and of M. Vanderhaeghen, librarian of the Ghent University.

GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

[1] As will be seen, we have been unable to resist the temptation of reproducing this interesting banner from the illustration so kindly sent by Bro. D'Alviella.—[*Editor.*]

SEAL OF
LODGE ASTRÆA AT ULM
founded 1789 suppressed



IV CC. MUS

MITHRAIC RITES.

BY COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

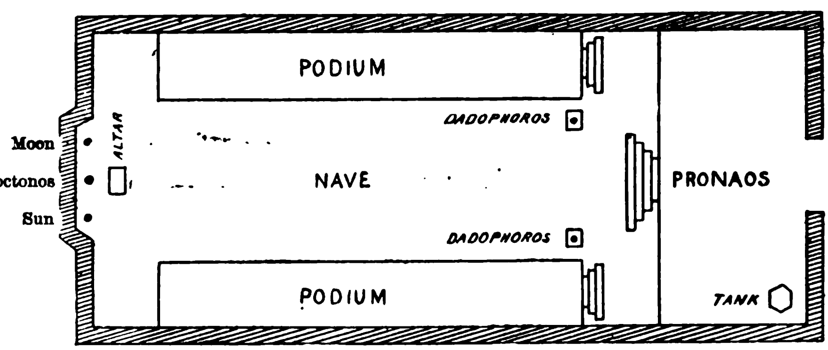
IN his review of Bro. Gould's *Military Lodges*, Lt.-General Sir Charles Warren, wishing to point out that, in the Army, Masonry banishes class and even rank distinctions, without in the least endangering discipline, quotes instances where subalterns and even non-commissioned officers have controlled Lodges in which superior officers were sitting as ordinary members. Is it not strange that there are cases exactly parallel in the Mithraic Mysteries under the Old Romans?

It is a well known fact that these mysteries offer striking analogies with much that is found in Free-Masonry: their celebration in grottoes or covered halls, which symbolised the Universe and which in dimensions, disposition and decoration, presented a strict counterpart to our Lodges;—their division in seven degrees conferred by initiatory rites wonderfully like our own;—their method of teaching, through the same astronomic symbolism, the highest truths then known in Philosophy and Morals;—their mystic bond of secrecy, toleration, equality and brotherly love.

A young Belgian Hellenist, who has devoted the last ten years to the study of this worship, and who is now travelling for the same purpose in Turkish Armenia, Prof. Franz Cumont, has just published a most trustworthy and powerful book: *Textes et Documents figures relatifs aux Mystères de Mithra avec une Introduction critique* (Bruxelles 1896-1899), two large volumes profusely illustrated. Not only does he confirm the alleged similarities, but he also affords new ones, with an ingenuity enhanced by the fact that he is not himself a Mason. For instance, he shows that it was not uncommon for a non-commissioned officer or even a simple soldier to preside over ceremonies where legates and *clarissimi* played a subordinate part, in accordance with their respective degrees in the mysteries.

Another important feature which he brings to light is the way these mysteries were propagated in the western world. He shows how they radiated from Persia—or rather from Asia Minor, the home of Mithraic worship during the last centuries before our era—either through Asiatics enlisted in the legions and employed in the civil service, or through Syrian merchants established in the principal cities and sea-faring towns of the Empire. Little by little natives were admitted, who, in their turn, when the Asiatic element retreated or died out, kept the worship alive and even spread it around. Had the author known the history of the rise of Freemasonry during the first half of the 18th century, he would have witnessed the same process. Even if we omit the Belgian tradition that our first Lodges owed their constitutions to the officers of British regiments quartered in South Netherlands, Bro. Gould's description of how Masonry first entered Spain through the military Lodge of Gibraltar equally answers the description. Elsewhere, in Bordeaux, Rotterdam, Hamburg, St. Petersburgh, it was through English merchants; in Paris, Lausanne, Geneva, and the principal Italian cities, through English residents that the same result was effected—the British element invariably playing the role of the Syrian in the Mithraic mysteries of two thousand years ago.—Thus history repeats itself.

The numerous *mithrea* which have been unearthed in the Danubian provinces, Germany, Italy, the south of France, and even England, can all be brought back to the following type, as appears from the sketches given in Mr. Cumont's work.



TYPE OF A MITHRAIC TEMPLE

The *pronaos* or vestibule was on a level with the street. Opposite the entrance, a few steps gave access to the real sanctuary. This *spelæum* or subterranean temple had a rectangular shape, longitudinally divided into three parts; the two *podia*, or raised platforms on which the members of the congregation sat or knelt with their backs to the wall, and the central nave where the rites were performed. At the further end of the nave, beyond an altar, stood invariably the sacred image of Mithra *tauroctonos*, with the sun on its right and the moon on its left. Alongside the *podia*, pedestals supported the statues of the two *dadophoroi*—very likely symbols of the two dawns, or of day and night—one with a torch uplifted and burning, the other with a torch reversed and extinguished. The walls, the ceiling, sometimes the pavement, were ornamented with the image of the seven planets, the signs of the zodiac, and other astronomical emblems. What are we reminded of by this description?

This is how Mr. Cumont explains the sudden spread of the Mithraic Mysteries in the third century of our era: Their theology was in accordance with the general tendency to regard the Sun as the highest embodiment of the Spiritual Deity postulated by the progress of religious thought, while their syncretic spirit allowed their votaries to retain, with the faith in Mithra considered as Redeemer, the worship of all the other gods. Their eschatology answered to the growing thirst for a promise and even a knowledge of another life to come. Their morals—the morals of the Avesta—satisfied the reaction of all noble minds against the gross materialism of an overdrawn civilization. Their discipline established not only a strict equality among their members, in spite of all outside social distinctions, but also a bond of real brotherhood and of mutual help. Their successive initiations favoured emulation, gave the neophytes something to look for, also flattered the vanity of those who were fond of high sounding titles. Finally, their prospect of revelations deeper and deeper at every stage, fostered a hope to reach as supreme goal, the absolute wisdom whose secret was supposed to have been brought from the East.

Why was this sudden rise followed by a still more rapid fall? Our author explains that by excluding the women from their worship they parted with an element of propagandism which the Christian faith knew how to utilize. The complexity of their symbolism prevented them from attracting the masses by a gospel which appealed to the heart by a language at once simple and pathetic. Their very syncretism and toleration deprived them of the power which Christianity found in its absolute rejection of Paganism. Thus the mysteries of Mithra were doomed to disappear before the mysteries of Christ. But their doctrine was not entirely lost; it survived among the Manichœans and other heretics who strove, so long as the end of the middle ages, to reconciliate Zoroastrianism with Christianity



PIERCED JEWEL
QUATUOR CORONATI MUSEUM

St. John's Day in Harvest.

25th JUNE, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemason's Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., W.M.; G. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., as I.P.M.; G. Greiner, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; and E. Armitage, Steward.

Also the following 54 members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. J. Stiven, P.G.D.; W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C.; G. H. Powley, P.G.W., New Zealand; Dr. W. Hammond, Rev. A. R. T. Eales, Thomas Cohu, F. W. Potter, F. Dowse, G. H. Robinson, Dr. A. Oliver, T. J. Salwey, J. P. Richards, W. A. Bowser, F. A. Powell as I.G.; Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, R. Orttewell, C. C. Paine, C. H. Perryman, F. W. Levander, J. Proctor Watson, W. J. Songhurst as S.W.; T. Taylor, A. G. Boswell, E. J. Turnbull, H. Eaborn, A. Henning, W. H. Brown, G. P. Gordon Hills, C. M. Coxon, W. Hancock, Dr. W. W. Mangles, F. W. Mitchell, S. W. Furze-Morrish, F. A. Glaeser, J. A. Carpenter, A. Carpenter, D. J. Barry, C. Nightingale, J. Lloyd Bennett, L. Danielsson, F. Samuelson, E. B. Westman, J. E. Sorrell, E. N. Glaeser, E. Hall, Col. D. Warliker, M.D., R. A. Brangwin, W. Busbridge, L. Foppoli, Dr. C. Walsh Owen, J. W. Barnes, W. Hammond, J. H. Moncrieff, and Harold Griffiths.

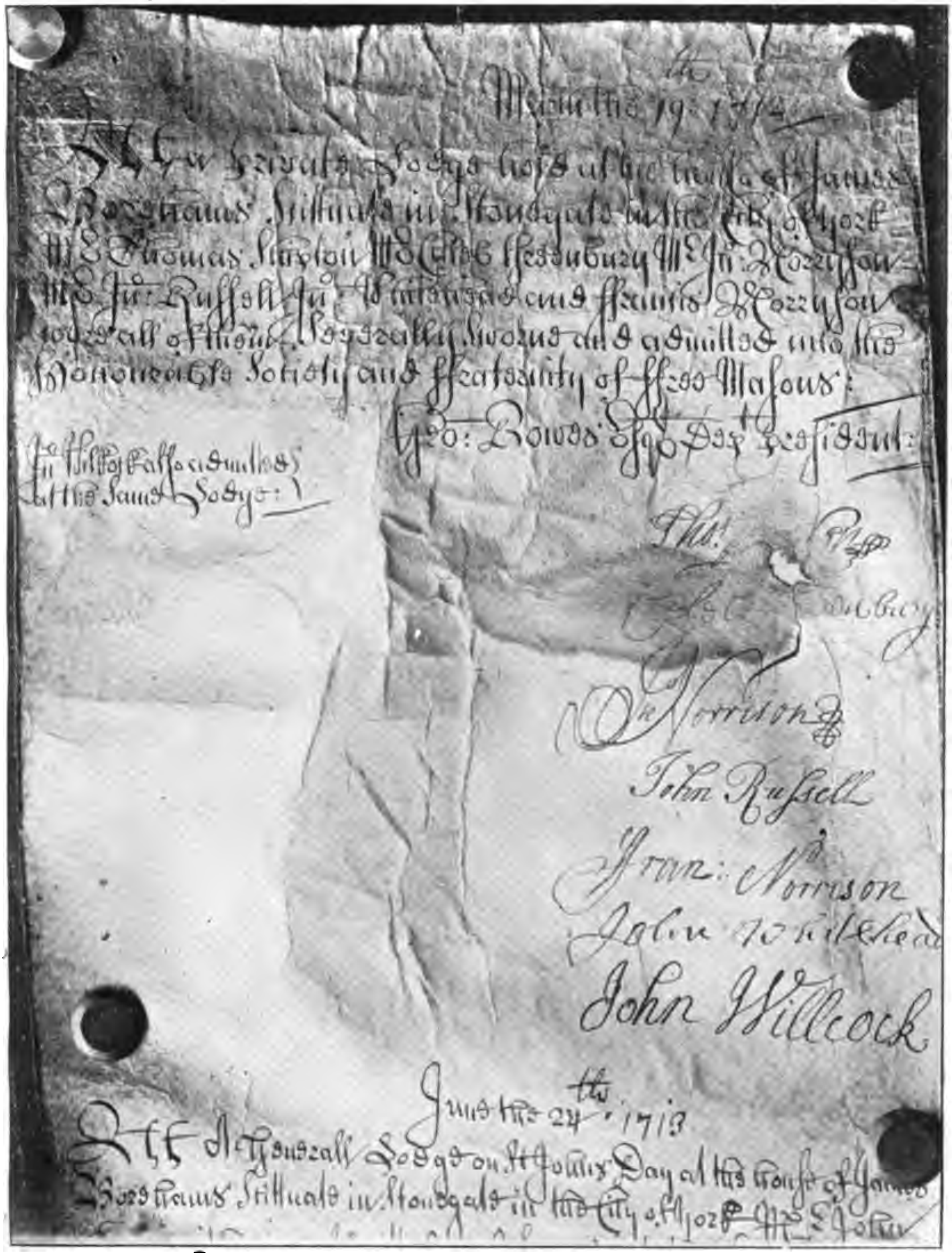
Also the following six visitors: Bros. J. Franz, Lodge Ernst, Cobourg; Dr. Heinrich Thiessen, Lodge Fr.W. zur Morgenroethe; H. G. Coard, P.M., Lodge Tyssen-Amherst, No. 2242; Rev. B. M. Kitson, Edward Terry Lodge, No. 2722; W. Walters, Lodge Mount Carmel, Mass., U.S.A.; and W. Bland, P.M., All Saints' Lodge, No. 1716.

One Literary Society, one Lodge and fifty-five brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

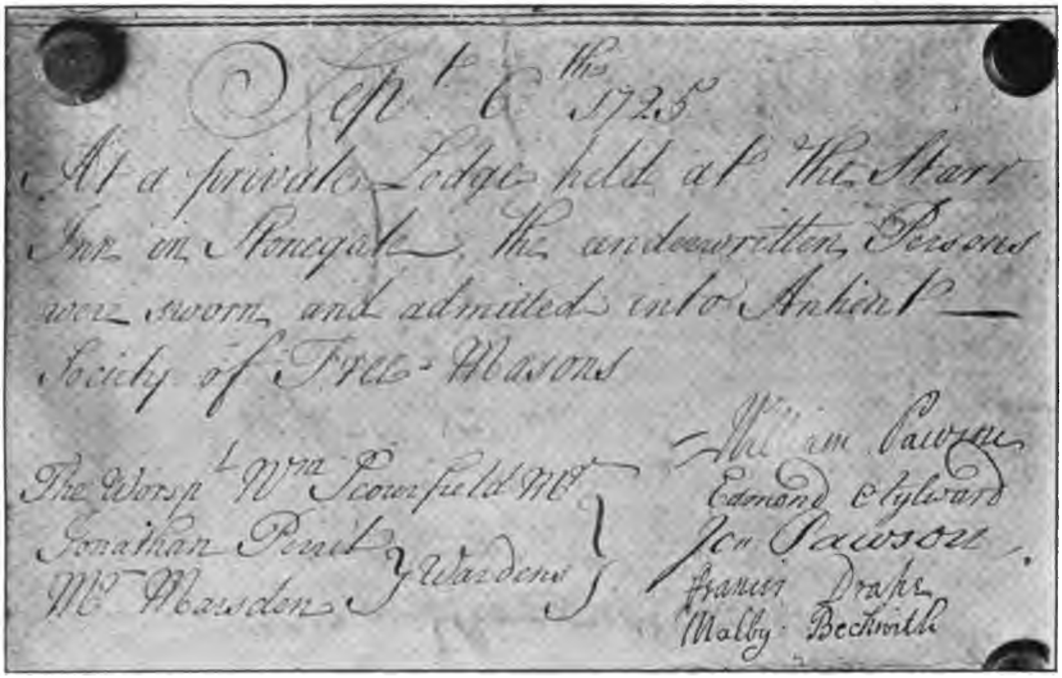
Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were acknowledged from Bros. G. L. Shackles, Hull; Admiral Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, Dublin; E. J. Castle, *Q.C.*, from Bristol; C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, from Paris; and W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., Torquay.

The Secretary called attention to the exhibits on his table, presented to the Lodge by Bro. G. H. Powley, P.G.W., of New Zealand, viz., Vol. xii. of the *Republican*, containing the original issue of Carlile's well-known spurious ritual; a photograph of a curious Masonic Apron preserved in the Masonic Hall at Auckland, N.Z.; and a Japanese carving in sandal wood of Masonic emblems. The thanks of the Lodge were tendered to Bro. Powley, who, in acknowledging the vote, said that an ambition which he had cherished for 10 years, that of meeting his brethren in Lodge No. 2076, had at length been happily realised.

The W.M. read the following paper:


March the 19th 1712
At a private Lodge held at the house of James
Boreham situate in Stonegate in the City of York
Mr Thomas Shipton Mr Chas Hessenbury Mr Jn: Norryson
Mr Jn: Russell Jn: Whitehead and Francis Norryson
were all of them severally sworne and admitted into the
Honourable Society and Fraternity of Free Masons.
Geo: Bowes Esqr Dep: President.
Jn Willcock admitted
at the same Lodge.
Tho: Sh[illegible]
[illegible]nbury
Jn Norrison
John Russell
Fran: Norrison
John Whitehead
John Willcock
June the 24th 1713
At a Generall Lodge on St Johns Day at the house of James
Boreham situate in Stonegate in the City of York Mr John

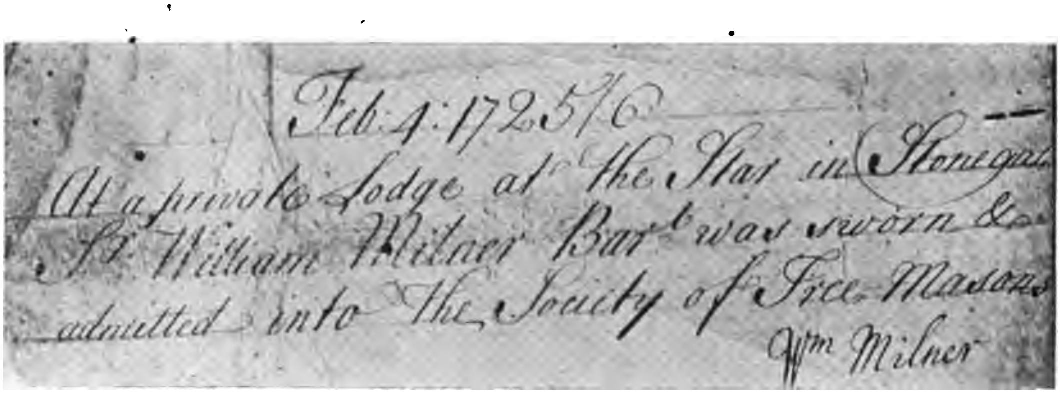
The Earliest York Minute extant, 19th March, 1712.


Sept. 6th 1725

At a private Lodge held at the Starr Inn in Stonegate the underwritten Persons were sworn and admitted into Antient Society of Free-Masons

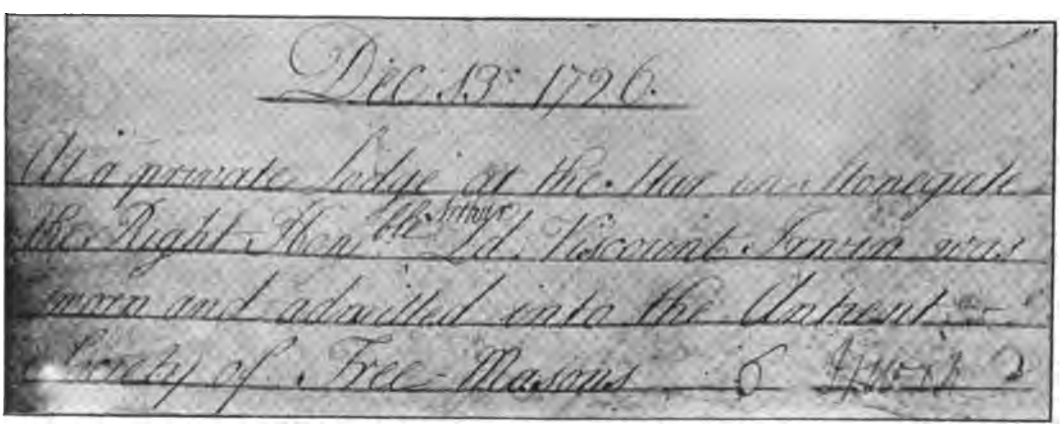
The Worspl Wm Scourfield Mr
Jonathan Pennet
Mr Marsden } ye Wardens

William Pawson
Edmond Aylward
Jon Pawson
francis Drake
Malby Beckwith


Feb. 4: 1725/6

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate Sr William Milner Bart was sworn & admitted into the Society of Free Masons

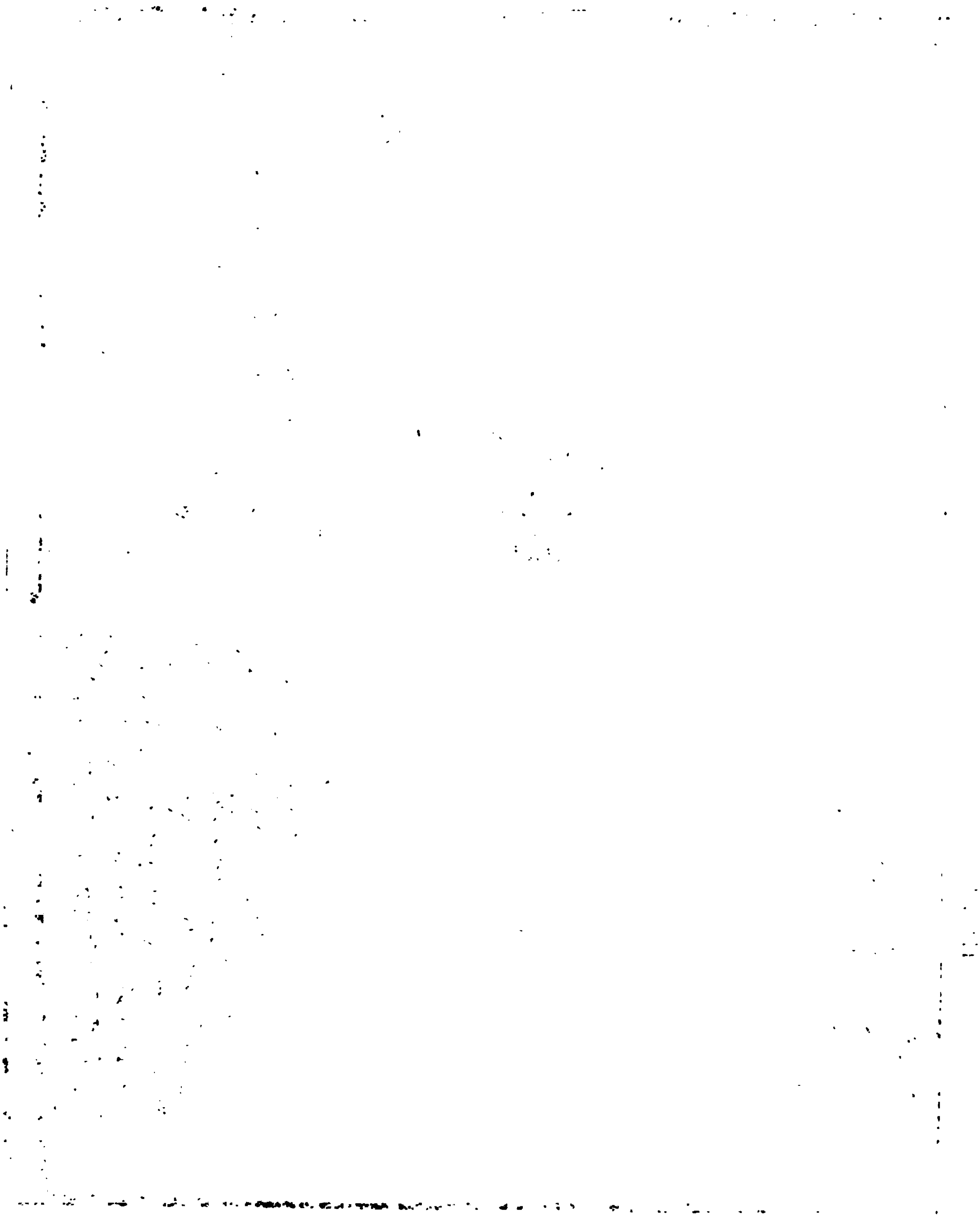
Wm Milner

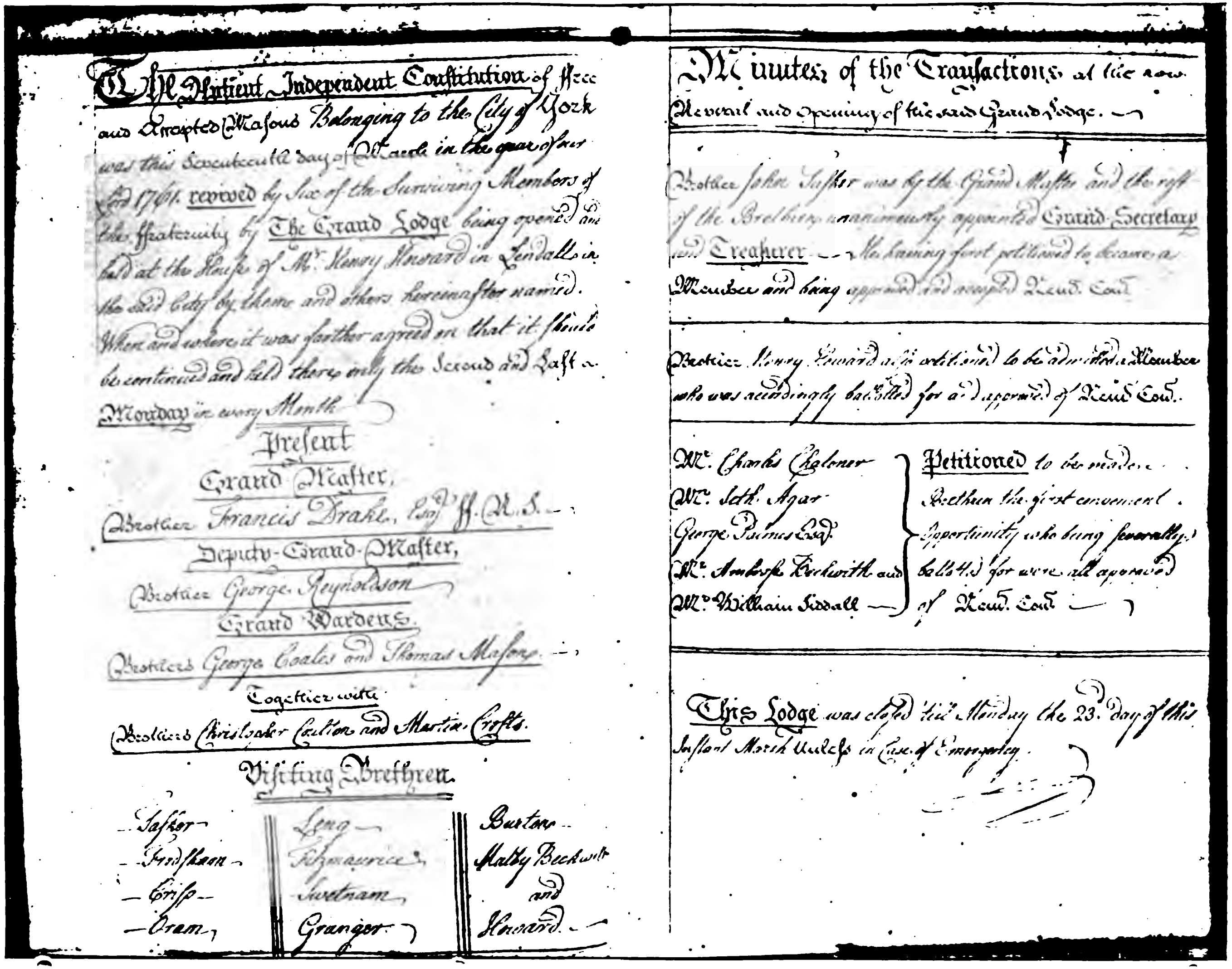

Dec. 13. 1726

At a private Lodge at the Star in Stonegate the Right Honble Arthur Ld Viscount Irwin was sworn and admitted into the Antient Society of Free-Masons

Irwin

Initiation and Autographs of Francis Drake, Sir William Milner and Viscount Irwin.




The Antient Independent Constitution of Free and Accepted Masons Belonging to the City of York was this Seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord 1761 revived by Six of the Surviving Members of the Fraternity by The Grand Lodge being opened and held at the House of Mr. Henry Howard in Lendall in the said City by them and others hereinafter named. When and where it was further agreed on that it should be continued and held there only the Second and Last Monday in every Month

Present

Grand Master,

Brother Francis Drake, Esqr. F.R.S.

Deputy-Grand-Master,

Brother George Reynoldson

Grand Wardens.

Brothers George Coates and Thomas Mason.

Together with

Brothers Christopher Coulton and Martin Crofts.

Visiting Brethren.

Jaffer	Leng	Burton
Frodsham	Fitzmaurice	Malby Beckwith
Crisp	Swetnam	and
Oram	Granger	Howard

Minutes of the Transactions at the now Reviv'd and Opening of the said Grand Lodge.

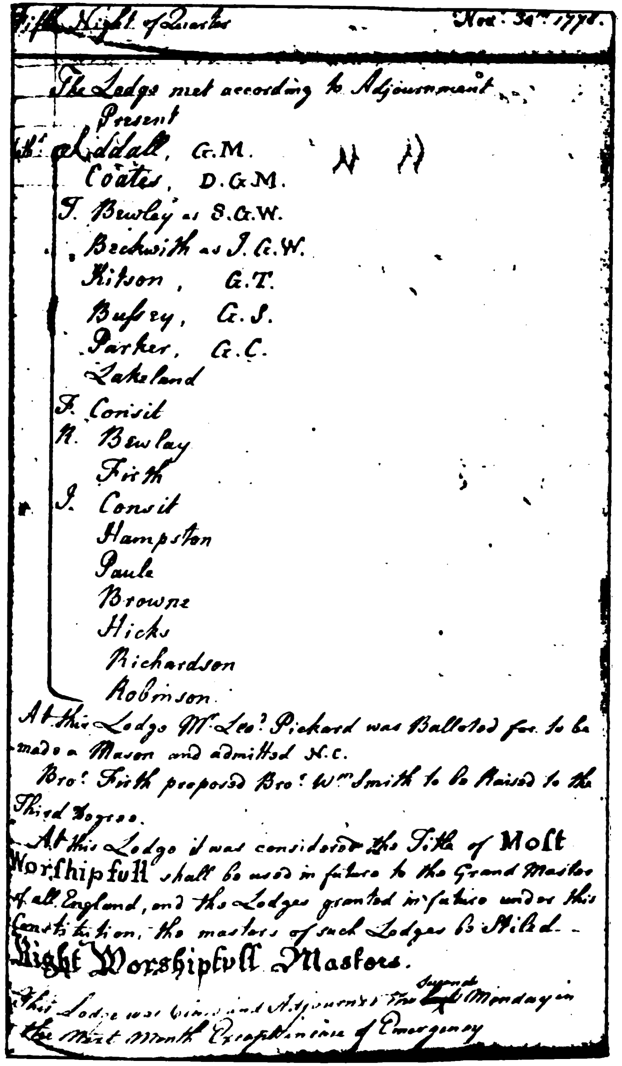
Brother John Jaffer was by the Grand Master and the rest of the Brethren unanimously appointed Grand Secretary and Treasurer — He having first petitioned to become a Member and being approved and accepted Neml. Con.

Brother Henry Howard also petitioned to be admitted a Member who was accordingly balloted for and approved of Neml. Con.

Mr. Charles Chaloner, Mr. Seth Agar, George Palmes Esqr., Mr. Ambrose Beckwith and Mr. William Siddall — Petitioned to be made Brethren the first convenient Opportunity who being severally balloted for were all approved of Neml. Con.

This Lodge was closed till Monday the 23d day of this Instant March unless in Case of Emergency.

The Earliest Minute of the Revived Grand Lodge, 17th March, 1761.


Fifth Night of Quarter . Nov: 30th 1778.

The Lodge met according to Adjournment
Present
Br. Siddall, G.M.
Coates, D.G.M.
J. Bewley as S.G.W.
Beckwith as J.G.W.
Kitson, G.T.
Bussey, G.S.
Parker, G.C.
Lakeland
F. Consit
R. Bewlay
Frith
J. Consit
Hampston
Paule
Browne
Hicks
Richardson
Robinson

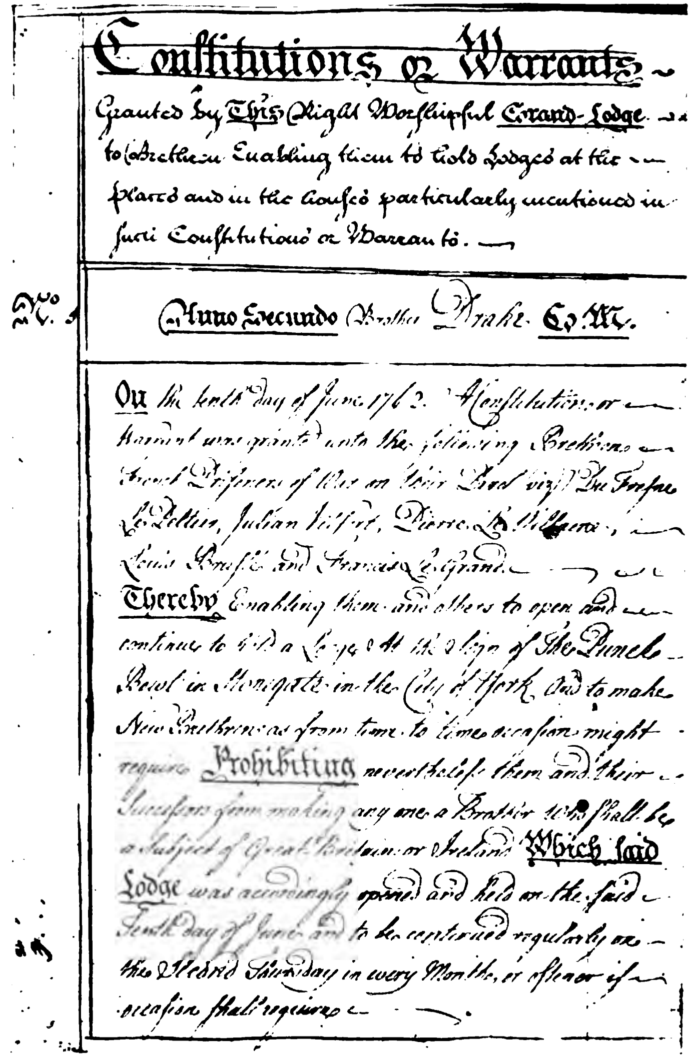
At this Lodge Mr Leo: Pickard was Balloted for to be made a Mason and admitted N.C.

Bro: Frith proposed Bro: Wm Smith to be Raised to the Third Degree.

At this Lodge it was considered the Title of Most Worshipfull shall be used in future to the Grand Master of all England, and the Lodges granted in future under this Constitution, the masters of such Lodges be Stiled Right Worshipfull Masters.

This Lodge was then adjourned to the second Monday in the Next Month Exceptation in case of Emergency

Minute of 30th November, 1778, conferring the title of Most Worshipful


Constitutions or Warrants

Granted by This Right Worshipful Grand Lodge to Brethren Enabling them to hold Lodges at the places and in the Houses particularly mentioned in such Constitutions or Warrants.

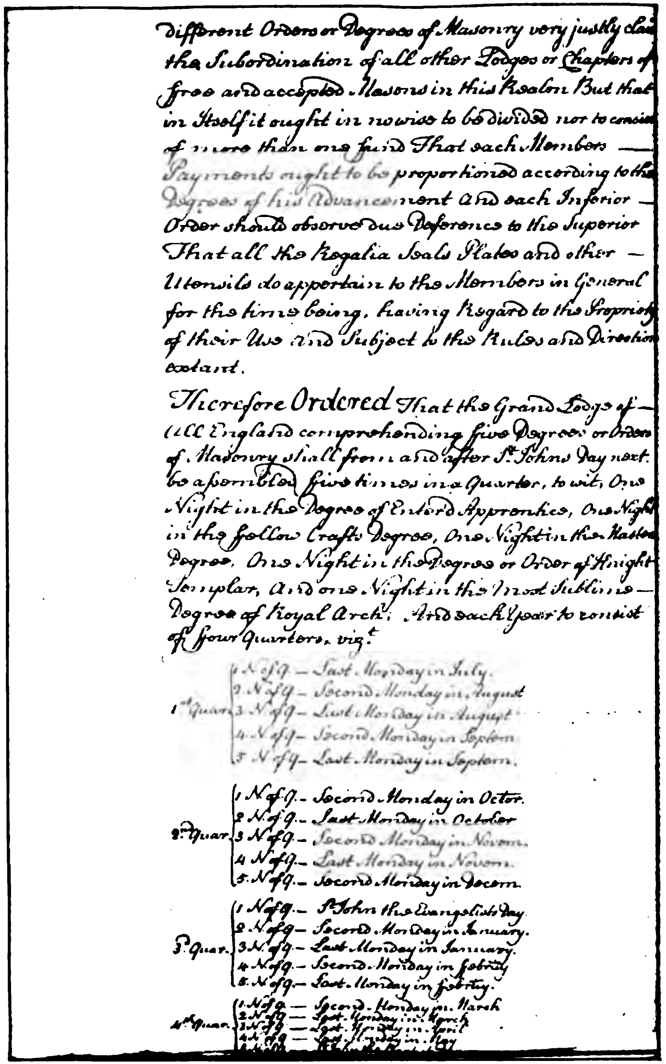
No. 1

Anno Secundo Brother Drake G. M.

On the tenth day of June 1762 A Constitution or Warrant was granted unto the following Brethren French Prisoners of War on their Parol viz. The François Le Pelletier, Julian Vilfort, Pierre Le Villeneuve, Louis Brusle and Francis Le Grand.

Thereby Enabling them and others to open and continue to hold a Lodge at the Sign of the Punch Bowl in Stonegate in the City of York and to make New Brethren as from time to time occasion might require. Prohibiting nevertheless them and their Successors from making any one a Brother who shall be a Subject of Great Britain or Ireland. Which said Lodge was accordingly opened and held on the said Tenth day of June and to be continued regularly on the Second Thursday in every Month, or oftener if occasion shall require.

Register of the Constitution of a Lodge for French Prisoners, 10th June, 1726.


different Orders or Degrees of Masonry very justly claim the Subordination of all other Lodges or Chapters of free and accepted Masons in this Realm But that in Itself it ought in no wise to be divided nor to consist of more than one fund That each Members Payments ought to be proportioned according to the Degrees of his Advancement And each Inferior Order should observe due Deference to the Superior That all the Regalia Seals Plates and other Utensils do appertain to the Members in General for the time being, having Regard to the Propriety of their Use and Subject to the Rules and Directions extant.

Therefore Ordered That the Grand Lodge of All England comprehending five Degrees or Orders of Masonry shall from and after St. Johns Day next be assembled five times in a Quarter, to wit, One Night in the Degree of Enter'd Apprentice, One Night in the Fellow Crafts Degree, One Night in the Master Degree, One Night in the Degree or Order of Knight Templar, And one Night in the Most Sublime Degree of Royal Arch; And each year to consist of four Quarters, vizt

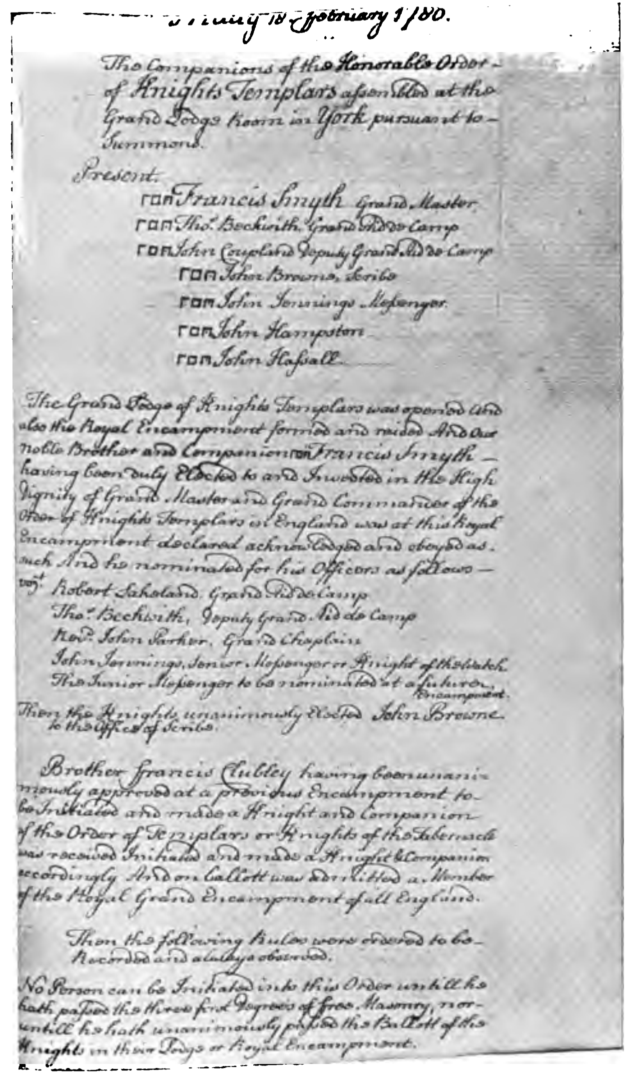
1.st Quar.
1 N of 9 — Last Monday in July.
2 N of 9 — Second Monday in August
3 N of 9 — Last Monday in August
4 N of 9 — Second Monday in Septem.
5 N of 9 — Last Monday in Septem.

2.d Quar.
1 N of 9 — Second Monday in Octo.r
2 N of 9 — Last Monday in October
3 N of 9 — Second Monday in Novem.
4 N of 9 — Last Monday in Novem.
5 N of 9 — Second Monday in Decem.

3.d Quar.
1 N of 9 — St. John the Evangelists Day
2 N of 9 — Second Monday in January.
3 N of 9 — Last Monday in January.
4 N of 9 — Second Monday in Febry.
5 N of 9 — Last Monday in Febry.

4.th Quar.
1 N of 9 — Second Monday in March
2 N of 9 — Last Monday in March
3 N of 9 — Last Monday in April
4 N of 9 — Last Monday in May
5 N of 9 — [illegible]

Minute of 2nd June, 1780, co-ordinating the various Degrees.


[illegible] 18 February 1780.

The Companions of the Honorable Order of Knights Templars assembled at the Grand Lodge Room in York pursuant to Summons.

Present
Sir Francis Smyth Grand Master
Sir Tho.s Beckwith Grand Aid de Camp
Sir John Coupland Deputy Grand Aid de Camp
Sir John Browne, Scribe
Sir John Jennings Messenger
Sir John Hampston
Sir John Hassall

The Grand Lodge of Knights Templars was opened and also the Royal Encampment formed and raised And our noble Brother and Companion Sir Francis Smyth having been duly Elected to and Invested in the High Dignity of Grand Master and Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templars in England was at this Royal Encampment declared acknowledged and obeyed as such And he nominated for his Officers as follows —
Sir Robert Sinkeland, Grand Aid de Camp
Tho.s Beckwith, Deputy Grand Aid de Camp
Rev.d John Parker, Grand Chaplain
John Jennings, Senior Messenger or Knight of the Watch
The Junior Messenger to be nominated at a future Encampment.

Then the Knights unanimously Elected John Browne to the Office of Scribe.

Brother Francis Cubley having been unanimously approved at a previous Encampment to be Initiated and made a Knight and Companion of the Order of Templars or Knights of the Tabernacle was received Initiated and made a Knight & Companion accordingly And on Ballott was admitted a Member of the Royal Grand Encampment of all England.

Then the following Rules were ordered to be Recorded and always observed.

No Person can be Initiated into this Order untill he hath passed the three first Degrees of free Masonry, nor untill he hath unanimously passed the Ballott of the Knights in their Lodge or Royal Encampment.

Knight Templar Minute, 18th February, 1780.







Edward Thompson, Esq., M.P.
President 1729.
From a Portrait in the possession of the W.M.





Francis Drake, G.M. 1761

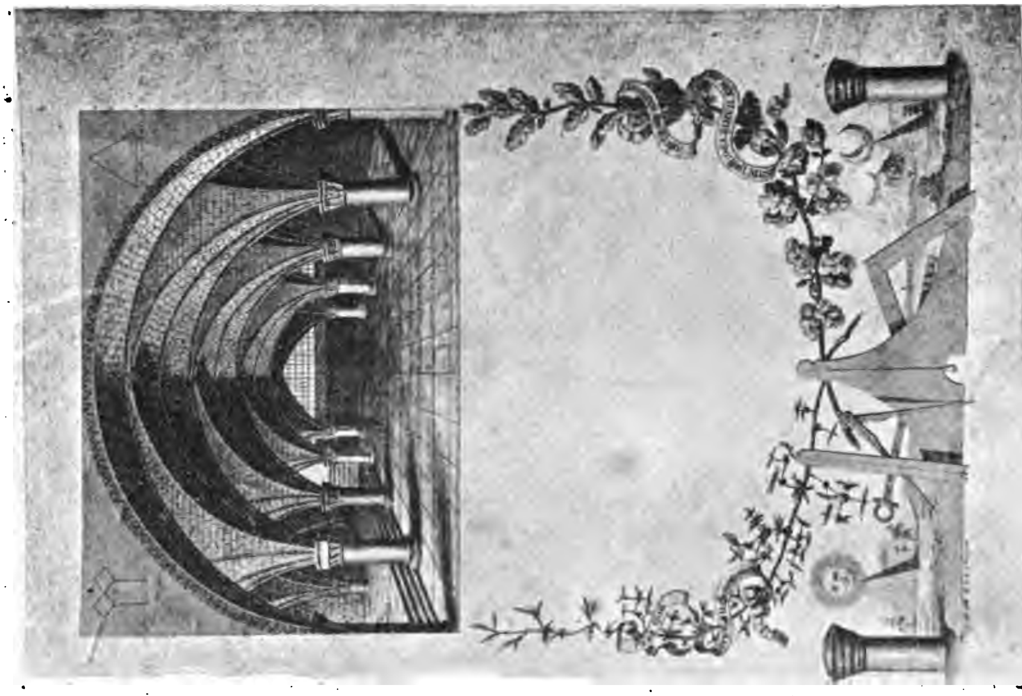


Francis Drake, G.M. 1761

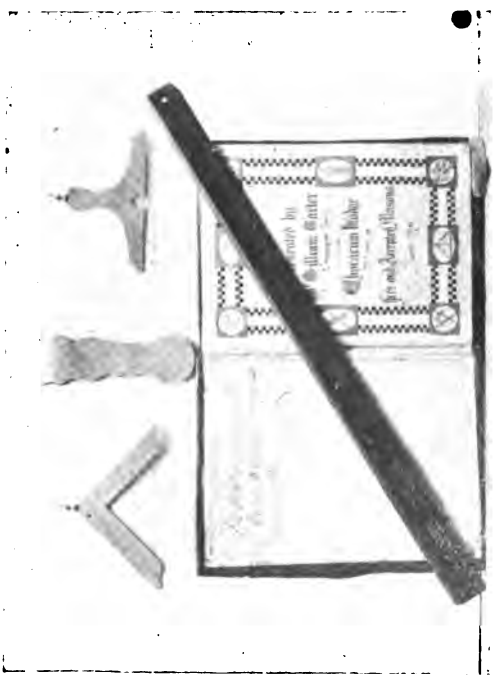


Robert Sinclair, Recorder of York, G.M, 1782.

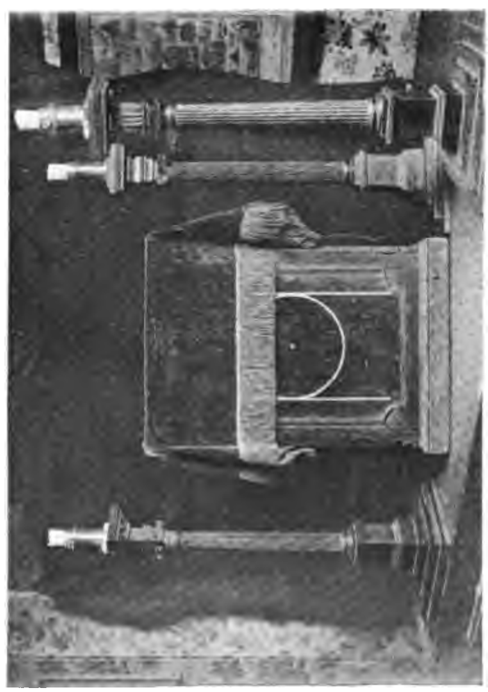




Blank Form of Certificate.



Bible, Rule, Extinguishers and Scarboro' Jewels.

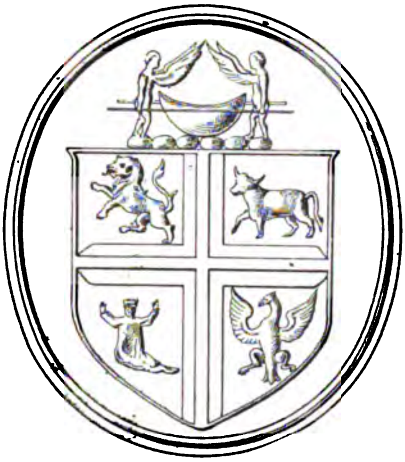


Pedestal and Candlesticks.

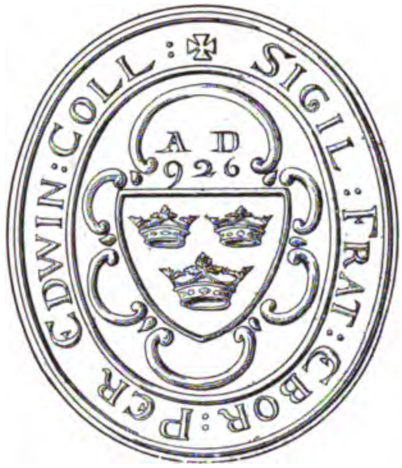




Banner.



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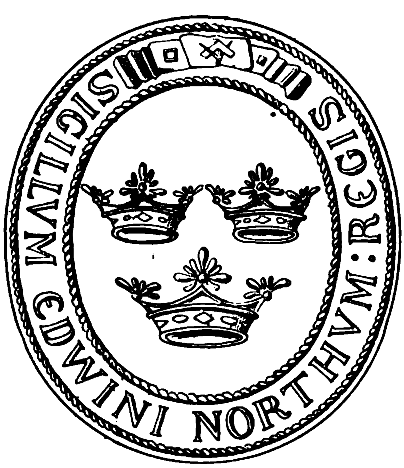
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4



5



6



7

1 and 2—Copper Seal and Counter Seal, *circa* 1776-1779.
3—Believed to be the Seal of the Grand Chapter for Correspondence Purposes.
4—Impression of the Seal of the Grand Lodge South of Trent.
5—Seal (copper) of the Knight Templar's Encampment at York, 1780.
6—Silver Seal, *circa* 1781. 7—Brass Seal, *circa* 1780.

THE RELICS OF THE GRAND LODGE AT YORK.

BY BRO. T. B. WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B.,
Worshipful Master.

BRETHREN,—So much has been written and talked about the Old Lodge at York that I feel, on once more opening the subject, there is before me an almost exhausted mine, and that beyond a few little bits of ore which may have been overlooked in the hurry of shovelling up the proceeds of prior investigations, there is nothing to put before you of fresh interest. The only excuse to be made is that all that has been published on the subject is more or less scattered. Whether we shall succeed *eventually* in gathering into our own records the substance of what is known, or ever can be known, will be a matter for your future decision. At present I am afraid that the bulk of any interest that I may enlist from you to-day will be found in the facsimiles of various documents and other relics which you hold in your hands, and which illustrate in a striking manner some of the methods of their periods. The Old Lodge at York—I give it its original name—had a Time Immemorial beginning. I am perfectly aware that the Masonic use of this expression does not by any means imply antiquity, especially when taken with our knowledge of other bodies now existing, claiming similar titles, but which have no history whatever. But the Lodge of which I am discoursing had a history, and although its birth is shrouded in the mists of periods when writing was a special accomplishment, and when great jealousy was exercised as to all records of Masonic Work, yet it has remaining to its memory sufficient to prove that it was one of the most ancient, and I will say, *the* most Ancient Speculative Masonic Body in this country. I am aware that there are records earlier than those that exist at York. I am aware that there are earlier allusions to Speculative Freemasonry than occur at York in actual entries and relics, but I do not think that any unbiassed person with a fair knowledge of such matters would be disposed to deny that the greatest probabilities of senior activity in the Craft belong to York. However, I am on this occasion intending to deal mainly with what is actually left to us from the possessions of our ancient brethren in the once time Northern Capital of England, and I think we shall find amongst them a great deal that will be of considerable interest to us. You have seen most of the records now in existence reprinted or described in some form or another, and in the last number of our *Transactions* Bro. Hughan has given you a transcript of the earliest known Minutes surviving. Bro. Speth prefers to regard these particular Minutes as a sort of Register or Golden Book of the Craft, and I have no objection to his suggestion. We know that in those days Minutes and Treasurers' accounts were kept in the same book (as I shall show you, I hope, on some future occasion), and that separate Lists of Members alone on Parchment were engrossed, or individually signed. The peculiarity of this Roll is that it not only contains the signatures, but also the Minutes which might have been supposed to have been in the Minute Book only.

For convenience it perhaps may be as well to divide the History of the Lodge at York roughly into three Epochs.

(1) The unrecorded period.
(2) The Records up to the hiatus in the middle of the 18th century.
(3) The Revival until the Collapse.

So let us first say something about No. 1—The unrecorded period. We have here very little else than a few odds and ends of more or less value. First we have the ancient Traditions of the Brethren at York, who from the earliest known period entertained the Edwin Descent Theory, and that even to a comparatively late period. But we have the actual testimony of the existence of a Minute Book beginning in 1705, which we are credibly told not only contained Minutes and Treasurers' accounts, but which also gave a list of Grand Masters at York. (With regard to the term "Grand" we shall have more to say later.)

Moreover we have certain relics, formerly the property of the Old Lodge, which are of value, and you have illustrations of some of them. There is the Old Rule. It is true that it is not a 24 inch gauge, but it is indubitably a very old bit of wood and you can see for yourselves the Masonic value of it. The names incised thereon are "William Baron 1663 of Yorke," "John Drake" and "John Baron." Now, as a William Baron was Sheriff of York in 1677, I do not think it unreasonable to presume that he is the person in question.

Probably John Baron was one of the family, and it is singular, to say the least of it, that a John Drake should appear in a Masonic role, since the name of Drake exactly a century afterwards was one of the most honoured on the Register of the Grand Lodge at York, Francis Drake who revived the old Lodge in 1761. Freemasonry has ever been popular amongst the Civic Fathers of York. The present Lord Mayor (Bro. J. Sykes Rymer) is a Past Master of the York Lodge No. 236, as is the Sheriff of York (Bro. A. Jones, P.M.) and many of the Aldermen and Councillors have also lighted their lamps at our Sacred Fires.

With the rule is the old Bible which belonged to the Lodge when it met at Howard's House in Lendal at the Revival. It is a defective copy of the date of 1602, but happily it is identified by the inscription on the fly-leaf.

There is a small square which is said to have belonged to the same body, and I dare-say it did, as it was recovered from the same source, but it is not marked or dated, and is plainly of much later date than the rule.

Then there is the old covered Loving Cup, a Wassail Cup of repoussé work of Car II., which we know belonged to the Grand Lodge at York. It is now in the possession of the family of Bro. Tew, late Prov. G. Master of West Yorkshire, who bought it from the possessor. The previous proprietor wrote to me some years ago as follows, referring to this Cup —"The arms are those of Mr Christr Wamley of Riccall who was a non-mason. His uncle who died unmarried and to whose estate he succeeded was one of the last of the six members of the old Grand Lodge, when they divided their property and ceased to exist as a body. The Emblems, I believe were removed and the present coat engraved in the place thereof." The Cup was borrowed by me years ago, from the Newstead family, from whom it was purchased by Bro. Tew. It is a lovely bit of work, and if I had known it was in the market at the time, it would now be in the possession of your W. Master.

There are other interesting relics, but I think I must take them later since they belong to the 3rd Period, from the Revival to the final dissolution of the Lodge.

When we come to No. 2. we arrive at actual documents in existence, and of course the earliest document is the parchment roll which our Bro. Hughan has already given you. This is the roll about which so many controversies have been centred. It is a long string of bits of parchment, sometimes sewn and sometimes glued together, 18-feet long and about 8-inches wide. I am not going to bore you by reading it all over, especially as its contents were given you by Bro. Hughan, but there are some points about it that may be referred to. I give you in *facsimile* the first entry, dated 19th March, 1712, and it is interesting to me that amongst the candidates then admitted was my great-great-great uncle, who was Sheriff of York in 1717, his brother being Mayor of Scarborough about the same time. York and Scarborough were in those days nearly connected, and naturally enough is it that it should have been so, because Scarborough at that time could only have been approached through York by the old Coach Road. The Lodge at Scarborough held under the Old Lodge at York, and at one of its meetings, held in 1705, as recorded on "The Scarbro Roll," initiated amongst others a Brother who afterwards became a Grand Master, I mean Edward Thompson of Marston, also a collateral ancestor of my own, whose portrait you have before you, taken from the original in my possession. Many of the persons mentioned in this Roll of Minutes were men of consideration, and in fact the proportion of county men introduced at York during the period covered by this parchment register is unusually large, and tends to bear out the statement of Dr. Stukeley, in his diary, where he says (1721 A.D.) that Freemasonry "became public fashion." You have in this roll Sir George Tempest of Tong Hall, Robert Benson, M.P. (afterwards Baron Bingley), Sir Wm. Robinson, Bart., an ancestor of the Marquis of Ripon, Tobias Jenkyns, M.P., George Bowes, Chas. Bathurst Francis Drake, Matthew St. Quintin, Francis Thompson, Richard Thompson, Sir Wm., Milner, Bart., Robert Kaye, W. Wombwell, Wm. Kitchingman, Cyril Arthington, Henry Tireman, Viscount Irwin, etc., all men of more or less note in life, many of them members of Parliament, Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, Aldermen and so on. The most important event during this period that happened to the Lodge was the admission into the Fraternity of Francis Drake, who subsequently played such an important part in the proceedings of the York brethren. Drake was a Yorkshireman by birth, his father having been Vicar of Pontefract. It was this circumstance, no doubt, which brought into his possession the Parchment Roll of Constitutions, now at York, presented by him to the Lodge and endorsed "Found in Pontefract Castle at the demolishing." Drake was a man of great literary parts and wrote the famous folio History of York published in 1736, and many other learned works. He died in 1770, and a monument to his memory stands in St. Mary's Church, Beverley. Hargrove, a later York Historian, says "In personal appearance Mr. Drake was about the middle size, rather slender, and in his countenance possessed much of the sickly languor which generally accompanies the studious. In society he was cheerful and very agreeable, and in his political opinions warmly attached to the cause of the Stuarts." His portrait from a contemporary engraving is here figured.

Robert Benson was Lord Mayor in 1707, and was created Baron Bingley in 1713 and the Barony died with him, but was revived in favour of his son-in-law Geo. Lane Fox, M.P., in 1731. He died childless before his father, and the Barony again lapsed. Sir Wm. Robinson, Bart., was grandfather of the first Lord Grantham, who was great grandfather of the present Marquess of Ripon. He was elected Member for York in 1713, but in 1715 was beaten by Bro. Tobias Jenkyns. He married an Aislabie of Studley Royal, and so came into the estates. One of his daughters married an ancestor of our late Bro. Sir Wm. Worsley, Bart., of Hovingham.

Sir Walter Hawksworth, Bart., you know all about, as I gave you his history and portrait in our last Christmas Card.

The Bowes were well-known people, and the Geo. Bowes mentioned in the Roll died in 1724. His wife was a daughter of Sir John Legard, Bart., of Ganton, the ancestor of our Bro. Sir Chas. Legard, now living at Ganton.

Robert Fairfax was Lord Mayor in 1715. He was grandson of Sir Wm. Fairfax of Steeton, and a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy. He died in 1725.

Tobias Jenkyns was Lord Mayor in 1701 and 1720. He was a son of Col. Jenkins of Grimston, and he married a daughter of Charles Duke of Bolton, and his only daughter married Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart., of Ribston.

Chas. Fairfax was a Jacobite, and in 1715 was fined for recusancy; his house in York was searched and his gun confiscated. The same year he was brought before his brother, the Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Goodricke, Sir Walter Hawksworth and Sir Wm. Robinson, and sent to gaol.

Chas. Bathurst was of a family claiming to be descended from the same stock as the Earls Bathurst. The former of this branch was a Leeds lawyer whose son Charles built a mansion in York, yet standing, and married a York heiress. He had a son Charles who is the Brother referred to in the document before us. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1727 and died in 1743.

Matthew St. Quintin was a brother of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart., of Scampston. The St. Quintins were a family of great antiquity in the East Riding but died out at the end of last century, though the name still remains.

Richard Thompson was twice Lord Mayor and was the son of Edward Thompson, who was Lord Mayor in 1683. He represented York in three Parliaments. The Thompsons were a great family in the North. They all were descended from one Richard Thompson of Kilham. Richard Thompson's father purchased the estate of Sheriff Hutton Park, near York, and his brother Stephen was the ancestor of the Meysey-Thompsons of Kirby Hall, while from another brother is descended Lord Wenlock of Escrick Park.

Sir Wm. Milner was the first baronet of the family; his father amassed a fortune in a business in Leeds, having been Mayor of Leeds in 1697. He was a Member for York for several years. The present Baronet, Sir Frederick Milner, is the great-great-great-grandson of the first Baronet. He was W.M. of the Eboracum Lodge at York in 1885. The Kayes were an old and influential York family, Wm. Wombwell was a collateral ancestor of Sir Geo. Wombwell, Bart. The Kitchingmans hailed from Carleton, near Thirsk, and the Arthingtons were a very well known Yorkshire family. Arthur Lord Viscount Irwin lived in the old Palace of the Archbishops, which stood near the west end of York Minster. His was a Scotch Peerage. The founder of the family was Hugh Ingram, a London Merchant, who died in 1612; having purchased the Temple Newsam property. The 3rd Viscount had nine sons, of whom five were successively 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Viscounts. The last Viscount died at Temple Newsam in 1778. James, Duke of York and Albany, and his Duchess were lodged in the Old Palace during their visit to York in 1664.

I have just gone into these particulars in order to shew that the Lodge at York in those days must have exercised considerable local influence. It is not to be forgotten that at this period York occupied a very different position to that which it holds in the present day. It really was the resort of the rank and fashion of the North of England during the season, and the lists of the winter "Assemblies," as they called their Balls, which are left to us, shew the names of all the families of county standing. Most families had town houses in York, and the bulk of these houses are still in existence and are well identified. Many of them have descended however to baser uses, such as offices and warehouses, and are to be discovered in portions of the City, which are now decidedly "slummy." Nevertheless they are very fine substantial buildings with spacious rooms, elaborate ceilings and pannellings, and were the scenes of many stately functions in the olden days.

The houses of entertainment at which the meetings were held are also mostly still in existence, even retaining the same signs.

The following is the list referred to by Bro. Hughan of brethren, all of whose names appear in the roll of Minutes. It is written on a narrow slip of parchment, 2ft. 6in. long and 3in. wide, and is headed

A
List of the
MASTER MASONS
in the Lodge at
YORK.

Wm Milner
Edwd Thompson junr
(illegible)
(illegible)
John Johnson
Henry Pearson
Francis Drake
Geo Reynoldson
Geo Rhodes
Philemon Marsh
Jno Marsden
Luke Lowther
John Wilmer
Wm Wright
Lewis Wood
John Rogers
Ric Denton
William Stephenson
Malby Beckwith
Elbing Cressy
Richard Thompson
George Marsh
Thos Mason
Saml Ascough
John Smith
James Boreham
Robt Rainbridge
Henry Tireman
Frac Cordukes
July 1st 1734.
Steph Bulkley
Francis Benton
James Hamilton
John Mellin
George Coates
Christer Coulton
James Carpenter
James Lupton.

This list is not dated, except between the names of Cordukes and Bulkley, but it seems to me to point to the fact that it was begun when Edwd. Thompson was Master in 1729, and was signed subsequently by members in no particular order, but as they happened to have the opportunity of doing so. You will note that in the heading it is called "The Lodge at York." There is no mention of "Grand," whereas at the Lodge at Merchant's Hall, in 1726, Chas. Bathurst was designated "Grand Master." Names also occur which are not mentioned in the "Roll of Minutes."

There can be no doubt whatever that a "General" Lodge was intended to mean the Half Yearly Assembly, as contrasted with "Private" Lodge which was the ordinary meeting summoned as occasion required. With regard to the term "Grand Lodge" I have heard it urged that the Lodge at York could not have been a "Grand Lodge," because it acted as a private Lodge in admitting persons as Masons. I do not think that this argument can hold water, because I maintain that a Masonic Body which issued warrants for Lodges and was acknowledged as the Mother Body of the North for a period, had a perfect right to designate itself a "Grand" Lodge. As for the objection in regard to initiations or receptions of candidates it is absurd to judge a Body existent long before our Book of Constitutions was invented, by the Law in force a couple of centuries later. It is quite impossible to know precisely what the first Grand Lodge in London did as regards candidates, but if they did not "initiate" they certainly "raised" Brethren for some years, until the process became so extended and extensive that it passed beyond the grasp of any one Lodge, and then private Lodges were empowered to confer the 3rd Degree. That the Grand Lodge at York became not only somnolent but almost dormant is of course admitted by Bro. Drake and his friends when they revived the body in 1761, but unquestionably there was no such drift as 30 years without a meeting. Indeed the date 1734, in the body of the List just quoted, clearly shows that there had been meetings. Christr Coulton was made in 1725, yet he did not sign the List until after 1734. Bulkely was made in 1724 yet he signed this List after 1734. The plain fact is that we have only left a few of the old documents. At the dissolution of the Lodge when the properties were divided many books and other things were naturally lost or got into wrong hands, and all we can do is to manage as best we can without them.

When we come to the 3rd Epoch, as I have termed it, our course is easy enough. It would seem that certain Freemasons residing in York, who had been made Masons in some Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of England in London, petitioned for a warrant to form a Lodge. We have not the names of the petitioners, but it is to be fairly presumed that they were the Brethren who attended the first meeting, which was held at the Punch Bowl Inn in Stonegate, on February 2nd, 1761. No doubt this thing was not done in a corner, and the surviving members of the old Lodge at York must have heard of the movement. The result was a shaking of the dry bones, and Bro. Francis Drake and some of those who, with him, had permitted their meetings to almost lapse, put their heads together and resolved to assert their authority in York. With this view they held a meeting at the house of Mr. Henry Howard, in Lendal, in York, on the 17th March, 1761, and you have in

your hands a reproduction of the minutes of that memorable day. It is curious to remark that amongst the visiting Brethren were the Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, and several other Brethren of the newly formed Lodge at the Punch Bowl Inn, showing that they, good fellows, were by no means antagonistic to the revival of the old Lodge. In fact several of the Punch Bowl Lodge were then and there accepted as joining members. I shall have something more to say about the Punch Bowl Lodge on a future occasion.

The Grand Lodge became active enough and held regular meetings for a long time. You hold in your hands a facsimile of the minutes of this first meeting. It is interesting to note the immense care exercised by the Secretary in his entries. Of course, they might have been, and should have been, much more complete, but the whole style of the book exhibits great painstaking. I have had reproductions made of pages of the Book at intervals in order to shew you the style of the thing, and now I propose to glance through the minutes, in such a way as to convey some idea of the career of this old Body from its revival to its subsidence. It has been suggested more than once that some of its meetings were held at private houses, but this was not the case. Henry Howard kept an Inn in Lendal, and you have before you a photograph of the Breeches Bible, before alluded to, which the Brethren then used, with the inscription on the fly leaf, which identifies it. This Bible was presented to the Eboracum Lodge by a Mr. Carter of York, who lived in Stonegate, and whose ancestor was one of the last of the old crew. The meetings of the Lodge were held very frequently at this time and a lot of work was done. They had many visitors, but except in cases where they belonged to the Punch Bowl Lodge we cannot identify them. It was the practice at this period to ballot for a candidate and give him the first and second degrees. He then petitioned to be a Master and was again balloted for, and the third degree was given him, if elected.

They were prompt in their sentences and would not brook anything like a slight. As for instance on July 13th "Mr. Joseph Raper having desired Bro. J. Palmes to propose him to be made a Brother and afterwards sending a recantation without assigning any reason, resolved that he shall never be made in this Lodge."

There is rather an important entry, dated December 14th, 1761, when it is stated that "Mr. Thomas Atkinson and Joseph Atkinson petitioned to be made Brethren and being balloted for and approved *nem con* were accordingly made E Ps and F Cs without paying the usual fees of the Lodge, as being working Masons," shewing that the operative origin of the Craft was well known at York. The Dinner on St. John's Day was held at Howard's House, in Lendal, and the tickets were one shilling each. The fact of a man having been made in the Lodge did not entitle him to membership, since the Atkinson Brothers petitioned on St. John's Day to be made members and were elected. On this occasion the Atkinsons presented the Lodge with "a Lewis let into a block of white marble," and on January 25th, 1762, these two operatives were "raised Master Masons, gratis, for the reason assigned when they were first made Brethren." Punch was of course a favourite drink in those days and the making of it was one of the fine arts. I have had lessons in early youth from a very old parson who was an expert, and I am vain enough to think that I know the old York recipe. On February 8th, the Lodge elected two Stewards in order "to have as much regularity as possible in the making of and supplying the Lodge with Punch and other liquors." On February 22nd, 1762, Bro. Mayer made a "genteel present of a Silver extinguisher." This relic you will find among the illustrations.

The Lodge did not forget its obligations in regard to Charity, as you will see during our progress through its minutes. On March 29th, 1762, they "relieved" Bro. Daniel Gough with £2 2s., which represented a liberal sum in those days. On the 27th December, 1762, the Brethren celebrated the feast of St. John. There was not a large company, but we are told that "the Brethren having dined and spent the afternoon with the usual harmony, festivity and mirth, at six o'clock in the evening opened the Lodge, and proceeded to business," which from a modern point of view looks rather like putting the cart before the horse. On January 11th, 1763, John Holroyd, Esq., Captain of a Troop in the Royal Foresters, took the two first degrees. On the 25th January the Lodge voted £10 10s. "towards the relief of the prisoners confined in the Castle, Ouse Bridge and St. Peter's Gaols, and that the Grand Officers should distribute the same at their discretion." At this period, as many of you will be aware, it was customary to contribute to the sustenance of prisoners, especially debtors, who sometimes died of starvation in prison. The castle of York is still a prison. The Gaol on Ouse Bridge has long been demolished, although views of it exist, whilst St. Peter's Prison was in Minster Yard, and was in existence in this century. It was the prison of the Dean and Chapter of York, who had jurisdiction over the Minster Yard and Bedern, and who executed justice within their own precincts (but this is another story, as Kipling says). It is worth noting in this connection that "Capt. Siree, Capt. Holroyd, Capt. Morritt, Capt. Harvey and Philip Langdale, Esq. (all visiting brethren), generously subscribed half-a-guinea each." On March 8th, 1763, a guinea was

voted for the relief of Bro. Rene Bonnett, and on April 12th, half-a-guinea to Bro. James Wishart. On 27th December half-a-guinea to Bro. McClaymmon. On January 31st, 1764, half-a-guinea to Bro. Thomas Preston. At this date it was "ordered that the Freemasons' song set to music be bought for the use of the Lodge"—presumably the Entered Apprentice Ditty.

The Lodge had all this time been meeting at Bro. Henry Howard's house, in Lendal. There is no licensed house in Lendal now, the street having been quite gutted even in my own time, but I find his name as an Innkeeper in the City records of that period. On October 29th, 1765, the Lodge removed to Bro. John Dalton's house, in Stonegate. On February 10th, 1766, the Grand Master, Bro. G. Palmes, exercised his right and suspended the rule as to balloting, "according to his undoubted prerogative," and ordered two candidates to be balloted for at the same Lodge at which they were proposed, which was done.

On 28th July, Bro. Barker's wife was relieved with a guinea, and Bro. Lee also with a guinea. At the same meeting the Grand Master (Bro. J. Palmes) offered an elegant medal as a prize for the Brother who should best acquit himself in giving the three lectures on the third Monday in December next. On 27th October, Bro. Maxwell was relieved with one guinea. (I am mentioning these reliefs to shew you that the subsequent claim of this Lodge to have exercised charity was not unfounded.) On 28th September, 1767, two guineas were subscribed to the County Hospital. It was also agreed that the laying of the foundation stone of Foss Bridge, which was to be constructed by Bro. Atkinson, should be attended by the Grand Master and Brethren properly clothed (which was done). The meeting held on the 14th December, 1767, was important There were present Bro. Agar, Grand Master, and 16 other Brethren, and after certain routine business had been done we are told that "Several letters from the Grand Lodge in London having been received by the Grand Master, the same were at this Lodge considered, and the following answer thereto agreed to be sent by the Grand Secretary.

"Worshipful Brother

At the Grand Lodge in York held 14th December 1767.

Present the Right Worshipful Seth Agar G.M. of all England.
John Tasker D.G.M. and G.T.
Joseph Atkinson S. G. W.
Ambrose Beckwith Junr J. G. W.
Richard Davies D. S. G. W.
William Spencer D. J. G. W.
David Lambert G. S.
Stephen Maxwell Grand Sword Bearer and many other Brethren.

Your account of the business done at the quarterly communication held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand London addressed to the Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge at the Punch Bowl in Stonegate in this City having come to the hands of the Grand Master was produced and read—and after due consideration thereof it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED.

That the Grand Secretary do inform the Grand Lodge in London that the Lodge heretofore held under their constitution No 259 at the Punch Bowl in Stonegate has been for some years discontinued, and that the most antient Grand Lodge of all England held for time immemorial in this City is now the only Lodge held therein.

That this Lodge acknowledges no Superior, that it pays homage to none, that it exists in its own Right, that it grants Constitutions and Certificates in the same manner, as is done by the Grand Lodge in London, and as it has from time immemorial had a Right and used to do, and that it distributes it's own Charity according to the true principles of Masons.

That the Seal of this Lodge affixed to its Constitutions and Certificates is three Royal Crowns with this circumscription "Sigillum Edwini Northum Regis" an impression whereof is annexed.

It is not doubted but the Grand Lodge in London will pay due respect thereto and to all Brethren praying Instructions or Relief by virtue thereof, as this Lodge has ever had a very great esteem for that in London, and for all Brethren claiming privilege under its authority.

That it is the constant endeavour of this Grand Lodge to promote the honour and dignity of Masonry in general; for which reason it is very circumspect in admitting Members and never makes any person a Mason for an unworthy consideration.

In anything that may tend to the general good, or may concern the whole fraternity of Masons this Grand Lodge will readily concur with that in London and will pay all proper respect to any information that shall be communicated by it.

Grand Master Grand Officers and the other brethren present join in Brotherly respects and hearty commendation to the Right Worshipful and Most Noble Grand Master the Grand Officers and other Brethren of the Grand Lodge in London with your faithful and affectionate Brother

D. LAMBERT. Grand Secretary.

To Samuel Spencer Esq Grand Secretary
of the Grand Lodge of free and accepted
Masons in London.

N.B. The above letter was sent by Bro Joseph Atkinson Senior Grand Warden and by him delivered to the hands of the above named Bro Samuel Spencer."

On the same day two guineas were voted to the widow of a brother.

On the 15th January, 1768, at a largely-attended Lodge of Emergency, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Sir Walter Vavasour, Jarrard Strickland, the younger, Esq., William Witham, Esq., and John Stapilton, Esq., and Mr. Thos. Williamson were elected, and had the three degrees conferred.

On 12th September, 1768, the Lodge subscribed two guineas to the Hospital and two guineas to the Charity Schools.

Now begins a period when out-lying brethren appear to have wished to form Lodges contiguous to their homes, and on January 30th, 1769, Wm. Askwith, the younger, of Ripon was admitted, and on 13th February, Mr. John Temple, Mr. John Powell and Mr. Wm. Garencieres, of Malton, were all admitted. On 27th March, Mr. John Atkinson was accepted, and was made Master Mason on 29th May, 1769. On the same day Mr. Robert Revell of Knaresborough was admitted. There are still preserved the minutes recording the issue of a Constitution to open a Lodge at Ripon with John Atkinson as Master.

On September 25th, 1769, the Rev. Chas. Kedon and Mr. Wm. Bateson, of Knaresborough, were admitted Masons, and on 30th October in the same year a Constitution was issued for a Lodge at Knaresborough at the Sign of the Crown with Bro. Chas. Kedon as Master. At the St. John's Feast, 11th December, 1769, "The Brethren from Ripon produced their account and some new regulations they had made which were approved of." This is in its way important, inasmuch as it shows that the Lodges warranted from the York Lodge regarded their Mother as their Grand Lodge, and made a Sort of Annual Return. On 26th February, 1770, a guinea was voted to the Infirmary for the use of Bro. Glady's wife and child.

But their charity was administered with discretion, for we are told that on 9th April, 1770, Francis Smith, a prisoner in the Castle, asked for relief and the Senior Grand Warden was ordered to investigate the case and give him a guinea if right. Unfortunately the Brother was not found worthy, and was only given 5s. 3d.

On 18th May, 1770, the Brethren arranged to have a procession to somewhere (Church presumably), but on June 5th the Grand Master appeared and put his foot on it and the anniversary was carried out quietly.

There was an unusually large attendance at a meeting on 24th September, 1770, when "a petition was presented craving a Constitution for the opening and holding of a Lodge at the Sign of the Duke of Devonshire Flying Childers in Goose Lane at Macclesfield in the County Palatine of Chester which was agreed to."

In the record of the Meeting, held 26th November, 1770, I find that "it was agreed to purchase a Bible, covered with crimson velvet, of Mr. Etherington, for the use of the Lodge."

On 17th December, 1770, "The Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge for setting the order of Procession and other necessary business previous thereto reported to this Lodge the several Articles they had agreed upon and were in substance as follows, viz;

THE FEAST.

"That the Members of the Grand Lodge in York shall have Tickets delivered to them at three shillings each and visiting Brethren at four shillings each, for the Ordinary and Extraordinarys until 8 o'clock in the evening, when a Bill of expences shall be call'd for and all the Liquor that come in after, shall be paid for by the Brethren who call for the same.

N.B. No Wine to be call'd for above two shillings per Bottle unless the Brethren who call for it are agreeable to pay the additional price.

THE ADVERTIZEMENT.

To be inserted in the York Courant on the 11th, 18th & 25th December viz

PALMES GRAND MASTER.

The Free and Accepted Masons are desired to meet the Grand Master on St John's Day the 27th Inst at the York Tavern at 9 o'clock in the morning to attend him in Procession to St John's Church in Micklegate where a Sermon will be preached by a Brother, and afterwards to dine with him at the said Tavern.

Dinner will be upon the Table at 2 o'clock.

CONSITT }
HARRISON } Grand Wardens

Tickets to be had at Kidds Coffee House in Coney Street Such Brethren as purpose to attend are desired to take out Tickets by themselves or friends before the 24th Inst

APRONS.

Those of the Officers of the Grand Lodge and the Brethren who have served Offices therein to be lined and bound with Mazarine blue silk—Those of the Stewards and Deacons to be lined and bound with red silk to be provided at the expence of the Grand Lodge, & are to remain therein to serve on future occasions.

Those of the Master Masons to be lined and bound with White silk, and those of the Fellowcrafts without lineing or binding.

THE CHURCH.

St. John's in Micklegate leave having been obtained from the Revd Mr Rocket, and on our application to our worthy Brother The Revd Mr Willm Dade he most readily consented to preach a sermon on the occasion.

BELLS.

Those of St Martin in Coney St to ring during the Procession.

MUSICK.

The City Band they have agreed to attend for a sum not exceeding five shillings each; and the Band belonging to the Inniskilling Regiment having obtained leave from the Commanding Officer, are also to attend during the Procession, and at the York Tavern.

DEACONS.

The two Junior Members of the Grand Lodge, accordingly Brothers Thos Bewlay and Robert Bewlay are appointed to that Office.

STEWARDS.

The four Junior Members preceeding the two Deacons; the following Brethren are accordingly appointed—viz

W. Williamson
J. Consitt
Swann
Kidd

ENQUIRING BRETHREN.

Willbor
Bussey

TICKETS.

Two hundred to be printed by Brother Nickson.

GRAND LODGE. York Tavern.
27 December 1770.

On the other side signed Thos. Williamson G.S. with his seal (Emblems of Masonry) prefixed.

INVITATIONS.

To be sent to the several Lodges under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by the Secretary in the Name of the Committee.

The Brethren of the Inniskilling Regiment who carry the colours and act as Tylers, as also all the Brethren in the said Regiment, who are private Soldiers to have Tickets gratis.

The expences of the Tylers and Waiters belonging to Ripon and Knaresborough Lodges, to be paid by the Grand Lodge at York.

BROTHER SIR THOS GASCOIGNE GRAND MASTER ELECT having been generously pleased to present the Lodge with a most elegant Cushion cover'd with crimson Velvet and fringed with Gold, order'd that Brother J. Consitt do make a Mahogany Pedestal of the Ionic Order and of the height of two feet to support the same. (See illustration.)

Sir Walter Vavasour a most worthy Brother also presented the Lodge with a Hanger mounted with Silver.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Band of Music
Tylers with Swords
Two Stewards with Rods
The Brethren of the Inniskilling Lodge
The Country visiting Brethren
The Brethren of Knaresbrough Lodge
The Brethren of Ripon Lodge
The visiting Brethren in York
The Members of the Grand Lodge
The Sword of State
The Colours
Two Stewards with Rods

Tyler with a Sword	The Antient Constitution Rolls Bible square and Compasses	Tyler with a Sword

The Grand Secretary The Grand Treasurer
The Brethren of the Grand Lodge who have served Offices
Two Deacons with Rods
The Junior Grand Warden The Senior Grand Warden
The Deputy Grand Master elect The Deputy Grand Master
The Grand Master Elect The Grand Master
Tylers with Swords

The order of Procession to be printed and delivered with the Tickets.

The Senior and Junior Grand Warden viz Brother R. Consitt and Brother Harrison to Marshall the Brethren in the Procession and at Dinner"

I give the next entry in its entirety.

27th December 1770.

Being the Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The Lodge met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

Brother Palmes	G M	Brother	Lakeland
„ SirThos Gascoigne	G M elect	„	Bagley
„ Tasker	D. G. M.	„	Bower
„ J. Palmes	D G M elect	„	F.Consitt
„ R. Consitt	S G W	„	Champney
„ Harrison	J G W	„	Whitaker
„ Williamson	G S	„	Moorhouse

Agar
Coates
Davies
Willbor
Atkinson
Nickson
Wright
A. Beckwith } Late Grand Officers.
W. Williamson
J. Consitt
Swann
Kidd
F. Bewlay
R. Bewlay } G. Deacons, G. Stewards.
Spencer
M. Beckwith

Bluitt
Meek
Oldfield
Richardson
Bussey
Coupland
Witham
SirWalterVavasour
Strickland
J. Wright
Ewbank
Etherington
Johnson
Varley
Chaloner
Mitchell
Horne.

YORK VISITING BRETHREN.

Brother Hunter
C. Morrill
Brookes
J. Croft
Kilby
Suttell
Deighton
M. Croft
Hindley
Wakefield
Darcey
Bond
Coyle
Ackroyde
Morgan
Hunt
Boverick
Kilvington
Watson
Hill
Jackson
Dalton

BRETHREN OF KNARESBRO LODGE.

Brother Bateson
Watson
Lowcock
Bedford
Ackroyd
Clark
Marshall
Headlam
Benson
Barker
Beckwith
Buck
Betham
Taylor
Clark

COUNTRY VISITING BRETHREN.

Brother Carne
Lambert
Crask
Craven
Graham
Milner
Moon
Magee
Arnold
Twist

BRETHREN OF RIPON LODGE.

Brother Atkinson
King
Campey
Pollard
W. Askwith
R. Askwith
J. Brigham
Roy
Shepherd
Robinson
S. Askwith

BRETHREN OF THE INNISKILING LODGE.

Brothei Proodfoot
Thompson
Burk
Burk Sen
Quay
Hart
Brown
Brickenrit
Cannon
Stack
Pinkes
Clarke

GRAND SWORD BEARER.

Brother Duke

WAITERS.

Brother Hepworth
Wright

The Brethren being Marshall'd according to the order of procession; about eleven in the Forenoon, they proceeded (being properly cloathed) with great solemnity to St John's Church in Micklegate where an excellent Sermon on the occasion was preached by Brother Wm. Dade from I John IV. 8. "GOD IS LOVE" They returned from Church in the same order (through Pavement, Colliergate, Petergate, and Stonegate) to the York Tavern, where an elegant Dinner was provided; about five oclock in the evening the Lodge was opened with the usual solemnity, and Brother Sir Thos Gascoigne was in due form Install'd Right Worshipfull GRAND MASTER Mason of all England, Brother J. Palmes Deputy Grand Master, Brother Tasker Grand Treasurer, Brother Harrison Senior Grand Warden, Brother Lakeland Junior Grand Warden and Brother Johnson was appointed Grand Secretary on the resignation of Brother Williamson.

After the Grand Officers were severally congratulated and saluted, the Grand Master humanely proposed from the Chair to open a subscription for a general Charity, which being unanimously agreed to by the Master Masons, that Lodge was closed, and a F.C. Lodge opened in the great Lodge Room to acquaint the Brethren of that Degree, with the resolution of the M.M. Lodge, which they also much approving of, the Lodge was closed (and adjourned to the 2nd Monday in January) when a genteel sum of money was immediately subscribed and given to the Committee to be distributed among the Prisoners in different Gaols."

On January 14th, 1771, Chas. Turner, Esq., was "generously pleased to pay five guineas," for his admission.

On 25th March application was made to the Lodge, by letter, for a Constitution to be granted to Joseph Martin, Thomas Smith, Samuel Daiar and Isaac Henriques to hold a Lodge at the Sign of the Vine, in the Little Minories, London, by the desire of Bro. Abraham Sampson. It was agreed to defer the further consideration thereof till Bro. Sampson visits this Lodge, and the letter to be sent to the Grand Master.

Bro. Willbor, who was an old member, was told off "to examine the visiting Brethren" on St. John's Day, 1771, and two guineas were voted for "the use of the poor sufferers by the late inundation in the North." On January 13th, 1770, Bro. Chapman from the Lodge at Richmond was relieved with one guinea.

On 24th February, 1772, "Bro. Bedford, of Knaresbro, was paid his bill of expences amounting to £2 15s. 5d., for procuring Lot Fawcitt his discharge from York Castle."

At the same meeting it was ordered :—That the Secretary do write to Bro. Jefferson, of Scarborough, demanding his reasons why he detains the Jewells belonging to the Lodge formerly held there under a constitution from this Grand Lodge, and that the Secretary do also write to Bro. Hart to acquaint him that Bro. Jefferson is wrote to about the jewells, and if they are not given up he will be waited on by deputation from this Lodge to demand a restitution of them.

March 30th, 1772, Bro. Andrew Scott, a patient in the County Hospital, relieved with half a guinea, and again a guinea was voted him on June 24th.

This year there was a trouble with the Treasurer, Bro. Tasker, who failed to produce his accounts, and Bro. Kitson was chosen Treasurer and to look after the matter.

On October 26th, the Lodge subscribed 25 guineas to the new Lunatic Asylum and an annual subscription of two guineas to the Hospital. On January, 1773, Bro. Lennox, a prisoner in Ouse Bridge Gaol, was relieved with two guineas, and again on March 8th, he got two guineas. On March 29th, 1773, a petition was presented from Bro. Henry Taylor requesting a Constitution to be granted to him and others to open and hold a Lodge at Hovingham, near Malton, in this County, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Secretary was ordered to inform him of the same. I note that at the next meeting the Rev. Ralph Tunstall, of Hovingham, was admitted, and at the same time Bro. Alexander Stewart was relieved with one guinea.

On June 24th, 1773, I find the following entry :

"At this Lodge it was order'd that the Secretary do give an answer to James Birkinhough's letter of the 21st inst to acquaint him a Constitution was granted for opening & holding a Lodge at the Sign of the Duke of Devonshires Flying Childers in Goose Lane Macclesfield in September 1770, but that the three guineas for the same to be paid by Bro Sampson has not yet been received, on remittance of that sum, this Lodge will grant Certificates to the Officers, which will enable them to grant Certificates to their Members—And as to the Antiquity of our Lodge it is deduced from King Edwin in the year 926, and that it is not customary for this Lodge to prefix a Number to the Constitutions granted by it."

On July 26th "The Lodge was closed at a quarter past nine o'clock on account of the Tyler absenting himself from the door."

On August 30th, 1773, "Bro. Saunders intending to set forward very soon for London to embark for South Carolina petitioned to have a certificate from This Lodge which was agreed to." At a Lodge 27th September, 1773, the Tyler (Bro. Duke) was admonished for neglect of duty and promised to behave better for the time to come.

The Treasurer (Bro. Tasker) seems to have given some trouble at this time and a Committee was appointed to prod him up. In fact, at a Lodge held December 12th, 1773, a Committee was appointed to see him and his assignees and prove the debt due to the Lodge. In July, 1774, his assignees paid the Lodge a dividend of 10/- in the pound.

On January 31st, 1774, Bro. Preston was admitted a joining member. We shall hear more of him bye-and-bye.

February 28th, 1774, Bro. Tate was relieved with half-a-guinea.

The first volume of minutes closes with an Inventory of Properties. The second volume begins with a list of Members and the dates of their receiving the several three degrees. Then comes a minute of a Meeting held 27th December, 1774, the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. Bro. Stapleton, Grand Master, on this occasion presented the Lodge with a deer, which was duly eaten on 23rd January following. On June 26th Mr. P. Sullivan was relieved with half-a-guinea. On December 11th, 1775, it was ordered that the tiler be provided with a Coat at the expense of the Lodge. It was also ordered that "The Bill on St Johns Day to be brought in at seven o'clock, or a quarter after, in failure of which the Stewards to be fined 2/6 each." On January 8th, 1776, it was reported that a Brother Mason in York was in distress and he was voted a guinea, to be given to him by the Secretary weekly at 5/3 per week. On January 29th the Rev. Mr. Parker was made a Mason gratis as "he would be a proper person to act as Chaplain to the Lodge." On July 29th it was ordered "that for the future the Grand Chaplain shall take his seat next to the Grand Master's Right Hand." On October 28th "Bro John Hickman (the English Hussar) petitioned for relief, the Lodge therefore allowed him one guinea." On November 11th two guineas were voted to the wife of Bro. Ambrose Beckwith, who was in great distress and wanted conveying to London. On November 25th it was ordered "that a circular Letter be sent to the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of All England acquainting them with a sermon to be preached on St. Johns Day by the Grand Chaplain requesting their attendance." At a Lodge of Emergency held on 2nd December, 1776, Grand Master Siddall presiding, we find

"At this Lodge of Emergency Bro. Kitson haveing observed that the Mason's Calendar for the ensuing year, published under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England contains some strictures on the Grand Lodge of York, tending greatly to its discredit and altogether founded on ignorance and malevolence,

It is agreed, that the Right Worshipfull Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, Grand Chaplain and Bro. Lakeland be a committee to consider of some method most likely to refute those unjust assertions and obviate their evil tendency and for that purpose, the Committee are desired to peruse the antient Records and Muniments of this Lodge, and to make their report at the next Lodge night."

On 31st March, 1777, Chas. Vavasour was admitted. The Vavasours were a very ancient Yorkshire family, and from their quarries came most of the stone of which York Minster was built. A figure of a Vavasour with an ashlar in his arms stands in a niche at the west end of the Minster. On 28th July, 1777, we find "Order for the future when a Constitution is granted to any place the Brother that petitions for such shall pay the money charged thereon upon delivery."

On 8th December, 1777, it was ordered that the Anniversary of St. John be held at the York Tavern on the 29th December, a procession to St. Helen's Church and a dinner at 2 p.m. The Grand Secretary was ordered to inform the Lodges of Knaresborough and Hovingham and to request their attendance and "that they do bring their accounts along with them, and a small contribution agreeable to the circumstances of their respective Lodges towards the General Fund of Charity."

At a Lodge held 26th January, 1778, John Jenning was made a mason "gratis on purpose to serve the Grand Lodge in the Capacity of Grand Sword Bearer."

Bro. Beckwith, who was a York artist, was an energetic member, and you will find his portrait painted by himself amongst the illustrations. I am the happy possessor of the artists proof engraving. On May 25th, 1778, he submitted to the Lodge an emblematical drawing, now in the possession of the York Lodge. Here is the entry, "Bro. Beckwith having offer'd some Drawings to the Grand Lodge which was aproved of, the Grand Master with the unanimous consent of the Grand Lodge requested that he will make a painting agreable to one of them, to be fixt over the fire place in the Lodge room at the York Tavern. Bro. F. Consitt was desired to apply to some eminent artist in London to enquire into the expence of engraving the other plates which is to be reported to a future Lodge to consider whether the said may be carried into execution or not."

The Lodge Board, about 5ft. by 4ft., now hanging on the staircase of the Masonic Hall in Duncombe Street, is painted in gold and colours and is really an artistic thing. The design is the same as that of the Certificate which is in your hands, but in the centre is the following legend in Old English text letters:

The Grand Lodge
of All England
Founded by Prince Edwin
A.D. 926.

On 28th September, 1778, a letter was read from certain Brethren in London and a reply was sent as follows: (This was the beginning of the well known episode which arose out of a squabble in the Lodge of Antiquity and ended in the fizzle of a Grand Lodge South of the Trent.)

No. 1. Copy of a Letter sent to Mr Benjn Bradley Worshipfull Junr Warden and Mr Willm Preston Worshipfull Past Master of the Lodge No 1 held at ye Mitre Tavern Fleet Street London, at their request by Bro Bussey to sattisfie them &c of the existence of the Antient Grand Lodge at York previous to the year 1717.

Sir,

In compliance with your request to be satisfied of the existence of a Grand Lodge at York previous to the Establishment of that at London in 1717, I have inspected an Original Minute Book of this Grand Lodge beginning in 1705, and ending in 1734, from which have extracted the names of the Grand Masters during that Period as follows.

1705. Sir George Tempest Barronet
1707. The Right Honourable Robert Benson Lord Mayor
1708. Sir William Robinson Bart
1711. Sir Walter Hawksworth Bart
1713. Sir George Tempest Bart
1714. Charles Fairfax Esq
1720. Sir Walter Hawkesworth Bart
1725. Edward Bell Esqr
1726. Charles Bathurst Esqr
1729. Edward Thompson Esq M.P.
1733. John Johnson Esq M.D.
1734. John Marsden Esqr

It is observable that during the above period the Grand Lodge was not holden twice together at the same house and there is an instance of its being holden once (in 1713) out of York viz at Bradford in Yorkshire when 18 Gentlemen of the first families in that neighbourhood were made Masons. In short the superior Antiquity of the Grand Lodge of York to all other Lodges in the Kingdom will not admit a Doubt; all the Books which treat on the subject agree that it was founded so early as the year 926, and that in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth it was so numerous that mistaking the purport of their Meeting she was at the trouble of sending an armed force to dislodge the Brethren; it appears by the Lodge Books since that time that this Lodge has been regularly continued and particularly by the Book above extracted that it was in being early in the present Century previous to the Era of the Aggrandized Lodge of London—and that it now exists even the compilers of the Masons Almanack published under the sanction of that Lodge cannot but acknowledge tho they accompany such their acknowledgement with an invidious and unmasonic Prophecy that it will be soon totally annihilated an event which we trust that no man nor sett of Men who are mean enough to wish, shall ever live to see. I have intimated to this Lodge what passed between us of your intention to apply for a Constitution under it and have the satisfaction to inform you that it met with universal approbation. You will therefore be pleased to furnish me with a petition to be presented for the purpose specifying the Names of the Brethren to be appointed to the several Offices, and I make no doubt that the matter will be speedily accomplished.

My best respects attends Brother Preston whom I expect you will make Acquainted with the purport of this and hope it will be agreeable to him—I am with true Regards Your most faithfull Brother and Obedient Servant

Jacob Bussey, G.S.

No. 2.

Copy of a Letter recd by J. B., G.S. in answer to No. 1.

Sir,

Your obliging favor of the 29th ult came safe to hand, the information it gives is very satisfactory to me and all the other friends here of the York Grand Lodge. I can have no longer a doubt of the authenticity of that Assembly, and as I shall have frequent occasion to quote the original Book from which you have extracted the names of the Grand Masters from 1705. to 1734. inclusive hope it will be carefully preserved, and all the other Books preceeding the date thereoff, but this caution I have no occasion to give to Bro. Bussey a Gentleman ever strenuous in support of so Ancient and noble an establishment.

As to a petition for a Constitution for a private Lodge here we cannot think of it as we are all at present Members of a Lodge whose Constitution is universally allow'd to be IMMEMORIALL and which nothing can invalidate but a violation of the principles of Masonry and the rules of the Institution, which I hope will never happen.

A mutuall corrispondance being kept up betwixt the R.W. Lodge of Antiquity or any of its Members and the Grand Lodge at York, might be highly commendable, and I am convinced a proper respect would ever be paid on our parts to that truly Antient and respectable Masonic Legislature. A Warrant or Deputation from York to a few Members of the R.W. Lodge of Antiquity to Act as a Grand Lodge for that part of England South of the Trent with a power of constituting Lodges in that Division when properly applied for, and a regular correspondence to be kept up, and some token of Allegiance to be annually given on the part of the Brethren thus authorised to act, in my humble opinion might tend much to revive the spleuder of that Assembly whose perogatives appear to have been so Grossly invaded. Should such a plan succeed I shall be happy to spread the ART of FREE Masonry once more under the Banners of York and endeavour to convince the Gd Lodge of London that the prophecy of their Calendar Compilers is not likely to be fulfilled.

As the matter I understand has been laid before the Grand Lodge by you, I have with the advice of my worthy friend Brother Preston and some other well wishers here, enclosed a letter to the Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge in order to explain our meaning and must request you to lay it before their next meeting, and favour me with the result as soon as possible.

The following are the names of the Brethren I could wish to have specified in the Warrant or Deputation should the Grand Lodge think proper to grant one, viz:

John Wilson Esq (present Rt W Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, as R.W. Grand Master

William Preston (present Rt W. Past Master of Do) as W. Dept Grand Master

Benjamin Bradley (present Rt W. Junr Warden of Do) as W. Senior Grand Warden.

Gilbert Buchanan (present Secretary to Do) as W. Junior Grand Warden.

John Sealy (present Senior Steward of Do) as Grand Secretary

and two other Brethren whom we may appoint here after out of said Lodge.

Bro. Preston joins with me in a sincere wish for the prosperity of Bro Bussey and all the other Brethren of the Grand Lodge of York. I am with the utmost esteem and respect Dr Sir Your faithful Bro and Obedient Servt

Benjamin Bradley

To Mr. Jacob Bussey
Pavement
York.

London 22nd Sept 1778.

No. 3.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren.

The contents of Bro Bussey's Letter to Mr Benj Bradley dated ye 29th ult has been communicated to us, and we are much obliged to that Gentleman for the information it contains, but humbly conceive that our meaning has not been clearly explained to him.

Though we should be happy to promote Masonry under the banner of the Grand Lodge at York, an application by petition for a Warrant for a Constitution to act as a Private Lodge here was never our intention, as we consider ourselves sufficiently empowered by the Immemorial Constitution of our Lodge to execute every we can wish as a private Lodge of Masons. What we meant to propose to Bro. Bussey when we had the pleasure of seeing him in London, was, that in order to the forming a social Intercourse between the York Masons and the Brethren in the South of England, and thereby strengthen that

connexion. We were ready, if the Grand Lodge at York furnished us with sufficient and satisfactory proofs of their existence before the year 1717.—and provided the same met with their Approbation, to accept from them a Constitutional Authority to act as a Grand Lodge in London for that part of England South of the Trent, and would willingly and faithfully acquit ourselves of any Trust which might be reposed in us by that respectable Assembly of whose Antiquity and the regularity of whose proceedings we have the highest opinion

This proposal of ours we now ratify, and in expectation of being favoured with an answer, whether it has the Happiness of meeting with your Approbation or not. We have the Honor to remain with the greatest respect, Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, Your Most Obedt Servts & faithfully Devoted Brethren

R. W. Lodge of Antiquity
London 16th Sept A.D. 1778. A.L. 5782.

J. Wilson R.W.M.
Wm Preston R.W.P.M.
Benjn Bradley W.J.W.
Gilbt Buchanan
Jno Sealy.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master & Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons at York.

No 4. Copy of an answer sent to ye above.

Right Worshipful Master and Brethren

In consequence of your address to the Most Antient Grand Lodge of all England for a deputed authority to act as a Grand Lodge in London for that part of England South of Trent, and to constitute Lodges in that Division, we have unanimously consented to comply with your request on the following conditions.

1st, That the Grand Lodge at York receive an annual acknowledgement for this deputed Authority.

2nd, That every Constitution to be granted under this sanction be registered in the Books of the Grand Lodge at York, for which some consideration will also be expected.

We are happy to repose this trust in men whose abilities we admire, whose Integrity we have the highest opinion of, and whose commendable (we had almost said pious) endeavours to desseminate and enhance true Masonry, merit our warmest acknowledgements, and the highest encomions. We act upon the same plan, we treat with you in a Confidential Manner as Brethren, and to convince you that we have no sinister mercenary views, we leave it to yourselves to fix the sums, to be paid to the Mother Lodge as well for the annual acknowledgement as for each Constitution.

As a further proof of our Cordiality in this proposed Alliance we refer the Drawing of the Deputation to yourselves. We remain Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren with the greatest Regard Your Obedient Hble Servts & Brothers,

Wm Siddall G.M.
Geo Coates D.G.M.
Jno Coupland S.G.W.
Thos Bewlay J.G.W.
Geo Kitson G.T.
Ja Bussey G.S.
Jno Parker G.C.

To the Right Worshipful Master
& Brethren of the Lodge of
Antiquity held at ye Mitre
Tavern Fleett St London

sent to Mr. Benjn Bradley No 3
Clements Lane Lombard St London
19th Octor 1778.

I may say *en passant* that at the previous Lodge Josiah Beckwith of Rotherham and Wolley of York were made. They were both Solicitors and you have the portrait of Wolley in your hands. Josiah was one of the Brothers Beckwith of York and was afterwards the founder of the Druidical Lodge at Rotherham. Wolley was a man in a very good position and was Grand Master years later when the Lodge fell to pieces. On 12th October, 1778, Josiah Beckwith and six other Brethren of Rotherham petitioned for a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, which was granted. On the same occasion Bro. Kitson, Grand Treasurer, presented a Silver Bible gilt for a jewel for the Grand Chaplain to wear. At a Lodge held November 30th, 1778, "It was considered the title of Most Worshipful shall be used in future to the Grand Master of all England and the Lodges granted in future under this Constitution the masters of such Lodges be stiled Right Worshipful Master."

Then comes a copy of the Constitution granted to the Rotherham brethren, which perhaps it may be well to produce in our *Transactions.*

Copy of Constitution granted to the Druidical Lodge of Ancient York Maceons at Rotherham.

Novr 30th 1778. No 109.

Willm Siddall

We WILLIAM SIDDALL GRAND MASTER of all ENGLAND.

To all and every our Right Worshipfull and loving Brethren of the most antient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Maceons, Send Greeting in the Lord

KNOW ye that we have received the humble Petition and Request of our well beloved and faithfull Brethren Josiah Beckwith, John Hassall, James Sims, John Cousins, Joseph Midlam, Thomas Chambers and Moses Glass all of Rotherham in the County of York Praying that we should grant a Constitution to them the said Brethren to hold a regular Lodge at Rotherham aforesaid.

WE therefore with the unanimous Assent and Consent of our Brethren of the most antient Grand Lodge of all England and more especially, because we are well satisfied of the good Life and Conversation of the said Brethren Josiah Beckwith, John Hassall, James Sims, John Cousins, Joseph Midlam, Thomas Chambers and Moses Glass, Do hereby constitute the same seven Brethren into a Regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Maceons to be opened at the House of William Charlton in Rotherham aforesaid to be stiled THE DRUIDICAL LODGE OF ANCIENT YORK MACEONS, and to be held for ever on such Days at such Hours and in such places in Rotherham aforesaid as the Right Worshipfull Master and the rest of the Brethren of the said Lodge shall appoint. And we do further at the Request of the said Seven Brethren on whom we in this matter repose the greatest Trust and Confidence, hereby appoint the said Brother Josiah Beckwith to be Right Worshipfull Master, Brother John Hassall Senior-Warden, Brother James Sims Junior-Warden, Brother John Cousins Secretary, and Brother Joseph Midlam Treasurer, of the said Druidical Lodge, when the same shall be opened, and to continue in the said Offices for such further time as the Brethren of the said Lodge shall think proper; it being in no wise our Intention that this our appointment of the said several Brethren, to the Offices abovementioned shall effect any future Election of the Officers of the said Lodge, but that such Elections shall be regulated in Conformity to the Bye Laws of the said Lodge for the time being all of which we will and require, shall be consistant with the General Law and Principles of Maceonry. And we do hereby Will and require you the said Josiah Beckwith to take especial care by due Examination, that all and every the said Brethren are Maceons regularly made, and that they do observe the Laws of Maceonry, and in all respects demean themselves as becometh Maceons. And further that you do from time to time, enter in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, an account of your Proceedings in the said Lodge, together with all such Orders and regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same. And that in no wise, you omit, once in every year, at or before the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist in Winter sending us at least one of the Brethren of the said Lodge (if it can be made convenient) to lay before us and our Successors, Grand Masters of All England, and the Grand Officers, and Brethren and Grand Lodge of all England an Account in Writing of your said Proceedings, and Copies of all such Rules, Orders and Regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, to be then and there confirmed but for reasonable Cause; Together with a List of the Members of the said Lodge, and such yearly sum of money as may suit the Circumstances of the Lodge, and reasonably be expected, to be applied towards General Charity, and in Augmentation of the Revenues of the said Grand Lodge of all England. And we further will and require you the said Josiah Beckwith Right Worshipfull Master forthwith to send us an Account of what you and your Brethren shall do by virtue of these Presents.

Given at York this Thirtieth day of November Anno Dommi M.D.C.C.L.X.X.Viij. A. L. 5778. and in the year of the Most Worshipfull Grand Lodge of all England 853.

By the Grand Masters Command,
Jacob Bussey Grand Secretary.

On 14th December, 1778, a letter was received from Bro. Lambert of Malton requesting a Constitution to be granted to Bro. George Beswicke, Bro. William Lockwood, and Bro. John Coulson, for a Lodge to be held at Snainton, which was agreed to. Then comes an account of what we should call the Consecration of the Lodge at Rotherham, on Tuesday, 22nd December, 1778.

AT ROTHERHAM. TUESDAY the 22nd of December 1778.

The Lodge met according to Adjournment.

PRESENT. Brother Siddall G.M. Smith as D.G.M. Coupland, S.G.W. T Beckwith as J.G.W. Browne as G.T. Bussey, G.S. Parker, G.C. Capt. Wiggins, Beckwith, Hassall, Sims, Moses, Jackson, Holdsworth, Wilkinson, Charlton, Cosens, Glass, Drake, Alderson, Barstow, Medlam, Williams, Flint. The Brethren being marshall'd in due order for Procession and in proper cloathing about eleven oclock in the forenoon proceeded to the Parish Church of Rotherham where an excellent sermon on the occasion was preached by the Reverend Brother the Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of all England from ACTS ch 17 Part of v 17. "for we are also his offspring" And from Church they returned in the same due order to the House of Brother Wm Charlton where an elegant Dinner was provided. About five oclock in the evening the Grand Lodge was open'd with the usual solemnity and the Constitution creating a Lodge to be held at Rotherham under the stile of "The Druidical Lodge of Ancient York Maceons" was open'd and in ample form enforced, Brother Josiah Beckwith being invested with the high office of Right Worshipful Master of the said Lodge And he then appointed for his Senior Warden Brother John Hassall, and for his Junior Warden Brother James Sims, All of whom with the rest of the Brethren of the newly created Lodge were saluted with proper congratulations. The Brethren of the Druidical Lodge in Grand Lodge assembled publickly requested that the sermon this day preached by our Reverend Brother might be printed, with which request he candidly complied.

On 12th January, 1779, the following letter was read from Bro. J. Wilson, Master of the Lodge of Antiquity in London.

Sir,

You herewith receive a form of a Deputation which has been drawn up in compliance with the Resolution of the Grand Lodge of York and approved by my Lodge. You are requested to lay the same before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge in order that if approved, it may be immediately ingrossed, executed and transmitted to me with all convenient speed. I have also sent you in another frank one of our Manifestos which by order of the Lodge is to be sent to all the Lodges in the World that are known.

I am Sir, Your most Obedt Servt
& faithful Brother. J. Wilson.

Furnivals Inn, 2nd Jany 1779.
Mr. Bussey.

Copy of the MANIFESTO of the Lodge of Antiquity 1778.

To all regular free and Accepted Masons.

Whereas the Society of free Masons is universally acknowledged to be of ancient standing and great repute in this Kingdom, as by our Records, and printed Constitutions, it appears that the first GRAND LODGE in England was held at YORK, in the year 926, by Virtue of a Royal Charter, granted by King ATHELSTAN—And, under the Patronage and Government of this Grand Lodge, the Society considerably increased; and the ancient charges and regulations of the Order so far obtained the sanction of Kings and Princes, and other eminent Persons, that they always paid due Allegiance to the said Grand Assembly.

AND WHEREAS it appears, by our Records, that in the year 1567, the Increase of Lodges in the South of England being so great as to require some NOMINAL PATRON to superintend their Government, it was resolved that a Person under the Title of Grand Master for the South should be appointed for that purpose, with the Approbation of the Grand Lodge at York, to whom the whole fraternity at large were bound to pay Tribute and acknowledge subjection—And, after the appointment of such Patron, Masonry flourished under the Guardianship of him and his successors in the South, until the Civil Wars and other Intestine commotions interrupted the Assemblies of the Brethren.

AND WHEREAS it also appears that, in the year 1693, the Meetings of the fraternity in their regular Lodges in the South became less frequent, and chiefly occasional, except in or near Places where great Works were carried on—At which time the Lodge of Antiquity, or (as it was then called) the Old Lodge of St. Paul, with a few others of small note, continued to meet under the Patronage of Sir Christopher Wren, and assisted him in rearing that superb structure from which this respectable Lodge derived its Title. But on completing this edifice in 1710, and Sir Christopher Wrens retiring into the Country, the few remaining Lodges, in London and its Suburbs, continued without any Nominal Patron, in a declining State for about the space of seven years.

AND WHEREAS, in the year 1717, the fraternity in London agreed to cement under a New Grand Master, and with that view the Old Lodge of St. Paul, jointly with three other Lodges, assembled in form, constituted themselves a Nominal Grand Lodge pro Tempore, and elected a Grand Master to preside over their future general Meetings, whom they afterwards invested with a power to constitute subordinate Lodges, and to convene the fraternity at stated Periods in Grand Lodge, in order to make Laws with their consent and approbation for the good Government of the Society at large. But subject to certain conditions and restrictions then expressly stipulated, and which are more fully set forth in the 39th Article of the General Regulations, in the first *Book of Constitutions.* This Article with 38 others was afterwards at a Meeting of the Brethren in and about the Cities of London and Westminster in the year 1721, solemnly approved of ratified and confirmed by them and signed in their presence by the Master and Wardens of the four old Lodges on the one part and Philip Duke of Wharton then Grand Master, Dr. Desaguliers D.G.M. Joshua Timson and William Hawkins Grand Wardens, and the Master and Wardens of sixteen Lodges which had been constituted by the fraternity betwixt 1717 and 1721, on the other part. And these Articles the Grand Master engaged for himself and his Successors, when duly Installed, in all time coming to observe and keep sacred and inviolable—By these prudent Precautions the Ancient Land Marks (as they are properly styled) of the four Old Lodges were intended to be secured against any encroachments on their Masonick Rights and Privileges.

AND WHEREAS, of late years, notwithstanding the said solemn engagement in the year 1721, sundry innovations and encroachments have been made, and are still making, on the original plan and Government of Masonry, by the present nominal Grand Lodge in London, highly injurious to the Institution itself, and tending to subvert and destroy the ancient Rights and Privileges of the Society, more particularly of those Members of it, under whose sanction, and by whose Authority, the said Grand Lodge was first established and now exists.

AND WHEREAS, at this present time, there only remains one of the said four Original ancient Lodges, The OLD LODGE OF ST PAUL, or as it is now emphatically styled, The LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, Two of the said four Ancient Lodges having been extinct many years, and the Master of the other of them having, on the Part of his Lodge, in open Grand Lodge relinquished all such Inherent Rights and Priviledges which, as a Private Lodge acting by an Immemorial Constitution, it enjoyed. But, the Lodge of Antiquity, conscious of its own Dignity, which the Members thereof are resolutely determined to support, and justly incensed at the violent Measures and Proceedings which have been lately adopted and pursued by the said Nominal Grand Lodge wherein they have assumed an unlawful Prerogative over the Lodge of Antiquity in Manifest breach of the aforesaid 39th Article, by which means the peaceable Government of that respectable Lodge has been repeatedly interrupted, and even the Original Independent Power thereof, in respect to its own Internal Government, disputed:

THEREFORE, and on account of the Arbitrary Edicts and Laws which the said nominal Grand Lodge has, from time to time, presumed to issue and attempted to enforce, repugnant to the ancient Laws and Principles of free Masonry, and highly injurious to the Lodge of Antiquity.

WE, the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Lodge of Antiquity, considering ourselves bound in duty, as well as honour, to preserve inviolable the ancient Rights and Priviledges of the Order, and, as far as in our Power, to hand them down to Posterity in their Native Purity and Excellence, do hereby, for ourselves and our Successors, solemnly disavow and discountenance such unlawful measures and proceedings of the said Nominal Grand Lodge; and do hereby declare and announce to all Our Masonick Brethren throughout the Globe, that the said Grand Lodge has, by such Arbitrary conduct, evidently violated the conditions expressed in the aforesaid 39th Article of the general regulations, in the observances of which article the permanency of their Authority solely depended.

And in consequence thereof, We do by these Presents retract from, and recal, all such Rights and Powers, as We, or our Predecessors, did conditionally give to the said Nominal Grand Lodge in London; and do hereby disannul and make void all future Edicts and Laws which the said Grand Lodge may presume to issue and enforce, by virtue of such sanction, as Representatives of the Ancient and honourable Society of free and Accepted Masons.

AND WHEREAS We have, on full enquiry and due examination, happily discovered, that the aforesaid truly ancient GRAND LODGE at YORK does still exist, and have authentic records to produce of their Antiquity, long before the establishment of the nominal

Grand Lodge in London, in the year 1717. WE DO, therefore, hereby solemnly avow acknowledge, and admit the authority of the said Most Worshipful GRAND LODGE at York, as the truly ancient and only regular governing Grand Lodge of Masons in England, to whom the fraternity all owe and are rightfully bound to pay Allegiance.

AND WHEREAS the present Members of the said Grand Lodge at York have acknowledged the ancient Power and Authority of the Lodge of Antiquity in London as a Private Lodge, and have proposed to form an Alliance with the said Lodge, on the most generous and disinterested Principles,—We do hereby acknowledge this generous Mark of their friendship towards us, and gratefully accept their liberal, candid and ingenuous offers of Alliance:—And do hereby, from a firm persuasion of the Justice of our Cause, announce a general Union with all Regular Masons throughout the World who shall join us in supporting the original Principles of Free Masonry,—in promoting and extending the authority of the said truly ancient Grand Lodge at York,—and under such respectable auspices in Propagating Masonry on its pure, genuine and original Plan.

AND LASTLY, We do earnestly sollicit the hearty concurrence of all regular Lodges of the fraternity in all Places where Free Masonry is legally established, to enable us to carry into execution the aforesaid Plan, which is so apparently beneficial to our most excellent Institution, and at the present critical juncture, so essentially necessary to curb the arbitrary power which has already been exerted, or which hereafter may be illegally assumed, by the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, and so timely prevent such unmasonick Proceedings from becoming a disgrace to the Society at large.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity in Open Lodge assembled, this 16th Day of December, A.D. 1778, A.L. 5782.

J. SEALY, Secretary.

As a few expelled Members of the Lodge of Antiquity have presumed to associate as Masons at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street, under the denomination of this Lodge,—Notice is hereby given that the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, acting by an Immemorial Constitution, is removed from the said Mitre Tavern, to the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Church Yard; where all Letters to the Lodge are requested to be directed.

(Endorsed) Manifesto of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, 1778.

In proof of the statements made in the foregoing manifesto the following authorities are quoted by its authors: "Books of Constitutions of 1723, 1738 and 1767," Preston's "Illustrations of Masonry," "Original MS. in the Lodge of Antiquity A.D. 1686," "Free Mason's Calendar," "MS. in the British Museum and a Variety of Publications on the Subject of Masonry," "O.Ms. in the Hands of Mr. Wilson of Broomhead near Sheffield, Yorkshire, written in the reign of K. Henry 8th," "Biographia Britannica vol. I. Ashmole," and "Records in the Grand Lodge at York."

It would appear that a Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge at York to consider this manifesto met and considered the Document and suggested another Draft of a Constitution which was ordered to be sent to the Lodge of Antiquity. Here is the correspondence which it seems desirable to give here since it bears so strongly upon the claims to jurisdiction of the Lodge at York.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren

I am to acknowledge the rect of your kind favour of the 16th ulto inclosing a copy of the Draft of a Deputation sent you a short time since by the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity for your perusal and Approbation. This copy of ye Deputation with the Additions made by you was duly laid before the Lodge at their last Meeting for the consideration of ye Brethren then assembled when they came to the following Resolutions.

That as ye expences which will unavoidably be incurred in supporting with propriety the Dignity of ye Grand Lodge of York Masons assembled in London under your auspices will chiefly fall on the Lodge of Antiquity and the only resource they can fly to for reimbursing themselves those expences being out of ye emoluments to arise from granting Warrants for Constituting Lodges of ye Brethren South of the River Trent.

And as the Proviso contained in the Deputation in its present state has an immediate tendency to deprive the Lodge of Antiquity of this resource. It being natural to suppose that ye Grand Lodge at York as the fountain Head of Masonry will be more generally applied to for Warrants of Constitution than any Grand Lodge subordinate to them. In which case the very end now meant to be accomplished, that of extending the Influence of your truly ancient and venerable society through the Channel of the Lodge of Antiquity

may unhappily be frustrated by reason that ye Lodge of Antiquity as a Grand Lodge in London failing of the proper supplies for supporting their dignity with propriety may be brought into disrepute.

Therefore and for sundry other cogent motives the Lodge of Antiquity beg leave to submit to your candid deliberation and attention whether they have not already given sufficient reasons for the Proviso inserted by you at ye foot of ye inclosed copy being entirely omitted especially as they freely consent to the addition previous made by you therein (viz) That every Warrant to be granted by them shall express that ye same is so granted by virtue of the authority delegated to them by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of all England held at the City of York.

The Lodge of Antiquity are anxious for the result of your Deliberations on ye above as they feel themselves as solicitous as you can possibly be that nothing may obstruct the friendly alliance now proposed to be established.

In expectation of your reply, I beg leave to greet you all heartily and subscribe myself, By order of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, Your sincerely affect Bror and most obdt hble Servant. Jno Sealy Secretary.

Lodge of Antiquity

6 Feb 1779. A.L. 5782.

To the most Worshipful Grand Master of all England and ye Brethren Members of the most antient and honourable Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons at York."

" Copy of the Letter in answer to the above.

Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren,

In answer to Brother Sealy's letter stating the Lodge of Antiquity's reasons for wishing the Proviso at the foot of the proposed Constitution to be entirely omitted, Our Committee for negociating this business are heartily concurrent in wishing every obstruction to be removed that may any ways tend to frustrate the execution of the Powers meant to be granted to you, and, having considered your representations as to the Proviso, have agreed that it is an immaterial and unnecessary clause and are perfectly willing to comply with its total omission, truly happy that in other respects the form of the Constitution seems to meet with your approbation. If therefore the Lodge of Antiquity wish to have the Constitution speedily perfected by its being engrossed here and put under Seal this may be now accomplished and your next reply determine the completion. By order of the Brethren in Committee assembled and with the utmost respect

I have the honour to subscribe myself
Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren
Your faithful Brother and hble servant
John Browne Gr Sec

Grand Lodge York
17 Feby 1779.

To the Right Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity Free and Accepted Maceons. London."

The Brethren will note that I go systematically through the Books. To me it seems a simpler method than taking one subject and following it out from start to finish, and, being chronological, represents most correctly these minutes as they present themselves to the reader. At this time the Grand Lodge met in a room at the back of what was then called the Theatre Tavern in Little Blake Street, a house still standing in my youthful days. On 8th February, 1779, it was ordered "that the Tyler be paid two shillings for his extra trouble in attending at the Play-house on the 6th inst and keeping the Box then taken for the Brethren of this Grand Lodge." The Brethren often patronised the Theatre which was only natural, since their Lodge was largely supported by members of the Profession. In the collection of the Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611, is a Play Bill of the date of February 5th, 1791, headed "By Desire of the Ancient & Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons," announcing a performance at the Theatre Royal, York, of the Merchant of Venice and the Irish Widow "for the Benefit of Mr. Oram," who was in bad health.

On 29th March, 1779, John Jennings, Sword Bearer, and Ambrose Beckwith, both received relief, and on the 3rd April Bro. Jacob Bussey was authorised to go to London with the Constitution for the Grand Lodge South of the Trent and deliver it to the Lodge of Antiquity. This is what our Brother took on his coach journey to town.

"Copy of the Constitution granted to the Lodge of Antiquity, creating them a Grand Lodge.

WM. SIDDALL, G.M. To all Masonic Brethren to whom these presents shall come.

We the Grand Master and Members of the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of all England of free and accepted Masons legally assembled at the City of York, Send Greeting, Whereas it has been represented to us, that there now exists in London a regular Lodge of free and accepted Masons under the Denomination of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity which acts by an Immemorial Constitution Independent of the Nominal Grand Lodge in London held at the Hall lately erected in Great Queen Street Lincolns Inn fields called Free Masons Hall, And whereas on due enquiry and examination We have happily discovered that the said Lodge of Antiquity continues to discharge the Duties of Masonry in a regular and Constitutional manner by virtue of their said Immemorial Constitution, And Whereas the Members of the said Lodge of Antiquity have expressed a Desire of establishing a friendly Alliance and Communion with us wherein We on our Part are willing to concur.

NOW BE IT KNOWN to all regular Masons throughout the World That for sundry good and sufficient Reasons us thereunto moving We do for ourselves and our successors acknowledge and declare that we do allow of and admit the power and authority of the said Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity to act as a private Lodge of free and accepted Masons so long as the Government thereof corresponds with and is consonant to the ancient charges and noble principles of our venerable Institution And as a Token of our friendship and regard for and of the confidence we repose in the members of the said Lodge of Antiquity We do hereby admit of ratify and confirm Our Alliance with them and do hereby declare and publish the same And further at the request of the Master Wardens and Brethren of the said Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity We do hereby for ourselves and our successors by virtue of the authority inherent in us as the Most Worshipful and only legal Grand Lodge of all England of free and accepted Masons admit them to a participation of our Government as hereinafter mentioned, and to act as a Grand Lodge throughout that part of England which is situated SOUTH OF THE RIVER TRENT, so long as they do faithfully observe and keep inviolable the ancient Charges and Regulations of our Order and do acknowledge in manner hereinafter mentioned the Allegiance and Homage due to us as the most ancient Patrons of the Masonic Art. And for this purpose Be it further known to all whom it may anyways concern That out of our Good Will and favour and for the Honour and Increase of our Truly ancient Institution upon the original plan of its establishment and from the great Trust and confidence We repose in our well beloved Brothers—John Wilson, Benjamin Bradley, Daniel Nantes, Samuel Bass, William Preston, James Donaldson, Gilbert Buchanan, John Sealy, Thomas Shipton, Hugh Lloyd, John Savage, William Sheppard, James Cookson, Samuel Goddard, Samuel White, John Wells, the present members of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity anciently and now held at the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Pauls Church Yard London. We do give and grant unto them (Independent of the Power and Authority which they already possess as a private Lodge of Masons acting by an Immemorial Constitution) full power and authority at all times hereafter to assemble as a Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons and when regularly convened as a Grand Lodge Do vest in and give and grant unto them full and sufficient power and authority to issne Warrants of Constitution for all that part of England which is situated South of the River Trent aforesaid and also to any place or places in foreign Countries upon Application being regularly made to them for that purpose, Also to make and enforce Laws and to do and perform every other Act and Deed requisite and necessary for the due support of their Authority as a Grand Lodge in friendly communion and Alliance with us And we do promise all countenance and protection as far as shall be required of us to all Lodges which shall be constituted by them And we do hereby authorize and command that the first Meeting of the said Grand Lodge hereby created under the title of THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND SOUTH OF THE RIVER TRENT, consisting of the aforesaid Members of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity or such of them as shall be then living together with the Master and Wardens of all such other Lodges as shall be constituted by them to be held at the Queens Arms Tavern aforesaid on the feast day of St John the Baptist now next ensuing And do nominate and appoint our dear and well beloved Brother John Wilson Esquire to preside at such Meeting as Grand Master, Brother Samuel Bass as Deputy Grand Master, Brother Benjamin Bradley as Senior Grand Warden, Brother Daniel Nantes as Junior Grand Warden, Brother James Donaldson as Grand Treasurer, Brother John Sealy as Grand Secretary and as Grand Chaplain. And at the said Meeting do impower the said Brethren in Grand Lodge assembled to proceed to the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing twelve months and do

order the election of Grand Officers to take place annually on the feast Day of Saint John the Baptist And that as soon thereafter as may be the Names of such Grand Officers be transmitted to us to the Intent that the same may be duly commemmorated by us and entered in our Records. And the more effectually to carry our design into execution We do further enjoin that the said Grand Lodge so constituted by us as hereinbefore mentioned Do meet in quarterly assembly four times at the least in every year at such times and places as shall be most convenient for them And we do require that all Lodges to be constituted by the said Grand Lodge do pay due Allegiance to them and that the names of all such subordinate Lodges as shall from time to time be constituted by the said Grand Lodge shall be annually transmitted to us in order that the same may be duly entered on our Records And our request and expectation is that as a token of the Allegiance and Homage due from the said Grand Lodge to us as the most ancient Patrons of the Masonic Art they do pay into our Treasury at the City of York an annual consideration in money and the sum of two guineas for every Constitution which shall be so granted by them in their said Grand Lodge as aforesaid. And also that in every Warrant and Constitution to be granted by them they do specify and express that the same is so granted under the Authority delegated to them by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of all England held at York And further that they do remit to us such Payments as aforesaid annually on the feast day of St John the Baptist or as soon after as may be And Lastly in consideration of the Premises and for other sufficient Inducements us hereunto moving We do solemnly engage and promise that we will from henceforth for evermore patronize and cherish as far as in us lies or We lawfully may or can the said Grand Lodge in all their regular proceedings as long as the same shall correspond with and be conformable to the ancient usages of the Order and do promise faithfully to maintain a strict and regular Alliance and correspondence with them Given under the seal of our truly Ancient and Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of all England, legally assembled at the City of York this Twenty ninth Day of March A.D. 1779 A.L. 5783. John Browne Gr Secretary."

Several military men, probably belonging to a Regiment quartered in York, were made at this period. Amongst them was Captain James Perryn of the 1st Regiment of Guards. Here is an interesting entry under date of 31st May, 1779, "Mr John Kemble Commedian was proposed to be made a Mason." At this time there was a Grand Secretary's jewel which had been presented by Bro. George Palmes, and which was handed down from each Secretary to his successor. A piece of plate was ordered to be presented to Bro. Bussey who had done so much for the Lodge as Grand Secretary.

Here is a copy of a letter from London describing the proceedings of the brethren warranted to hold the Grand Lodge South of the Trent.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren,

In consequence of the Deputation received from you impowering certain Members of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity to act as a Grand Lodge South of the River Trent, Sundry Committees of Grand Officers were held previous to the day appointed for the Installation and amongst other resolutions agreed to at such Committees it was proposed, That at ye earnest request of Bros Sam Clanfield, James Sims, Wm Norris, James Macombe and Theophilus Beauchant, (all members of the Lodge of Antiquity) they should be admitted Members of the Grand Lodge of England South of the River Trent, who were all admitted accordingly, And as Bros Gilbert Buchanan and John Wells (both named in the deputation) had withdrawn themselves from the Lodge of Antiquity it was resolved that they should no longer be considered as members of the Grand Lodge.

Such were the steps most material for the information of the Grand Lodge at York which were taken by the Committee previous to the Grand Feast and Installment of Grand Officers.

Proceedings of ye 24th June 1779.

Present.

M.W.	John Wilson Esq	G.M.
R.W.	Saml Bass Esq	D.G.M.
W.	Ben Bradley Esq	S.G.W.
W.	Danl Nantes Esq	J.G.W.
	Jas Donaldson Esq	G.T.
	Jno Sealy	G.S.
	Jno Savage	G.S.B.

Grand Stewards,

Hugh Lloyd, Sam Goddard, Wm Preston, James Sims, Wm Norris, Sam Clanfield Thomas Shipton, Wm Shepherd, Members of the Grand Lodge, and 19 other visiting and assisting Brethren.

The Lodge being opened in the 3 Degrees in ample form the M.W. John Wilson Esq was regularly Installed according to ancient usuages and custom who was thereupon pleased to nominate the following Brethren to act as his Officers viz.

R.W. Samuel Bass Esq	D.G.M.
W. Benja Bradley Esq	S.G.W.
W. Daniel Nantes Esq	J.G.W.
John Savage Esq	G.S. Bearer
Dr James Sims,	G. Master of Ceremonies
Barney Rutledge	G. Tyler.

Immediately whereupon the Grand Lodge proceeded to elect the following Officers viz

James Donaldson Esq	G. Treasurer
John Sealy	G. Secretary.

The proceedings of the sundry Committees of G. Officers being then read by the Grand Secretary they were all unanimously confirmed and the M.W. Master finding that 2 Lodges had applied for Warrants of Constitution to act under his Banner was pleased to order that they sho'd be duly constituted in ample form at such time as shod be most convenient for himself and his Officers.

After this business was finished, the nomination of Grand Stewards for the ensuing year took place whose names are as follows, vizt.

Bror George Hume,	Bror John Fras Kalm,
Fredk Chas Kuhff,	Thomas Shipton,
Wm Darnborough,	Jno Jacob Kortel,

Nothing besides what I have stated above occurred during the course of the Installment necessary for the information of Your Most Ancient and Honourable Society But I wod beg leave previous to the closing my letter to assure you that as every means in our power has been and still shall be put in practice to render the venerable fraternity of York Masons as respectable and their influence as Universal as possible in the Southern parts of this Kingdom so we flatter ourselves that no endeavours are awanting on your parts as the fountain HEAD OF MASONRY to extend your influence in the North, and by that means put a final Period to that power and those Innovations which has too long been usurped and patronized by the nominal Grand Lodge in Great Queen Street London. I have the Honour to remain, By command of the G. Master So of the River Trent, Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, Your Sincerely affect and very hble Servant. Jno. Sealy, G.S.

London 3rd August 1779.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren York."

Then comes:

> "A brief account of the Grand Lodge at York with a narrative of the Unmasonic conduct of the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, as transmitted to the Right Worshipful Master of the Druidical Lodge at Rotherham, 2nd November, 1779.

The superior antiquity of the Grand Lodge at York to every other Lodge in the Kingdom is beyond a doubt. Not only all the printed books on the history of Masonry under whatever sanction issued but the old records themselves testify that it was established so early as the time of Edwin for that all the Masons in the realm were convened by virtue of Edwin's charter to a general Assembly at York where they accordingly met and established a General or Grand Lodge for their future Government, being empowered to meet annually in communication there, and under the patronage and Government of this Grand Lodge the Society considerably increased and Kings and Princes with other eminent persons of the fraternity always paid due allegiance to this Grand Assembly But as the events of times were various and fluctuating so was this Assembly of Maceons sometimes more, sometimes less respectable but its influence was general and extensive. The Maceons in Ireland to this day bear the appellation of Ancient York Maceons and their universal Tradition is that theBrethren of this Appellation originated at Auldby near York. Now this carries with it the strongest marks of confirmation for Auldby was the seat of Edwin. York was deemed the established place of Masonic Government, no other place pretended to claim it but the whole fraternity paid Allegiance to its authority, nor has there yet appeared any thing to authenticate its removal for though a number of respectable meetings of the fraternity occur to have been convened at sundry times in different parts of England yet we cannot find an instance on record of any General Meeting (so called) having been held in any other place besides York.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Sackville being Grand Master, we find the fraternity so numerous under its auspices that the Queen mistaking the purport of their meeting and being jealous of all secret assemblies She sent an armed force to York with intent to break up their annual communication But this design was happily frustrated by the Initiation of some of the Queens Officers who thereupon joined in communication with the Maceons and making a true report to the Queen she countermanded her orders and never afterwards attempted to disturb the fraternity. Hence we find its influence so extensive and flourishing that Masonry in the South came to require some nominal patron to superintend its Government and accordingly in the year 1567, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Sackville and the election of Francis Russell Earl of Bedford as his successor in the North a person under the title of Grand Master for the South was appointed with the approbation of the Grand Lodge at York to whom the whole fraternity at large were bound to pay tribute and acknowledge subjection. Masonry now flourished for many years in the South as well as in the North but afterwards became again at so low a Ebb in the South that in the year 1717, only four Lodges remained extant in those parts Those Lodges however held it their peculiar honour to have originated from the ancient York Masons and in perpetual Testimony of this the first offerings of their ceremonies were, as many old Brethren now living can Testify, "To the Success and Prosperity of the Grand Lodge at York" These very Lodges cemented under a new Grand Master for the South and hence arose what is now called the Nominal Grand Lodge in London who then described themselves by the name of ancient York Masons and whose meetings in London within these few years have by some been considered as General Meetings, on account of the great increase of the fraternity in and about the Metropolis, but without any Constitutional authority to give such meetings a sanction to that Title. If it is admitted, and all that has been found either written or printed on the History of Masonry do admit it, that the Constitutions of the English Lodges are derived from York and that that Assembly reformed and issued the Laws and charges by which all Masons in the Kingdom were to be governed and which they were bound to preserve and observe in all time coming it is evident that while those Laws and Charges exist as the standard of Masonic Conduct and any vestige or remnant of that Assembly from whence those Laws and charges sprung remains, to that Assembly and that Assembly only Allegiance is due and no other convention of Masons be their consequence ever so great can consistent with these Constitutions withdraw their Allegiance or set aside the original Power and Authority of that Assembly which is justly considered as the Parent of Free Masonry in England and which not only Antiquity has sealed but the concurrent approbation of Masons for ages has honoured with a sanction. To understand this matter more clearly we must advert to the Original Institution of that Assembly called a General or Grand Lodge. It was not nor is it restricted as it is understood by the nominal Grand Lodge in London to be, to the Masters and Wardens of Private Lodges with the Grand Master and his Train at their Head but consists of the whole fraternity in the Kingdom who being within a convenient distance may attend, assembled at York under the auspices of one General Head who being chosen by the fraternity themselves is considered, after being duly Install'd as the sole Governor of the whole Body. The mode of confining the Priviledges of Masonry to certain Individuals convened on certain days at certain places is an idea that was never once thought of. There was but one family among Masons and every Mason was a child of that family though the Priveledges of the Order center'd in certain numbers of the fraternity according to their advancement in the art who were authorized in conformity to the ancient charges to hold Lodges at their Will and Discretion in such places as best suited their convenience and there to receive Pupils or deliver Instructions in Masonry, Yet all the Tribute from these individuals separately and collectively rested ultimately in the Grand Lodge to which all the fraternity might repair.

Let us now revert to the State and Conduct of the Nominal Grand Lodge at London and we shall find that perfect harmony existed betwixt it and the Grand Lodge at York till after the year 1725. and that in this Masonic Unity of acting, Masonry much flourished in the North and South. In the year 1725. there was a noted procession of the Maceons at York, Charles Bathurst Esqr being then Grand Master and a charge was delivered by Francis Drake Esqr then S.G.W. wherein we find mention of the Grand Lodge in London in a truly Masonic and Brotherly way but withall maintaining the superiority of the Grand Lodge at York, which is proved by the Title of TOTIUS ANGLIAE which then and anciently belonged the Grand Masters at York. This charge was so favoured by the Grand Lodge in London that it was printed by their printer and inserted amongst others published by their orders. Hence however the Grand Lodge in London from its situation, being encouraged by some of the principal Nobility of the Nation arose to great Power and begun to despise the Origin from whence it sprung in an unbrotherly manner wishing the Grand Lodge at York annihilated which appears by one of their Almanacks insinuating that though there are some Brethren remaining who act under the old Constitution of York yet that they

are few in number and will soon be annihilated. Now some of the York Brethren happening on a most trivial occasion to incline to cecede from their ancient Lodge were encouraged to an open revolt by the nominal Grand Lodge in London who without the least enquiry into the merits of the question immediately granted a Constitution to set up a new Lodge in the very City of York.[1] Then in a subsequent Almanack they even publish that there was a division in the Grand Lodge at York and venture to create a new distiuction of Masons giving to themselves and their adherents the appellation of Modern Masons in distinction from those who remained on the old Landmark. Now what could be more unmasonic than all these measures swerving from every ancient Landmark of the Order and polluting the very source from whence Masonry sprang. In a Book published at Exeter and much countenanced by the Nominal Grand Lodge in London it is falsly said that the Grand Lodge anciently established at York was some years ago removed from thence to London. Now such a removal as is here pretended could have done no good, and the York Maceons were too just to give up their Rights to a sett of men acting on measures so arbitrary and foreign to true Masonry as the Nominal Grand Lodge in London have presumed to act. Besides, the Charge before mentioned and their acquiescence thereto very fully contradict it as well as the records of the Grand Lodge at York which at that time were faithfully kept under the direction of several Grand Masters who were Gentlemen of Honour Probity and Fortune and whose names for a few years before and after the formation or revival of the Nominal Grand Lodge in London Anno 1717. shall be here subjoined.

Sir George Tempest Bart
The Right Honble Robert Benson Esqr
Sir William Robinson Bart
Sir Walter Hawksworth Bart
Sir George Tempest Bart
Charles Fairfax Esqr
Sir Walter Hawksworth Bart
Edward Bell Esqr
Charles Bathurst Esqr
Edward Thompson Esqr
John Johnson Esqr
John Marsden Esqr

Beside what is before mentioned of the arbitrary conduct of the Nominal Grand Lodge in London we meet with several other marks of their oppression. Many Masters and Lodges under their Sanction have been struck off their Books on trifling occasions and particularly on Pecuniary ones, Motives which Masons ought to blush at. The Grand Lodge at York have beheld such measures with lamentation but like Masons pass'd them unnoticed till roused by repeated Insults to themselves, of which, two daring instances occur. The one in refusing Admission to Brothers who have been made under the old Constitution of York and whom they could not deny to be Masons by their having granted a Constitution to some who had ceded from the same origin, a behaviour which the Grand Lodge at York as Maceons could not nor have not retaliated. The other by imposing such Terms to the Prejudice of the Grand Lodge at York on the Initiation of new Brothers as no Masons ought to impose but which may not in writing be more fully expressed.

Upon the whole let a dispationate Mason but weigh impartially the several facts here stated and he must spurn at the daring Innovations offered by the Nominal Grand Lodge in London to so sacred an Institution. If he wishes to partake of Masonry in its original purity he will turn his attention to that source where it hath been inviolably maintained and continued for successive Ages to this Day, and where the Legislature of Maceonry for this Kingdom stands fixed by its true Title THE GRAND LODGE OF ALL ENGLAND ESTABLISHED AT THE CITY OF YORK."

On 29th November, 1779, Wm. Siddall, Grand Master, presiding, some correspondence was read with Bro. Wm. Hutton Steel, of Scarbro', respecting the Regalia of a Lodge constituted by this Grand Lodge. Some of the Jewels of this Lodge, in which doubtless Edw. Thompson was made, and which would appear to have been the oldest known body holding under York, will be found in the illustrations. At this meeting "a new Silver seal for the Grand Lodge South of Trent (a copy of the design whereof is hereunto annexed) being executed and at this Grand Lodge inspected the same was approved of and ordered to be transmitted to Bro. Sealy, Grand Secretary in London." The impression is much crushed, but I have had it sketched and you have it before you, figured, I think, for the first time.

[1] This is evidently an allusion either to the Warrants of the Punch Bowl Lodge, in 1761, or the Union Lodge, in 1777, both of which acts were regarded as hostile movements on the part of London.

On 27th December, 1779, there is a Minute of considerable importance because it points to the fact of a Board of Installed Masters being formed in order to place Bro. Francis Smyth, Grand Master Elect, in the Chair. Here it is:

"The Brethren being all properly cloathed and marshall'd in the Grand Lodge Room proceeded about eleven oclock in the forenoon to the Parish Church of Saint Helen where Divine Service was performed and an excellent sermon delivered by Our Reverend Brother John Parker Grand Chaplain. The Brethren then all returned in proper form to the Grand Lodge Room and soon afterwards the Grand Master with all the Officers and such Members of the Grand Lodge as had passed the Chair withdrew into the Chapter Room where a Lodge of the third degree was then opened and Brother Francis Smyth Esqr Grand Master Elect was install'd according to ancient usage and custom 'The Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of all England' and was saluted homaged and acknowledged as such, Whereupon all the old Officers delivered up their respective Jewels and the Most Worshipful Grand Master then declared the following Brethren to be his Officers for the year ensuing,

Robert Lakeland	D.G.M.
Thomas Beckwith	S.G.W.
Robert Bewlay,	J.G.W.
Revd John Parker,	G.C.
John Jennings	G. Sword Bearer.

and they were all accordingly Invested by the Grand Master with the Jewels or Badges of their respective Offices. Then the Grand Master declared that notwithstanding the Grand Lodges Treasurer and Secretary appear to have been sometimes considered as Officers in the Grand Masters Nomination, yet that he taking the same into his consideration deemed them Lodge Officers And he therefore for himself and his Successors for ever renounced and relinquished all manner of Right Claim and Pretence which he hath or which his Successors may have or pretend to have in or to the election or nomination of the said Officers or either of them Upon this condition and it was unanimously resolved and ordered that the Treasurer and Secretary be for ever henceforth Elected and Nominated from time to time by a majority of the Members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master in case of need having the casting vote, Immediately whereupon the Members of the Grand Lodge then present unanimously elected Brother George Kitson G. Treasurer. Brother John Browne G. Secy for the year ensuing, & they were accordingly invested with the Jewels or Badges of their respective Offices."

"Also at this Lodge certain Regalia formerly belonging to a Lodge at Scarborough constituted by the Grand Lodge of all England were received from Brother William Hutton Steel, the only surviving member of the said Lodge, and contained as follows. A Pair of Gold Compasses with a steel leg (the other leg being lost). A silver Square with these words engraved on it, O. Rudsdell Master 1729. A silver Level with these words engraved on it, R. Raine Senr Wardn 1729. A silver Plumb with these words engraved on it, B. Mumford Junr Wardn 1729. Also an honorary Jewel, and a large ebony Cup or Bowl with a silver rim.

Also a Letter was received from Bro Wm Holdsworth Secretary of the Druidical Lodge at Rotherham inclosing a return of their proceedings for the year 1779.

Then Brother Wm Siddall presented the Grand Lodge of all England with an elegant Banner of Maceons Arms."

The Bowl alas is missing. The Banner is still existent and you have a picture of it before you. It is painted on both sides.

On 31st January, 1780, "A minute book of the Dormant Lodge at Scarbro was received from Bro Steel." This Book is lost.

On 4th February, 1780, the Members were warned to attend the Funeral of Mr. Martin Croft the elder. They were "to assemble at the York Tavern (now Harkers Hotel) at half past two o'clock in the afternoon dressed in mourning with white stockings gloves and aprons" and they did so, "having each a sprig of evergreen in his hand" Then the form of procession the Stewards with "Mourning Rod" & the Brethren "two and two went arm in arm" Then Master and Wardens of the Union Lodge (Warranted from London in 1777) being present in the procession. Just before the Grand Master Smyth were carried the "Ancient Constitution Rolls and Ensigns of Masonry on a cushion covered with Black Cloth" The Grand Chaplain preceded the Coffin. "The Pall was supported by the Commoners of Monk Ward in their Gowns and Square and Compasses with two swords crossed was placed thereon" The procession was closed by two tylers "with Swords debased."

There are several matters in the minutes of this particular Lodge worthy of note, but in fear of making these extracts too long I refrain from giving them, especially as the next entry is most remarkable. I have given it in facsimile. This is the earliest entry of any meeting of an order called Knight Templars in York (18th February 1780).

The receipt of the silver seal sent to the Grand Lodge South of the Trent was acknowledged on the 3rd April, 1780.

Again on 18th May, 1780, we have a meeting of "The Honorable Order of Templars or Knights of the Tabernacle assembled at the Grand Lodge Room in York." They seem to have had two orders or rather degrees, the "Grand Lodge of Knights Templars" and "The Royal Grand Encampment, formed and raised as usual."

I am going to give you rather fully the minutes of the next meeting held on 20th June, 1780, because they are important as exhibiting the value with which the York Brethren regarded what are known now as outside degrees. "The Members were all summoned on particular business" and there were present "Robert Lakeland as Grand Master," the Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, and eleven other Brethren, and the following are the minutes.

"At this Lodge certain resolutions from the Grand Chapter were introduced read and considered of, and varying only in a little addition to the payments of quarterages, were all unanimously approved. Whereupon the following resolutions and orders took place Resolved That the Masonic Government anciently established by the Royal Edwin and now existing at York under the Title of 'THE GRAND LODGE OF ALL ENGLAND' comprehending in its nature all the different Orders or Degrees of Masonry very justly claims the subordination of all other Lodges or Chapters of free and accepted Masons in this Realm But that in itself it ought in no wise to be divided nor to consist of more than one fund. That each Member's payments ought to be proportioned according to the Degrees of his advancement and each inferior order should observe due deference to the superior. That all the Regalia Seals Plates and other Utensils do appertain to the Members in General for the time being, having regard to the Propriety of their use and subject to the Rules and directions extant.

Therefore ordered that the Grand Lodge of all England comprehending five degrees or orders of Masonry shall from and after St. Johns Day next be assembled five times in a quarter, to wit, one night in the Degree of Entered Apprentice, one night in the fellow Crafts Degree, One night in the Masters Degree, One night in the Degree or order of Knight Templar, and one night in the Most Sublime Degree of Royal Arch," and then it gives the dates of meetings.

On 6th July, 1780, it was resolved that "the Presiding Officers of the Grand Lodge in the other Degrees shall preside also in this order or degree, whensoever such Presiding Officers shall be members of the same." And yet some writers ask us to believe that at York they only recognised three degrees in Freemasonry. If the English language can be interpreted in such a manner, I can only say as Tallyrand said, that language was a gift created to conceal our thoughts and intentions.

At the same meeting a petition was received from Rotherham for a Lodge and Encampment of K.T. to be held there, and the same was granted. Immediately follows a copy of a Warrant for a Royal Arch Chapter to be held at Rotherham.

The last entry in the book shows that both Warrants took effect. Here it is:

Copy of Letter with account of the forming a Royal Arch Chapter and K.T.'s Lodge at Rotherham.

"Sir and Brother,

A Royal Arch Chapter and Lodge of K.T. was last night held in this Town under the Warrants granted us from the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge of K.T. when Bro. the Revd Matthew Dixon of Tickhill and Brother William Eastfield Laughton of Rotherham were Initiated into the mysteries of both orders and Brother James Simes of Sheffield was remade a K.T.—Several other Brothers promised but did not attend so that the fees for making (nothing being expected from Brother Simes who is poor) fall greatly short at present of the expence of the Constitutions, However I have as desired sent you the three guineas by the Bearer Brother Hassall and must wait with Patience till I can reimburse myself. I am with proper Respects to all the Brethren of the Grand Lodge, Sir,

Your Affectionate friend & Brother

Josiah Beckwith. Rotherham 22nd July 1780.

P.S. Brothers Dixon and Laughton were elected to supply the Offices filled by Bro Simes and Brother Burnside till we have more members."

And here ends the second volume of minutes. The Brethren will be good enough to observe that I have merely extracted from these books the most important of their contents, so far as I have observed. No doubt it would be interesting to have the whole series of minutes transcribed.

I now come to the wind up, so far as we know from the Records remaining of the Old Lodge at York. John Browne, who was Grand Secretary was a most painstaking brother and the minutes are written up beautifully to the last entry in this book. There are only 3 pages left blank at the end of the Book, so that I suspect another minute Book was commenced and subsequently lost, because it is plain that meetings still continued. However the Book is not to be found and the subsequent evidence we have had to go upon up to date is a scrap of paper which states:

"At a Meeting of the Grand Lodge of All England held at Brother Wolley's on Thursday the 23rd of August 1792 the Lodge appointed Brother Wolley to the office of Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Kitson was appointed to the office of Grand Treasurer, Mr. Thos Richardson was appointed Senior Grand Warden, Brother Willans Junior Grand Warden, and Mr. Blanchard Grand Secretary. It was ordered that a Constitution be granted to the" (then comes a dash line and the words)

"Call on the Revd. Mr. Parker"

This is plainly a memorandum made at the meeting by the Grand Secretary (Blanchard.) Probably he subsequently entered the substance in the Minute Book which is not forthcoming.

I have told you about Wolley. I am giving you his portrait. I presented a copy of it to the Grand Lodge of England some years ago. He inherited a fortune, took the name of Copley, gave up business and took up his residence at Potto Hall in Yorkshire.

But I have something more to tell you of interest. It was incredible that this old body should have come to so sudden an end, and I felt sure that something might be rummaged out from the minutes of contemporary Masonic bodies. So far the only minutes I have examined are those of the Union Lodge (now the York Lodge, No. 236), which was warranted in 1777, and I have not been disappointed. I find from these minutes that on March 10th, 1802, "The Rev. John Parker, Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of All England attended and performed the ceremony." This ceremony consisted in the reading of the Burial Service over the remains of a Brother of the Rodney Lodge, then held in Hull, who had died in York. Then I find that on August 27th, 1802, amongst the visitors present was "Edward Woolley, of the Grand Lodge of All England and the Rev. John Parker, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of All England." On the 18th October, 1802, one of the visitors was Bro. J. R. Reynoldson, "of the ancient Grand Lodge." But the parson was the best visitor, for I find him attending the Union Lodge frequently, and always described as "Grand Chaplain" in 1803, 1805, 1806, 1811, 1812, and 1813.

Now I think it is scarcely to be supposed that these visitors would have been set down as Grand Master and Grand Chaplain respectively if the body from which they derived their titular distinctions had been non-existent. I therefore think we may fairly claim to have discovered presumptive evidence of the actual vitality of the Old Grand Lodge at York up to some year in the second decade of the 19th century.

How it came to an end I am not prepared to say, but I have not yet, I am glad to think, exhausted all sources of information, neither have I given you all that I have to tell you of the "Relics" at York. My paper has gone to an unruly length and I feel that I must bring it to a conclusion at this point. If you will permit me to do so, I shall be ready to tell you more on a subsequent occasion during this year, and touch upon the Royal Arch and Knight Templar Orders as they appeared at York. There are several other relics remaining to be described, but these I really must leave to a future occasion, the present paper having run to sufficiently tedious proportions.

You will observe amongst the illustrations a facsimile of a Constitution granted to a set of French Prisoners in York. It is curious that no entry of this is to be seen in the minute book. Plainly it was originally intended to keep a register of Constitutions granted, but the only one entered in the list is this one conceded to French Masons. It is fortunate that the record-keeper happened to make this entry, as in default we should never have been aware of any such Constitution ever having been granted.

In the meantime I must express my gratitude to the W.M. and brethren of the York Lodge No. 236, who are the privileged custodians of these old "Relics," and who most fraternally and readily gave me permission not only to examine them but to hold possession, for purposes of photographing and so on, of their treasures. I must also thank in the same way their treasurer, W. Bro. Potter-Kirby, and W. Bro. A. Proctor (to whom I fear I must have been a terrible bore), for their kindness in unlocking and locking innumerable times the

safes containing their treasures. I have also to thank the Master and brethren of the Eboracum Lodge No. 1611, for the loan of the old Bible and several engravings reproduced in our *Transactions*. To our kind Secretary, W. Bro. Speth, I owe apologies for the pains and anxiety to which I put him on the last occasion of our meeting, when I failed to toe the line, but he knew my difficulties and he saved my honour. He has also been most kind and generous on this occasion, and I know that later in the year, when I again ask his aid, it will be forthcoming.

Bro. G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., said: In rising to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our W.M. for the excellent paper which he has just read to us, I feel sure that I shall have the unanimous approval of the brethren.

There has been much written about the old Lodge at York, the Grand Lodge of ALL England, as it delighted to call itself in its natural and harmless pride of antiquity, but no one can be more capable of adding to our knowledge by placing fresh facts and views before us, than Bro. T. B. Whytehead. Much in the paper of this evening is new, or was only dimly realised, but our Master has afforded us little opportunity for discussion. A recital of facts, authenticated facts derived from official minutes, does not lend itself to controversy, and Bro. Whytehead has seldom allowed himself the luxury of drawing inferences.

He has done so, however, in the last portion of his paper, relative to the possible date of the final collapse of this grand old Lodge. I have no desire whatever to dispute the inference that, inasmuch as visitors to other Lodges were still described in 1813 as "of the Grand Lodge of ALL England" or by some similar title, that body may still have been alive, even if moribund. It may well be so. On the other hand, it is quite possible that a brother who formally held high office in that body may have become so identified with it in the general mind as to be usually so described years after its demise. The date of the actual extinction of the Grand Lodge is therefore still undecided, but Bro. Whytehead has at least shown reason to doubt its sudden collapse in the last century, as has hitherto been maintained. I trust he will pursue his investigations on this point, which I am glad to see he does not regard as exhausted. The continued existence of the body as a Grand Lodge, obviously impossible, would have been unfortunate in more ways than one, but we must all lament that it was not found possible to continue its life as a private Lodge, even had it refrained from joining the Grand Lodge of England.

It is somewhat remarkable that the first Constitution granted by this Grand Lodge was for a Lodge of French Prisoners of War. And it is still more curious that we should have preserved any record at all of this fact. All other Constitutions granted by the Grand Lodge are noted in the minutes, but this one finds no mention there. On the other hand, a list was prepared on which it was intended to register every Constitution granted, and the first one was so registered, and none other. This entry is all we know about the Lodge. Bro. J. T. Thorp has recently written a book on Lodges worked by French prisoners of war in England, so recent that the printer's ink is scarcely dry, and has collected a wonderful quantity of disconnected evidence of such Lodges. He, of course, mentions this Lodge at York, and it is the only one which was ever warranted by an English authority of any sort, although the Lodges seem to have enjoyed a tacit acknowledgment and often a direct recognition by the neighbouring English Lodges and even by the authorities of Grand Lodge.

Among the relics of the Grand Lodge at York there are some important ones to which our Master has made only the slightest allusion. I refer to the remarkable group of Rolls of the Constitution now in the custody of the York Lodge. Neither will they be found among our illustrations. The reason is, that our Master's material was so great that a selection became necessary, and as these rolls have been described, photographed, facsimiled, and transcribed, more than once, and in many publications, he thought that they might be omitted on this occasion.

I am glad to gather that Bro. Whytehead has still more to give us on this interesting topic, and much to say about the Knights Templars and other degrees in York. We shall look forward with interest, heightened by the recollection of our pleasure on this occasion, and although I fear we cannot accept his offer of a further paper this year, seeing that our meetings are all pre-engaged, and that the elasticity of our volume of proceedings is not without limit, we shall hope to remind him of his promise at no very distant date.

Bro. W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C., seconded the vote with great pleasure. He was sure no vote could be better deserved. He was pleased to note that in the extracts given us this evening, the word Warrant was conspicuous by its absence, the older word Constitution being used. To this day in Cumberland and Westmorland, where his Masonic

youth was spent, old Masons still spoke of the Constitution, and not of the Warrant, of the Lodge. Probably they had learnt the usage by intercourse with York. In the earliest days a Lodge was "constituted" by the Grand Master, or his deputy, and duly enrolled, but no written document was handed over, and if occasionally the word "warranted" was used, that only meant *permitted*, *authorized*. When written documents came into use, they were called "warrants of constitution," and this was shortened by some into *warrants* and by others into *constitutions*.

Bro. T. J. Salwey said that he had noted that visitors were expected to pay their own refreshment fees, and in old minute books which he had perused, this appeared to be the usual custom. The fees for visitors were, however, less than for members.

Bro. Speth said that was universally so in the olden days. But it must be remembered that visiting then was very prevalent, unknown visitors were much more customary than now-a-days, the Lodges had very little spare funds, and it was not thought unbrotherly to allow a guest the same privilege as a member, that of paying for his supper. To this day the survival of the custom might be traced in the by-laws of every London Lodge, where the Visitor's Fee is always noted, and invariably at a lower figure than would cover the expenses of the dinner. No mention is ever made as to who is to pay this fee, according to the by-laws one would suppose the visitor himself. But in London it is a most unusual thing for any visitor to present himself uninvited, and, as a matter of fact, the fee is always paid by, and charged to, the brother extending the invitation. Still, there it was; it was not the "fee for a visitor," but the "visitor's fee." The Quatuor Coronati was the only Lodge which stood by the old time-honoured custom, and paid its visitors the compliment of putting them on the same footing as a member, which entailed the privilege of paying for their own refreshment.

The S.W. then put the vote of thanks which was carried by acclamation and duly acknowledged by the W.M.

Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe writes:—

The history of the famous Grand Lodge at York has again received a valuable addition in the most interesting paper by our Worshipful Master, of which I have just perused the advance sheets. I should be glad to know when the Lodges at Knaresborough, Ripon and Macclesfield ceased to exist, and if traces of any other daughter Lodges have been found by Bro. Whytehead, in addition to those already mentioned by Bro. Hughan, and quoted in Lane's *Masonic Records*. The notice of Aprons in the "Advertizement" of December, 1770, is of special interest to me, as, when I wrote my papers on Masonic Clothing for the *Ars* of 1892 and 1893, I did not know there was any mention of Mazarine Blue in connection with the Grand Lodge. The Schedule of 1776 mentions "One Grand Master's Apron, five aprons lined with pink silk, and ten common aprons." The Schedule of Sept. 15th, 1779, also mentions "pink silk," but no blue silk. It is curious also that the Deacons' aprons were to be lined and bound with red, in addition to those of the Stewards. In 1738 the Regulations of the "Modern" Grand Lodge in London ordered that "The Stewards of the year were allow'd to have *Jewels* of silver (tho' not guilded) pendent to *Red* Ribbons about their necks, to bear *White* Rods, and to line their *White* Leather *Aprons* with *Red* Silk. Former Stewards were allow'd to wear the same sort of Aprons, *White* and *Red*." Probably, therefore, the Grand Lodge at York adopted the idea from them, but as far as my knowledge goes the Deacons elsewhere have never worn anything but blue. Can our Worshipful Master tell us whether "The Colours" mentioned in "The Order of Procession" were those of Grand Lodge, or of the Inniskilling Regiment?

The phrase, "The Brethren of the Inniskilling Regiment who carry the colours and act as Tylers" might be read either way.

Was this a Cavalry or Infantry Regiment? The 6th Dragoons are the "Inniskillings;" and there is also the "Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers," the 1st Battalion of which is the old 27th Foot, and the 2nd Battalion the old 108th Foot. On reference to Gould's History, vol. iii., pp. 400—402, I find that to the 6th Dragoons were granted an "Ancient" warrant in 1763, No. 123; a "Modern" warrant in 1777, which is, of course, too late, as is also a second "Ancient" warrant of 1797; also an Irish Warrant of No. 876 of unknown date.

The 27th Foot had an Irish Warrant No. 24 in 1738 (also two other of 1787 and 1808), whilst the 108th Foot had nothing to do with the Inniskillings at that date. Would the Lodge in question be the "Ancients" No. 123, the Irish No. 24, or what?

I have always understood that no actual certificate of the York Grand Lodge was in existence, but only the *plate*. Am I right?

F. J. W. Crowe.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., writes :—

I should like to take this opportunity to express my warm appreciation of our esteemed Master's Paper on "The Relics of the Grand Lodge at York." It could not be better done, and doubtless will be highly valued by our members of both *Circles*.

It only needs a sketch of Royal Arch Masonry in York, from 1744 (when Mr. Dassigny alluded to it)—1762, to the end of last century, with a few more particulars as to Knight Templary, to make the thing complete.

I quite believe with our W.M. that there were meetings between 1734 and 1761, which were either unrecorded, or the minutes have been lost. In fact, the existing List of Master Masons proves this to have been the case.

The "No. 109" to the Warrant reproduced in the Paper, I take to be a harmless bit of deception, *for No.* 9 of A.D. 1778, and if it did not amuse the brethren of that period, it certainly answers that purpose now.

We are all indebted to the W.M. for writing such an admirable and succinct account of the extinct "Grand Lodge of *all* England."

W. J. Hughan.

SEAL.



IV CC. MUS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ROYAL ARCH APRON.—I enclose you the photograph of an apron: I do not recall that you have figured anything like it before. It belongs to Bro. John Thomson, of Hartwood Asylum, Lanarkshire, a member of No. 3 bis. It has come down to him from his grandfather, John Thomson, of Twynholm village, near Kirkcudbright, who was a member and Arch Mason of St. Cuthbert's Lodge No. 41, and the age of the apron is therefore about 75 years. It is made of cotton, 2ft. by 2ft. 2in., and printed in red and purple. The purple is much faded, and consists only of the indents on each side of the border: the rest is red. The flap is fictitious, printed only. The outlines of the design are in a deeper red. The top edge is bound with white silk, which was evidently continued as a tie, but is now torn short off at the corners.

JAMES SMITH, Shotts, N.B.



A Building Contract of 1578.—From the Municipal Registers of Shrewsbury, folio 223.

1578. 19 Aug. Robert Prebell, free-mason, lately in work with Edmund Cornwall, esq., offers to take in hand a piece of work for the covering of the fountain or cistern of the "conduct" at the end of the Fish Street, and the little conduit at the Wyld Cope, with free stone according to a plat or pattern by him now showed. But forasmuch as he is a mere stranger and unknown to the bailiffs, and cannot, being a stranger, find the sureties they require, he offers to take the work in hand, and finish it before 20 Oct. next at the furthest, for the sum of 20*l*; and for the payment of his workmen to take but twenty marks, after xxxiijs iiijd a week, until the work be finished, and upon the finishing to receive the residue, being twenty nobles: and enters into covenants for performance.

This would appear to be of sufficient interest to entitle it to a place in our *Transactions*.

J. H. LESLIE.

A Curious Warrant.

Mordecai Sheftall	....	*Jas Jackson*
Grand Senior Warden.	Grand Master.	Grand Junior Warden.

W. Stephens
Deputy Grand Master.

TO ALL Worshipful, Right Worshipful & Noble Grand or other Brethren of Light wheresoever dispersed GREETING

KNOW YE that we the Honorable Sir Samuel Elbert Esquire Right Worshipful Grand Master of all Masons in the State of Georgia and of all Lodges therein of the most Ancient and sublime | degree of Royal Scotch Masonry of the Holy Lodge of St. Andrew, and invested with the order thereof, Past Master of Solomon's and Unity Lodges in Savannah and Member of the Assembly of High Priests of | the Royal Arch Brotherhood AND Sir William Stephens Esquire Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of all Masons in the said State and of all Lodges therein of the like most ancient and sublime | degree of Royal Scotch Masonry of the Holy Lodge of Saint Andrew and invested with the order thereof, Past Master of Solomon's Lodge aforesaid, Knight of the Red Cross and Member of the Assembly of High | Priests of the Royal Arch Brotherhood, and by the concurrence of the Right Worshipful Sir Mordecai Sheftall Senior Grand Warden of the State, Past Master of Solomon's Lodge aforesaid, Member of the Assem | bly of High Priests of the Royal Arch order and Knight of the red Cross and the Right Worshipful Sir James Jackson Junior Grand Warden of the State, Past Master and Master of Solomon's Lodge, Temporary High | Priest of the Assembly of High Priests of the Royal Arch order and sublime King of the degree of the most Noble order of Knights of the Red Cross in pursuance of the right and succession legally derived from the | most Noble and right Worshipful Sholto Charles Douglas Lord Aberdour Grand Master of Scotland for the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven and one thousand seven hundred and | fifty eight and then Grand Master of England as will appear by his warrant bearing date the *tenth* day of *October* in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty directed to the right | Worshipful Grey Elliott Esquire and renewing the Warrant of the Right Worshipful and most Noble Thomas Thyne Lord Viscount Weymouth the Grand Master of England dated the *second* day of | *December* in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty five directed to the Right Worshipful Hugh Lacy HAVE constituted and appointed and by this present Warrant DO constitute and appoint | agreeable to the wish and desire of *George Handley*............ [*one whole line blank*].......and several other brethren to us testified YOU the said George Handley Master and........ .. [*half line blank*].. ....Wardens | of a Lodge in the Town of Augusta by the name and appellation of..... .. .. to be formed and ruled by such forms and orders as may be agreed on by the majority of the Members thereof | PROVIDED they are not repugnant to the general regulations of the Grand Lodge constituting this Warrant HEREBY empowering you to do all and every thing and things usual and customary to be done | as a Lodge of FREE MASONS and to admit Persons with the proper ceremony as such and when admitted to pass and raise to the second and sublime degrees of Masonry TO HOLD all and every | the rights and ceremonies thereof to you and your Successors forever AND FURTHER PROVIDED your officers are elected yearly and every year as nigh the Festival | of SAINT JOHN the Evangelist as possible And that this Warrant shall only continue in force so long as punctual and true obedience is made and had to the authority hereof. . . . .

GIVEN under our Hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at Savannah in the State of Georgia | aforesaid the *eleventh* day of *July* in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred | and Eighty six and in the year of Light five thousand seven hundred and Eighty six | . . .

James Habersham
Secy Grand Lodge

John Habersham
Treasurer of the Arch and Red Cross Orders

The above Warrant is, so far as I can judge by a very small photograph which has been sent to me by Bro. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, hand written in imitation of copper-plate, with the exception of such words as are given above in italics. Mostly these are signatures, but it is difficult to understand why the scribe should have been able to

insert the years in which the Warrants of Lord Aberdour and Viscount Weymouth are alleged to have been granted, and yet have been obliged to leave a space for the day and month to be filled in by some other hand. It is also difficult to understand why he did not himself fill in the name of George Handley as petitioner, although he was able to cite him as the new Master. The absence of the Wardens' names is possibly owing to not having been named on the petition. These little matters are of a nature to raise some slight suspicions.

Our brethren in Georgia are most desirous of ascertaining all they can about this Warrant, and I trust that some one of our members may be able to help them. Bro. Brown writes that this Warrant is signed by three Governors of Georgia, one Postmaster General of the U.S.A., and by Mordecai Sheftall, who was Commissary General for Georgia during the American Revolution. This would account for all five signatures, a goodly show. He also says that the Grand Master Samuel Elbert, who does not sign but is a party to the Warrant, was a Governor of the State. And he suggests that six such men would not "recite a falsehood." Probably not, if they knew it to be such. And yet there is much to cavil at. The Warrant is signed on the 11th July, 1786, Samuel Elbert being Grand Master. But according to such authorities as I am able to consult, the Grand Lodge was not formed until the 16th December of the same year, and William Stephens was the Grand Master, although cited above as only the Deputy. Lord Aberdour was Grand Master of Scotland for 1755-56,—not 1757-58,—and Grand Master of England 1757-61, the error in the Warrant is therefore not a grave one; but it is an error. But who was the Grey Elliott to whom he issued a Warrant? and was said Warrant for a Lodge, or for a Provincial Grand Lodge, or what? Again, Lord Weymouth was Grand Master of England in 1735, but who was Hugh Lacy? And what sort of a Warrant could he have granted to him? If for Prov. G.M. we know nothing of it: and such a thing as a Warrant for a Lodge was then unknown under our Constitution. It might possibly have been a Deputation to constitute a Lodge, *i.e.* a document authorising Bro. Lacy to constitute certain brethren into a regular Lodge, acting for such purpose as the temporary representative of the Grand Master. There was a Lodge apparently constituted in that year at Savannah, the Solomon's Lodge mentioned so often above, then No. 139 on our register, and now No. 1 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. But of a Hugh Lacy we, or at least I, know nothing. One of the twelve Stewards at the Grand Festival on the 27th March, 1731, was a Mr. Roger Lacy, but he is not designated Esquire, although his namesake Hugh, in the above warrant is, and last century we were much more particular in using the title than in these days. The "Sir" prefixed to the names above is, of course, only Masonic Knighthood, as sufficiently shown by the description of "Esquire" closing following it.

I am far from suggesting that any misstatements in the warrant are intentional, they may be the innocent result of tradition, and we know from sad experience how inaccurate a factor this has been in Masonic matters. The warrant is a curious document and if any brother can throw any light upon any of its statements he will confer a favour upon our brethren in Georgia.

G. W. Speth.

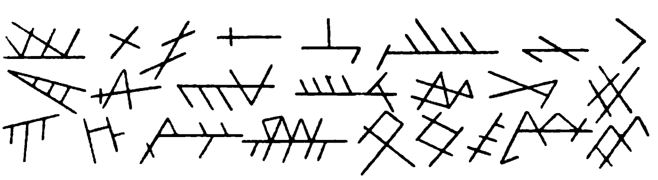
Free Mason, 1663.—By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Yorkshire Parish Registers Society, Mr. G. Denison Lumb, I have been furnished with the following extract from the Register of Births in the parish of Kippax, near Leeds, Yorkshire, viz.:—"Ann Smyth, daughter of William Smyth free Mason baptised the nineteenth of April 1663—Kippax Registers."

T. A. Withey.

Masons' Marks, Kirkstall Abbey.—Enclosed please find a few Masons' Marks I found at Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds. Most of the marks were on stones in a huge drain only discovered within the last four or five years.

E. Fox-Thomas.

MASONS' MARKS KIRKSTALL



OBITUARY.

IT is with great regret that we announce the death of Brothers:—

Rev. George Gunn, of Kelso, N.B., on the 10th January last. Bro. Gunn was a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

Joshua Raphael Joseph, M.D., of Brisbane, Queensland, on 28th January last, aged 52. Bro. Joseph was a prominent member of the Craft in Brisbane, and was given a full Masonic burial. The Brisbane papers speak very highly of our deceased brother, who filled several official appointments in the medical service, and was known and loved far and wide. He joined our Circle in May, 1897.

Walter Kiddle, Major R.A.M.C., murdered by a Shan tribe on the Burma frontier, he being at the time Medical Officer in charge at the Camp of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, on the 9th February last. Mr. A. B. Sutherland, the Extra Assistant Commissioner shared his sad fate. Bro. Kiddle was only 36 years of age, and joined our Circle in January, 1892.

Henry Kinder Cheese, of Clapham, on the 25th February, after three months severe suffering. He joined our Circle in January, 1897.

H. P. Hay, of Romford, on the 18th of March, who joined us in January, 1897.

Thomas Charles Thorburn, of Birkenhead, a P.Prov.G.W. of Cheshire, on 8th April. He joined us in January, 1894.

John Alexander Gartley, of Sackville Street, on the 4th March. He joined us in March, 1893.

Joseph Wakelin, of Witham, Essex, on the 6th May. Bro. Wakelin was a large and, which is unusual now-a-days, successful farmer, well-known as a County Councillor, Justice of the Peace, and promoter of the interests of agriculture. He died of internal gout and kidney complications at the age of 50, having joined our Circle in May, 1894. He was often present at our meetings, and took part in several of our Outings. Most of us will remember his burly form, a wonderful replica of the typical John Bull, his hearty laugh and geniality, and cherish the remembrance. Bro. Wakelin's funeral was quite a county matter, being numerously attended, a large body of Brother Masons leading the way, and the coffin was carried to the grave on the oldest of his farm waggons, drawn by his two oldest horses in their everyday harness.

Henry Greensmith Wade, of Auckland, New Zealand, on the 4th April, aged 64. Bro. Wade was a prominent Mason in the Colony, where he arrived 38 years ago, for 30 of which he had served as secretary of his Lodge, Waitemata, No. 699. He was also for a long series of years District Grand Secretary, and, at the time of his death, District Grand Treasurer. Our brother was one of the earliest members of our Correspondence Circle, having joined us in June, 1888.

Edward Hulbert, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, suddenly on the 12th June. Bro. Hulbert was a P.Pr.G.D.C. of his Province, and an active Mason. He joined us in January, 1896, and almost immediately offered his services as Local Secretary, in which capacity he was of great assistance to our Lodge. For months past he had been engaged in preparing for our visit to his district this summer, and his absence was felt by all those who knew him and remembered him on our former excursions. In local politics Bro. Hulbert had also made his mark, editing and owning for years a Stroud newspaper, and was well-known as a lecturer on and propagator of a very successful benefit society, worked under special conditions.

William Briggs, of Caxton Road, Wood Green, on the 21st March, aged 48, of pneumonia. Our brother joined our Circle in October, 1897.

Richard Eve, Past Grand Treasurer, on the 6th July. The sad occurence, although not unexpected, will none the less come as a shock to all who knew him, and few indeed must be the Masons who did not. Bro. Eve was distinctly a brother who bulked large in the Masonic world. As a frequent speaker in Grand Lodge, with very pronounced views of his own which were always strenuously advocated with equal fervour of expression and amiability of temper, his place will be difficult to fill. If he was present, Grand Lodge was always sure to hear both sides of every question. As a ready after-dinner speaker he will be missed at our private Lodge meetings, where his geniality, earnestness and eloquence always insured a delighted audience. And our central Charities, particularly the Boys' School, will probably miss our brother most of all. Many of us may have failed to agree with Bro. Eve on more than one occasion, but no Mason ever doubted his sincerity, or liked him the less for his plain speaking and hard hitting. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

George Gravely, P.G.Pt., of Wanstead, on the 13th July. Bro. Gravely, who joined us in November, 1894, had the antiquarian instinct strongly developed, and had opportunity and time permitted, would probably have been heard of in archæological circles. He was well known in connection with our charities.



REVIEWS.

FRENCH **Prisoners' Lodges.**[1]—This remarkable work by Bro. John T. Thorp will be read with interest and profit wherever it goes, for what with its unusual character, the numerous plates illustrating so admirably the text, and the happy manner in which it has been written, *French Prisoners' Lodges* cannot but prove to be attractive, and bids fair to be one of the most welcome Masonic books of this year.

Bro. Thorp has already done good service as a trusted and most successful local Masonic Historian, as author of "Fifty Years' Records of the *John of Gaunt* Lodge, No. 523," "Annals of the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279," "Memorials of Lodge No. 91, Antients," "Early History of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 50," and other most useful monographs (printed and published at his own expense); and as one of the chief Founders of the "Lodge of Research, No. 2429," formed on similar lines to the "Quatuor Coronati," its first W.M., and subsequently the indefatigable Secretary, as well as for many years the Hon. Secretary and Chief Librarian of the Leicester Freemasons' Hall Library, he has achieved a reputation as one of our most earnest and zealous Masonic students, whose name and fame have penetrated far beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

I think, however, in the present instance, he has really done his best work, because such entirely new ground has been covered by his well directed researches, and the matter dealt with is so entirely and exclusively his own, that he may well be congratulated on having made one of the most original and at the same time really interesting contributions to the literature of the Craft during what may be termed the historic era of the Fraternity; moreover, Bro. Thorp has been wholly successful in his treatment of a confessedly difficult and but little known subject. To many it is admittedly *terra incognita*, and the neatly printed pages of this artistic volume will be quite a revelation to not a few readers of Masonic Histories.

In the Preface Bro. Thorp states that "The existenee of Freemasons' Lodges amongst French Prisoners of War has long been known to the reading members of the Fraternity." That is so, but only to a slight degree, for with the exception of incidental references to two or three of such Lodges in extant Masonic works or papers, no attempt has ever been made to adequately describe these bodies, and I feel persuaded that, even by those who have done a little to make their character known, like myself, the extent of Bro. Thorp's researches, will come as a surprise, for fully 26 Lodges and Chapters are ably treated, and of some the particulars are quite a pleasure to peruse.

Of actual Lodges, not simply French brethren joining (as they did No. 84, Bandon, Ireland, 1746-7), the earliest traced is the one at Leeds, 1761, and another in the following year at York. The early portion of this century, however, witnessed quite a number of such *Ateliers* being started on English and Scottish soil. Over fifty towns or cities are noted as localities in which these prisoners were kept, and "there is no doubt that many other towns besides these had their complement, either temporarily or permanently." There is no lack of evidence, also "that the Freemasons amongst the prisoners were received as visitors at Masonic meetings in England, Scotland and Ireland, the minutes of Lodges at Leicester, Winchester, Bandon, Selkirk, Hawick, Melrose, Redruth and other towns amply testify, and in many cases there is no doubt they became joining members of these local Lodges."

As the tasty volume may be had from the Author, 57, Regent Road, Leicester, for 5s., *post free*, it would not be fair for me to draw much from its pages; but I should like to appreciatively note the numerous plates and certificates reproduced, mostly from the originals in pen and ink by French Prisoners, and to gratefully express my acknowledgment of the work being dedicated to myself; a compliment which is highly valued, from my respected friend and esteemed collaborator.

W. J. Hughan.

[1]"French Prisoners' Lodges. A brief account of Twenty-six Lodges and Chapters of Freemasons, established and conducted by French Prisoners of War, in England and elsewhere, between 1756 and 1814. Illustrated by 18 plates, &c. By John T. Thorp, P.M., 523 and 2429, &c., Leicester: Printed by Bro. George Gibbons, King Street. 1900."

Caementaria Hibernica, No. 3.[1]—My heartiest of greetings to the third of the wonderful trio of "Caementaria Hibernica," by my esteemed friend, Dr. Chetwode Crawley! Long has its advent been looked for, and at last it has come to the joy of all Masonic Students. There are now three grand volumes published, each being independent, as respects treatment and text, so to speak, and yet mutually supplemental of one another. They contain more reliable information as to the Irish Craft, than is to be found in all other Masonic works combined, besides much that cannot be obtained elsewhere. The value of the facts thus collected and so handsomely and faithfully reproduced cannot be over-estimated; the labour involved must have been enormous, and the skill with which they have been arranged, presented and described, as well as the thoroughness of the investigations concerning the eventful periods, 1726-1730, 1735-1744, and 1751-1807, are simply beyond praise, and only what an enthusiastic, most scholarly and extra diligent Craftsman could produce.

Dr. Chetwode Crawley in his particular departments, has neither equal nor rival, and has made the Grand Lodge of Ireland in particular, and the Fraternity generally, his debtors for all time. We honour him in the *Quatuor Coronati Lodge* exceedingly.

As with the other volumes, there is so much to particularize—the contents being so rich as respects variety and value—that it is far from easy to mention the chief characteristics of *Fasciculus tertius*, in anything like a fair amount of space (knowing the numerous claims the Editor has on his columns) without bringing some into so much prominence that others have to be omitted because of the full length of the *cable tow* running out too quickly. Whichever item I begin about calls for so much to be said, and each in turn equally claims my attention and interest, that of necessity, this friendly notice of a most important work, will partake more of a bibliographical character than aught else. Unless one number of the *Ars* were placed at my service, I should not feel able to do justice to my friend's labours, original researches, and valuable reproductions.

First then comes the Preface, in which it is stated that the unavoidable delay in the publication of this, the completion of the series, has led to "much new light being thrown on the obscure history of Freemasonry in Dublin," so that our being kept on the *qui vive* so long, is more than compensated by additional facts. The original *Tripos*, or undergraduates Harangue, Dublin, 1688, has been duly appreciated from a Masonic point of view; the "Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female Freemasons" is now proved, through the Doctor's investigations, to have been issued in 1731, as he previously surmised (by inductive criticism), and a "Spurious Ritual or Catechism, dated 1711, was discovered among the Molyneux papers." As to the latter, our very careful author observes "The data at present is insufficient for forming judgment."

The worthy Dr. has kept most rigidly to the programme sketched in the original Prospectus, as he says, but only so far as the character of the reproductions and the needed explanatory introductions are concerned.

I venture to assert that the extent of such facsimiles, that is, their number and nature, far exceed what was first of all intended; just as the limits of the expense have long been passed, leaving the gifted author a large loser financially by his charming trio. The edition consists of but 300 copies, and is supplied to Brethren of the Craft only, so that I hope many of the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge will lose no time in securing examples of this, as well as of the previous volumes, through our respected Secretary, if they have not already subscribed.

The most important parts of the rare "New Book of Constitutions," by Edward Spratt, 1751 (with the still rarer frontispiece), are reproduced in perfect facsimile, as well as the "Rules, Orders and Regulations, Anno Laotomiœ, 5768"; and those since the year 1768 to 1803, from "The Constitution of Free-Masonry, or Ahiman Rezon, 1807." To all these there are gems of introductions, communicating much interesting information concerning Grand Secretary Spratt and other old worthies, and just what I should revel in describing, but time and space forbid most assuredly just now. Neither do I consider any extended notice is needful until the volume has been widely read and studied as it deserves to be.

"The Early Certificates of the Grand Lodge of Ireland" receive most careful treatment and their reproduction, in one form or other, is a special feature of this the third of the series. A fine specimen belonging to Bro. G. W. Bain, of 1761, has been lent to be facsimiled, the oldest I believe of the kind, and one of several such valuable documents

[1] "Caementaria Hibernica: Being the Public Constitutions that have served to hold together the Freemasons of Ireland. *Fasciculus Tertius*, 1751-1807. Re-issued with introductions by W. J. Chetwode Crawley (LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. Hist. S.), Past S.G.D., Ireland, Grand Secretary of G.L. of Instruction, Ireland (Quatuor Coronati Lodge, E.C.); Bro. Wm. M'Gee, G.Std., Ireland, 18, *Nassau Street*, Dublin; Bro. G. Wm. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., England, *Bromley, Kent*."

owned by that most persistent, intelligent and successful collector, who has them preserved in his magnificent Masonic Library and Museum. Another facsimile represents an engraved form of Certificate of 1774; another reproduces an Army Lodge one of 1762, as perfect and clear as when issued, and still another is from the MS. original of 1762, signed by the Grand Secretary (*John Calder*), under the Seal of the Grand Lodge. The latter is believed to be the earliest extant, issued by authority of the Grand Lodge.

And now I can only briefly allude to a wonderful compilation which follows, invaluable for reference and never hitherto obtainable, because never done. I refer to the *Succession of Grand Officers of Ireland*, 1725-1900. No name has been admitted to the List, as our author tells us, "except on documentary evidence, derived at first hand from contemporaneous, public or private sources"; for be it remembered "the loss *or destruction* of the early records has caused the Grand Lodge of Ireland to lag behind the other Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom in commemorating the services of other Grand Officers." I can, in part, appreciate the labour involved in this extraordinary Roll, having begun such a work many years ago, but finding that my learned friend was on the war-path, fortunately had the common sense to withdraw, before being defeated.

All imaginable and *un*imaginable sources have been ransacked for the purpose of this comprehensive and unique Register, which is a monument of fidelity and research.

In concluding my very short sketch of the contents of volume three, I should like to most sincerely congratulate Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley on the completion of this most important trio, and to express my very warm appreciation of the value of his researches, introductions and reproductions.

W. J. Hughan.

The Jonah Legend: *a suggestion of interpretation.* By William Simpson, F.R.A.S. London: Grant Richards, 1899, 1 vol. 8vo, 182pp. ill.

Among the narratives of the Bible which have stood in the paths of the old mode of literal interpretation the story of Jonah has proved to be one of the worst stumbling blocks. Nowhere have the rationalistic school, the symbolical, the allegorical, the historical—and many others besides—better succeeded in maintaining the impossibility of adhering to the letter of the story; but nowhere also have they made a poorer show of their own respective latch-keys. As Dean Stanley said, at the funeral of Sir Charles Lyell in Westminster: "There were and are two modes of reconciliation which have each totally and deservedly failed: the one attempts to wrest the words of the Bible from their real meaning and force them to speak the language of science; the other attempts to falsify science in order to meet the supposed requirements of the Bible."

Bro. Simpson's remarkable essay is not one more attempt to put new wine into old bottles, but simply to seek *how* the Jonah legend has originated and grown. To that effect, the author resorts to the comparative method, which, he says, throws the older process of investigation into the shade, "as idle or vague speculation." In the very prayer which Jonah utters from the whale's belly, the Prophet represents himself as speaking "from the womb of Sheol" and even adds: "I went down to the bottoms of the mountains; the earth with her bars was about me for ever." Such language would hardly apply to a fish. In later iconography, Hell is often represented by the head of a sea-monster with the jaws open.

The Bible contains more than one story, which according to Bro. Simpson, has its origin in some initiatory legend of the same kind; for instance, the translation of Enoch, whose name means "the Initiate," and whom our author compares to the culture-hero of the Chaldæans, the Fish-God Oannes—also the translation of Elijah, which so closely resembles that of Enoch. Elijah, among other feats, recalls to life a Widow's son, by stretching himself three times on the body and crying to the Lord. Here again Bro. Simpson is inclined to suppose some form of ritual rather than pretended miracles. According to a Mahomedan tradition, referred to in Mirkhond, the Widow's son was Jûnas or Jonah, "the Companion of the Fish."

In the Christian Church, Baptism (always by immersion at first) is declared to contain a death and a resurrection (Col. ii., 12, and Rom. vi., 4). The neophyte is declared to pass through a form of death and resurrection in imitation of Christ. This was also the symbolical meaning attached by the early Christians to Jonah's adventure, which seems therefore the type or legend of an initiatory rite practised to our days by the Christians. Is that the reason why the Fonts, as Mr. Didron observes, are so often decorated with the image of the Fish? Starting from the idea lately put into prominence by C. O. Muller, Frazer, Robertson Smith, etc., that myths spring from customs, not customs or rites from myths, Bro. Simpson tries to prove: (1) That most of the religious rites were, from the outset, dramatic—viz., pieces of acting; which involves the creation of a story, the story in time becoming an accepted fact; (2) That among these religious performances,

the rites which had an initiatory meaning were, as a general rule, *regenerative* in their symbolism; the initiate went through ceremonies which implied a simulating of death, followed by a new birth. Death itself was represented by a cave, a tomb, a monster, a womb. Often there is a god or divine person who is said to have died, generally by a violent death, and who comes to life again; the neophyte is supposed to represent this person; (3) That these rites were used to celebrate entrance into kinship. Later on, they were reserved for admission into certain brotherhoods or priesthoods. At last, in some systems, the simulation of a physical rebirth became typical of spiritual rebirth (for instance, the girding with the sacred cord among the Brahmans; the immersion in the Baptismal Font among the Christians).

Does the story of Jonah fall under this explanation? Bro. Simpson has no difficulty in showing that, according to both Jewish and Christian traditions, it implied a death and a re-birth.

Initiation, as a rule, includes an investiture. The organised society into which the initiate enters has generally some distinctive dress or badge, and the assumption of this dress becomes part of the ritual. As Robertson Smith has shown, the oldest forms of sacred garments were the skins of animals and Babylonian monuments exhibit priests adorned with the skin of a fish. In the Brahmanic ritual of initiation, the neophyte, in order to be born again, had to sit on (and, later, to be wrapped up in) an antelope's skin; this garment being considered as emblematic of the womb from which the "twice born" is going to emerge. Thus, in some Semitic initiation, a fish may have become the place of re-birth; the novice would have lain on its skin for three days, or an imitation of it, large enough to envelope a man, may have been made; then, after certain ceremonies, he was told to rise and keep the skin over his shoulders as a remembrance and a badge; henceforth he would be the man who passed three days in the belly of the Fish.

All this is very possible, and, in the whole of the argument, there is nothing that clashes with our present knowledge. We might even say that, in this new interpretation of an old story, William Simpson has displayed once more the erudition and accuracy for which he has always been praised. But, after all, it is only an hypothesis and ought not to be taken for anything else. The records of the past have still other stories afloat, which might equally be translated into initiatory legends—for instance, the adventures of Istar, of Osiris, of Odyssœus, of Æneas, in the nether world. Whether these mythological dramas were really acted by neophytes, who personified the hero in his descent and return, is a point which we are not able to decide for the present. In many cases, such legends may be the commentary of an old rite, whose primitive significance was lost, for all that we know. But, in opposition to the views held by Bro. Simpson and other authorities, I cannot accept, as a universal explanation, that myths forcibly derive from rites and rites never from myths. There is no rite without an original meaning, therefore without an underlying idea, which it tries to carry into practice. The belief in resurrection and therefore the legend of beings who had actually risen from the dead must have preceded the symbols imagined to represent death and re-birth.

These remarks detract nothing from the value of the essay, considered either as an ingenious and original "suggestion of interpretation" or as a rich store of facts, collected and presented in a new light. Attractive as it is for the ordinary reader, it has a special interest for those who look through its pages with the eye of a craftsman, from a standpoint which Bro. Simpson seems to have never deserted in his archæological and historical researches during the latter part of his life.

GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

CHRONICLE.

ENGLAND.

THE following members of our Correspondence Circle were promoted to Grand Lodge rank at the Grand Festival in April last. Bros. Harry Mansfield, Grand Treasurer; Daniel Mayer, Senior Grand Deacon; J. H. Whatcoat, Junior Grand Deacon; J. C. Fitzroy Tower, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies; T. P. Dorman, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; and W. S. Whitaker, Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.—The annual Festival was held on the 16th May, when subscriptions to the amount of £23,037 5s. 6d. were announced.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.—The foundation stone of the new school-buildings at Bushey was laid with full honours by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, P.G.M., acting on behalf of the M.W. Grand Master, on the 12th May. The function was a brilliant success, as was to be expected.

At the annual Festival of this Institution, presided over by the Pro-Grand Master, Earl Amherst, on Tuesday, 10th July, the subscriptions announced amounted to £16,834.

Leeds.—The corner stone of the new Masonic Hall about to be erected in this city was laid on Wednesday, 18th July, by the Earl of Warwick, Dep.G.M. The plans give promise of an exceptionally suitable building for the use of the numerous Masonic bodies working in Leeds.

Hanley.—In this flourishing centre of the Potteries, we are pleased to note an evidence of the hold which Masonic literature is taking. Dr. Charlesworth, a member of the Gordon Lodge there, has been for some years collecting, regardless of cost, a splendid collection of Masonic books, and books which, although not perhaps Masonic, are yet useful to the Masonic student. Some are exceedingly rare, and all have been well bound. This handsome library he has now presented to the Gordon Lodge, and it is hoped that the library will be formally opened by the Prov.G.M., Lord Dartmouth, some time in September. The members of the Lodge, who are mostly professional men, are looking forward to the occasion as a red-letter day. A catalogue is being compiled, and students will probably find little difficulty in acquring copies if they apply to the Lodge. So many of the numbers are difficult to obtain elsewhere that their presence here may often prove of real service to enquirers.

Newcastle Rosicrucian College Library.—Owing to changes in the management, this library has lately been somewhat dormant. We are requested to announce that it is now once more in full working order and activity, and the librarian will be exceedingly obliged if all the corresponding bodies will favour him with their communications, as hitherto, so as to render the collection complete.

IRELAND.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland took advantage of the meeting in Dublin, last June, of the Association of Municipal Corporations, to invite those visiting municipal officers who were Masons to a banquet at Freemasons' Hall. Over one hundred visitors sat down. The banquet was preceded by a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Instruction, in order to exemplify to the visitors the working of the Irish ritual. The initiation ceremony was given for their benefit, the work being divided between Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley and the Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon. It is interesting to note that among the guests were no less than three Lord Mayors, those of York, Dublin, and Belfast, besides any number of Mayors and Aldermen. Truly a remarkable gathering!

NETHERLANDS.

The Lodge "Three Columns," Rotterdam, in a circular letter of the 8th May requested all Netherlands Lodges to indite a common protest against the war in South Africa, together with a memorial setting forth the rights of the South African Republics, to be sent to as many American Lodges as possible. It was hoped thereby to influence

public opinion in the United States, America, in favour of the Boers, and thus to engineer a diplomatic pressure by Washington on the English Government. (*Latomia*). We are not aware whether this unmasonic project has been carried further, or whether it has been countenanced by the Grand East at the Hague. We trust not. It is perfectly natural that our Dutch brethren, as individuals, should sympathise with the Boers, but they ought surely to know by this time that, as Masons, they have nothing to do with politics.

As we go to press we learn from *Latomia* that the protest has been drawn up, signed by 30 Netherlands Lodges and two Masonic Clubs, and that an edition of 13,200 copies has been forwarded to the Lodges of the United States of America. The round-robin was accompanied by 6000 copies of the "Open Letter to the Duke of Devonshire," and 7200 copies of "The Struggle of the Dutch Republics" (open letter to an American Lady), both of which must be known to our members, as they were published in the English papers of the day. The protest itself has been published by the journal, *L'Union Fraternelle.*

GERMANY.

According to statistics furnished by *Latomia*, the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the nine Grand Lodges of Germany now number 440, of which 14 are in foreign countries. These 440 are divided as follows:—

Under the Mother Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin ...	132
National Grand Lodge, Berlin	111
Royal York of Friendship, Berlin...	67
Grand Lodge of Hamburg	33
Grand Lodge Sun at Bayreuth	32
Grand Lodge of Saxony	23
Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Union, Frankfort ...	20
Grand Lodge Concord, Darmstadt	8
Kaiser Friederich Grand Lodge (unrecognised) ...	10
Independent Private Lodges	5
	441

The odd Lodge is accounted for by the curious fact that the Lodge at Bautzen owes allegiance to two Grand Lodges at one and the same time.

This shows an increase during the last four years, 1895-1899, of 31 Lodges.

The total membership of these Lodges was, at the end of 1899, 47,727 Active Members, 3,692 Permanent Visitors, and 1,815 Serving Brethren. The 2,207 initiations and 300 affiliations during the year, an increase of 2,507, is reduced by 2055 losses, consisting of 1317 deaths, 707 resignations and 31 exclusions. The Benevolent Institutions attached to or controlled by these 440 Lodges amount to 973, the majority of which are of course small, restricted and local, resembling rather our private Lodge Benevolent Funds.

The new edition of the *Allgemeines Handbuch der Freimaurerei* is progressing apace. Parts 7 and 8 have been issued, bringing it down to the article "Jesaphat." The first volume will close with "L," and will be finished very shortly, and we are promised that the remainder shall be completed with equal promptness. We reserve our review until such time as the whole work shall be before us. German notices speak very highly of the undertaking so far as it has gone, but a word of warning to owners of the first edition may not be out of place. Do not part with the old one: the new one has been considerably curtailed in many less important, but still useful features, in order to provide more room for what is considered more important. The first edition will therefore remain, what it has hitherto been, indispensable for the Masonic student, in spite of the revision now being published. We by no means regret this: the *Allgemeines Handbuch* has been so long our friend and companion that we are glad of an excuse to keep it on our shelves, notwithstanding the ever present necessity of constantly thinning them out.

HUNGARY.

According to the Official Report of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary for 1899, the Lodges had increased by three (Pioneer in Pressburg, Stella Orientalis in Pancsova, and Patria in Budapest), making a total of 54. But of these eight are dormant and one inactive, so that only 45 Lodges are really at work. The total membership had risen from 3029 to 3073, giving an average of 68·3 members per Lodge. The strongest Lodges are "Humanitas" in Pressburg, with 249, and "Könyves Kalman" in Budapest, with 219 members. Two Lodges show as small a membership as 9 each. Twenty Lodges possess libraries, with together 13,731 volumes. (*Latomia*).

NORTH AMERICA.

Masonic Periodicals.—In comparison with either Germany or the United States and Canada, Great Britain lags far behind in literary activity so far as concerns Freemasonry. The *Quarterly Bulletin*, issued by the Iowa Masonic Library, for February, 1900, supplies a list and particulars of Masonic periodicals issued in North America, from which we compile the following condensed table :—

Title.	Size.	Published at.	Period.	Annual Price.
Acacia	8vo.	Lincoln, Nebraska	monthly	$1.00
American Tyler	4to.	Detroit, Michigan	semi-monthly	2.00
Ashlar	,,	,, ,,	monthly	0.25
Canadian Craftsman	8vo.	Toronto, Canada	,,	1.50
Freemason	4to.	,, ,,	,,	1.50
Freemason of New England	4to.	Boston, Mass.	weekly	2.00
Freemason and Fez.	,,	Marion, Iowa	monthly	1.00
Freemason	8vo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	,,	1.00
Keystone	4to.	Philadelphia	weekly	2.00
Loomis' Musical & Masonic Journal	,,	New Haven, Conn.	monthly	1.00
Masonic Advocate	8vo.	Indianapolis, Ind.	,,	1.00
Masonic Chronicle	4to.	Columbus, Ohio	,,	0.75
Masonic Constellation	4vo.	St. Louis, Mo.	,,	1.00
Masonic Home Journal	Fo.	Louisville, Kentucky	semi-monthly	1.00
Masonic Journal	8vo.	Portland, Maine	monthly	0.50
Masonic Herald	,,	Rome, Georgia	,,	1.00
Masonic Review & Washingtonian	,,	Tacoma, Wash.	,,	0.50
Masonic Tidings	4to.	Milwaukee, Wis.	,,	1.00
Masonic Token	,,	Portland, Maine	quarterly	0.12
Masonic Trowel	,,	Little Rock, Ark.	monthly	1.00
Masonic Standard	,,	New York	weekly	2.00
Masonic Sun	,,	Toronto, Canada	semi-monthly	1.00
Masonic Voice and Review	8vo.	Chicago, Ill.	monthly	1.50
Missouri Freemason	,,	St. Louis, Mo.	,,	1.00
Orient and Sheaf	,,	Kansas City, Mo.	,,	1.00
Palestine Bulletin	4to.	Detroit, Mich.	,,	0.30
Pacific Mason	8vo.	Seattle, Wash.	,,	1.00
Royal Craftsman	Fo.	Somerville, N. Jersey	,,	1.00
Signet	8vo.	Hot Springs, S. Ca.	,,	1.00
Square and Compass	,,	Denver, Colo.	,,	1.00
Square and Compass	4to.	New Orleans	,,	1.00
Tennessee Mason	,,	Nashville, Tenn.	,,	1.00
Texas Freemason	,,	S. Antonio & Houston, Tex.	,,	1.00
Trestle Board	,,	San Francisco, Cal.	,,	?

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Detroit, Michigan.—Assuredly very few Lodges are able to run a little newspaper for their own private circulation; the editor only knows of one, the Palestine Lodge, No. 357, at Detroit. The *Palestine Bulletin*, published on the 15th of every month, is a chatty quarto of 4 pages, well printed, and admirably edited. It is full from beginning to end of gossipping news relative to the Lodge and its members, gives reports of Lodge proceedings during the previous month; of various Lodge entertainments of a less Masonic description, such as children's parties, picnics, base-ball matches, etc., and announcements of future events. A prominent feature is the portraits of new members, several every month, together with short biographies, and periodical portraits of new officers. Most

interesting are the occasional letters from absent members. Of course, a Lodge must be strong in numbers to carry out such an enterprise, and Palestine Lodge numbered on the 31st December last, 575 members. But given such a strong Lodge, what better plan could be devised for keeping the members, especially the absent ones, in touch with each other?

The May number publishes some interesting statistics of the ten Detroit Lodges, relating to the twelve months closing on the 31st December, 1899. The total membership amounted to 4,070, an average of 407 to a Lodge, the largest being 661 and the smallest and youngest, 80. This showed an increase on the year of 218, the largest gain being Palestine with 43, and the smallest only 2. The initiations were 235, affiliations 73, and restorations to membership 13; against which we have to place, resignations 25, deaths 57, and suspensions 26. The meetings of nine Lodges (one is not stated) total 401, or an average of 44·5 per lodge, the lowest being 19 during the year, two Lodges showing 56 each, and Palestine 51, or nearly one a week. These figures are sufficient to prove how Freemasonry, as worked in the United States of America, differs from what we are accustomed to in England. These meetings do not include the various entertainments for brethren, wives and children, already alluded to, so that the officers of a "live" American Lodge must be tolerably well occupied during their year of office.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The history of Freemasonry in Western Australia will not be complete unless the future historian pays a passing glance at the abortive efforts made by several brethren to claim recognition as a Grand Lodge. The majority of those concerned in the attempt to set up an independent body were unattached brethren hailing from several Lodges holding under as many Grand Lodges. The basis on which they reared their arguments to justify their action was, shortly stated: That in a territory not already under the direct Government of a Grand Lodge it was open for any ten master masons, in good standing, to set up a Grand Lodge, and to masonically take possession of the territory. Acting in accordance with such a dictum these brethren at once proceeded to erect a Grand Lodge for Western Australia. There is, however, reason to infer that they were ignorant of the clauses promulgated by the Grand Lodge of England, anent the setting up of Sovereign Grand Lodges, as these clauses were not circulated amongst the Craft in Western Australia until the 15th December, 1898, a few months after the action of the brethren concerned in the movement of what has been termed the spurious Grand Lodge of Western Australia. That their action was doomed to failure was apparent from the first, for all masonic intercourse with the brethren who claimed allegiance to the alleged Grand Lodge was forbidden by the District Grand Lodges, E.C. and S.C., in Western Australia. There were other reasons sufficiently good for the extinction of the body which need hardly be touched upon, except it be to say that the spurious Grand Lodge of Western Australia was conceived in an atmosphere of discontent and unabashed ambition.

W. Wallworth Knight.





...RY SCHOOL.
S.W. PORCH OF CATHEDRAL



NEW INN YARD. W. J. Songhurst.



RAIKES' FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL. D. Hills.

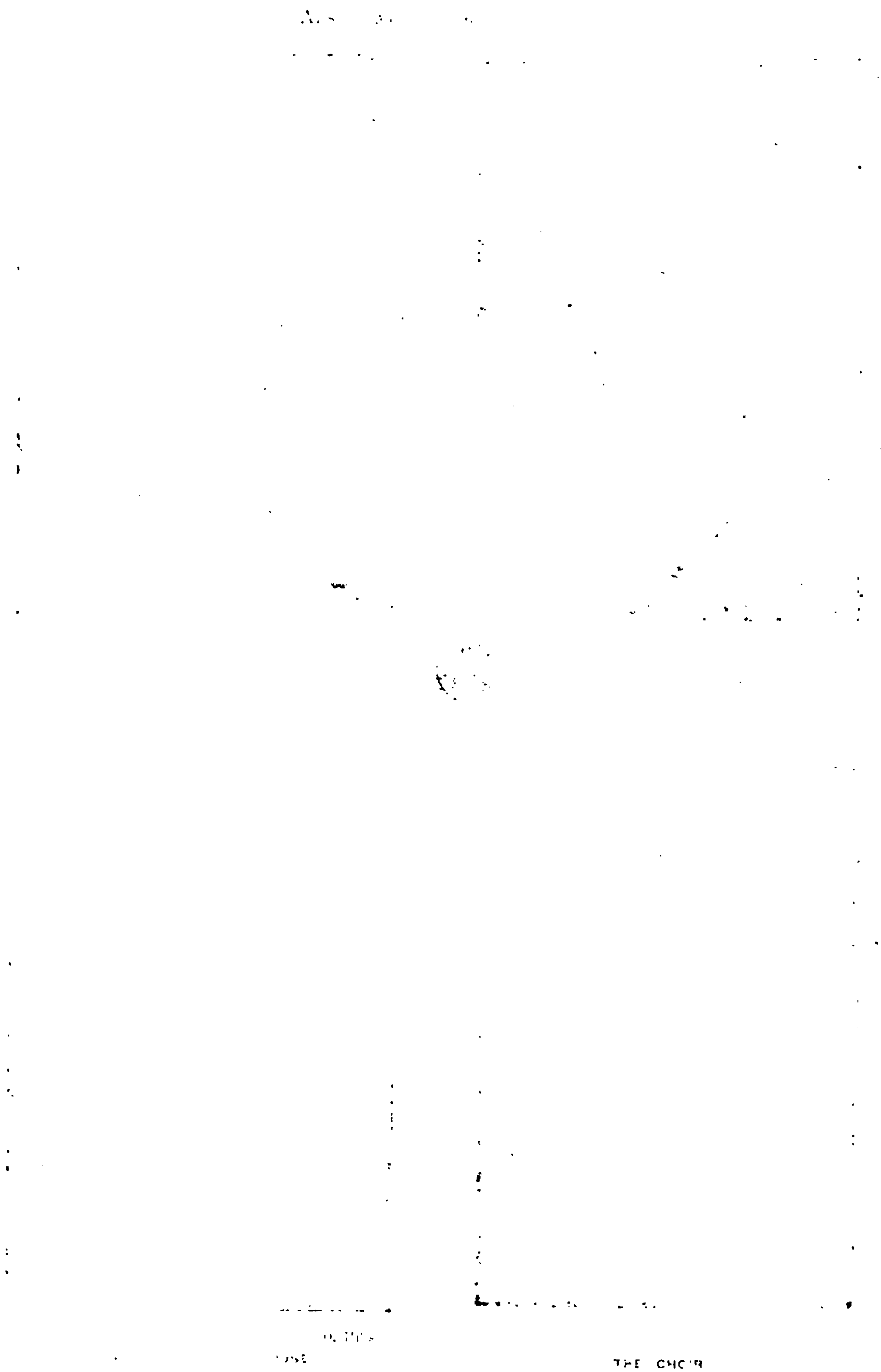


S.W. PORCH OF CATHEDRAL. D. Hills.



OLD HOUSES. W J. Songhurst.

Summer Outing, 1900. GLOUCESTER. Plate I.


THE CHOIR



T. J. Salwey.

NORTH AISLE.



T. J. Salwey.

TOMB OF KING EDWARD II.



D. Hills.

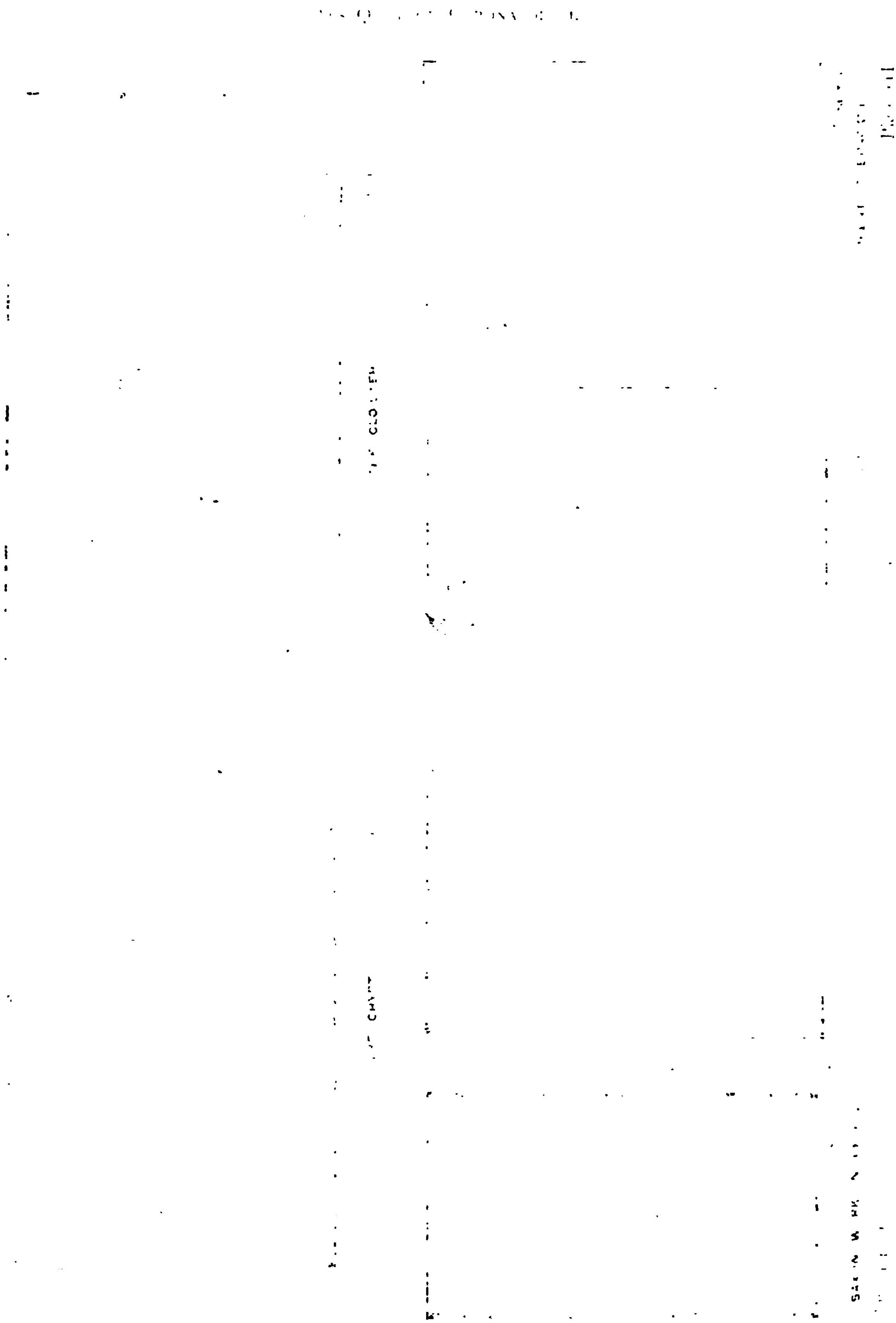
FROM THE CANON'S HOUSE.



T. J. Salwey.

THE CHOIR.

Summer Outing, 1900. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. Plate II.





THE CRYPT. T. J. Salwey



THE CLOISTER GARTH. W. J. Songhurst.



T. J. Salwey.

SAXON WORK IN CRYPT.



THE CLOISTERS. T. Taylor.



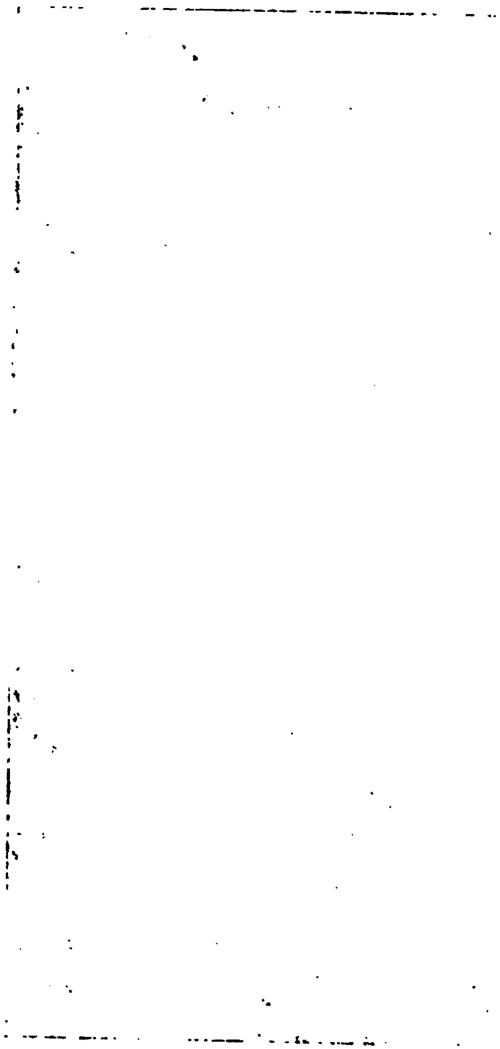
T. J. Salwey

THE PRENTICE BRACKET.

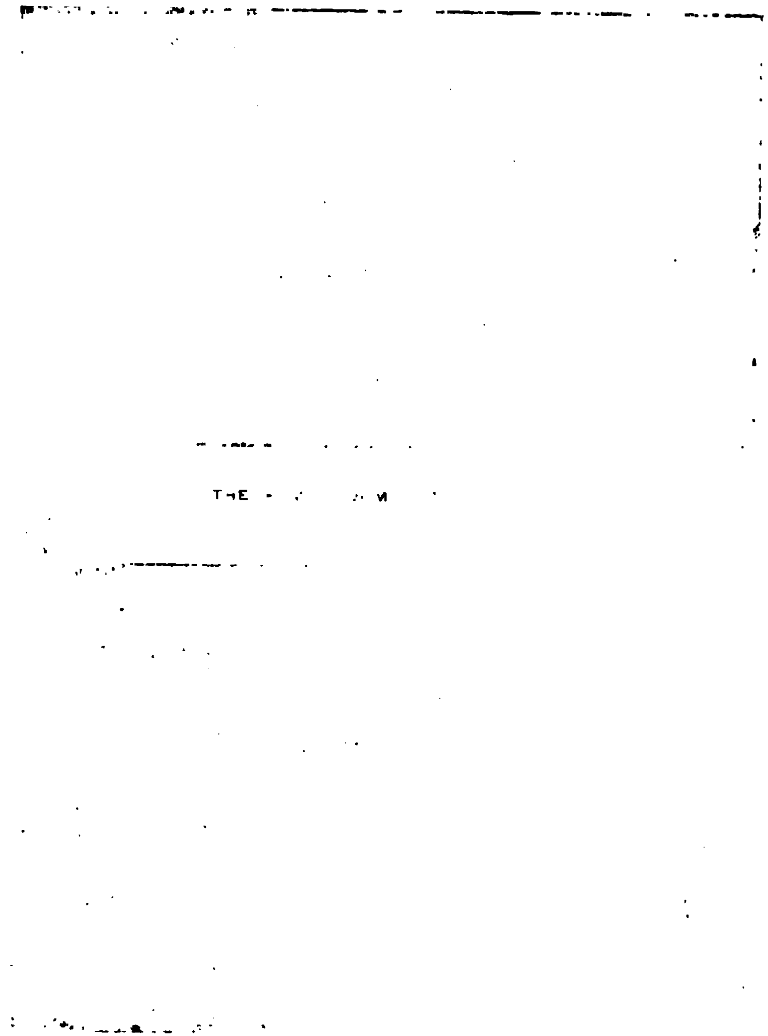
Summer Outing, 1900.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Plate III.



PITTVILLE SPA





CHARLTON PARK. T. J. Salwey.



THE PUMP ROOM, PITTVILLE SPA W. J. Songhurst.



PITTVILLE SPA. T J. Salwey.



PITTVILLE SPA. W. J Songhurst.

Summer Outing, 1900 CHELTENHAM Plate IV.



D. Hills.
CHURCH AND PARVIS.



T. J. Salwey.
PULPIT IN PARISH CHURCH.



F. A. Powell.
PARVIS, FORMERLY THE GUILDHALL.



F. A. Powell.
OLD HOUSES.

Summer Outing, 1900. CIRENCESTER. Plate V.

SUMMER OUTING, GLOUCESTER,

4th to 8th July, 1900.

ON the invitation of Bro. R. V. Vassar-Smith, P.G.D., Dep. Prov. Grand Master; of Bro. G. Norman, Mayor of Cheltenham; and of the Lodges, Royal Lebanon No. 493, Royal Gloucestershire No. 839 and Zetland No. 1005 of Gloucester; Foundation No. 82 and Royal Union No. 246 of Cheltenham; and Cotteswold No. 592 of Cirencester, the scene of the Annual Excursion of the Lodge was this year the above named interesting localities.

The following brethren left London by the 3.15 p.m. train from Paddington Terminus on Wednesday, the 4th July. G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D. Ireland; Major J. E. Le Feuvre, P.G.D.; J. Stiven, P.G.D.; W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C.; Dr. G. Mickley, P.A.G.D.C.; T. J. Ralling, P.A.G.D.C.; J. J. Thomas, P.G.St.B.; G. H. Powley, P.G.W., of New Zealand; H. Bambridge, Yarmouth; Seymour Bell, J. M. Bruce, and T. Pickering, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Busbridge, Plumstead; T. Cohu, Bromley; W. Dickinson, Guildford; C. E. Ferry, Isleworth; David Hills, Beckenham; A. Howell, Portsmouth; R. Orttewell, Maldon; Major O. Papworth, Cambridge; W. F. Stuttaford, Cape Town; Dr. C. R. Walker, Brighton; J. P. Watson, Bombay; Rev. C. E. L. Wright, Bexley; and W. A. Bowser, A. Brown, W. H. Brown, G. S. Criswick, R. S. Ellis, W. Hammond, C. E. Osman, C. W. Paine, F. A. Powell, W. J. Songhurst, J. W. Stevens, J. A. Tharp, W. A. Tharp, and J. Thompson, all of London. After an enjoyable run, diversified by tea, which was served in the saloon carriages at Swindon, Gloucester was reached at 6 o'clock, where the brethren were met on the platform and welcomed to the city by Bro. R. V. Vassar-Smith, the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. J. A. Smithin, secretary of the Reception Committee, and other local brethren. No time was lost in proceeding to the Bell Hotel, the headquarters, where the following brethren had already arrived by various routes independently, viz., Bros. E. H. Buck, Gosport; J. Bryant, Southsea; J. T. Salwey, Ludlow; W. H. Tarrant, Witney; T. Taylor, Newcastle-under-Lyne; and J. N. Blood, from the outskirts of the city. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and many of the members spent the rest of the evening in making a preliminary acquaintance with the town under the guidance of local brethren, or with the Gloucester Club of which they were made free during their stay.

On Thursday, we were joined by Bro. A. Darling, of Berwick-on-Tweed, and after breakfast were conducted, about 10 a.m., by Bro. Vassar-Smith to the Price Memorial Hall in the Free Library. Here our chief guide for the morning, Mr. John Bellows, the well-known antiquary, was awaiting us, and began his work by delivering a most interesting discourse upon the place of Gloucester in the Roman History of Britain. For fully an hour he held the attention of the brethren while, with the aid of specially prepared maps and charts, and "lightning sketches" on the black board, he propounded his theory of the third invasion of Britain, showing good cause for holding that it took place from the Isle of Wight with a direct march northwards instead of, as usually maintained, from some point on the coast of Kent. He then enumerated the Roman remains still to be seen in the city, and, leaving the hall, conducted us on a perambulation. The first visit was made to his own premises where, in excavating for an enlargement, he had laid bare a portion of the original Roman wall, which he had taken care to leave accessible. Throughout the walk he showed how the existing streets followed the lines of the old Roman ones, even preserving the original width, and the turn to the left outside the gates as prescribed by Vitruvius, so as to expose invaders to a flank fire between their shields, and finally conducted us to the New Inn, where he demonstrated that it still preserved all the features of a typical Roman dwelling. As will be seen, the annexed summary covers not only the formal lecture delivered in the Hall, but also its continuation in the streets of Gloucester, and, although far from doing justice to the intensely interesting nature of the addresses, will enable those who had the advantage of hearing Mr. Bellows to recall the chief points made by him. Mr. Bellows, who had come back from London on purpose to meet us, favoured us with his company at lunch at the Bell Hotel at 1 o'clock, and left immediately afterwards to return to London.

THE PLACE OF GLOUCESTER IN THE ROMAN HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

Summary:—Julius Cæsar's two Invasions were tentative, made with insufficient force on a wrong part of the coast, the Island being very imperfectly known to the Romans. —In the reign of Augustus they became much better acquainted with it, Strabo describing the commerce with it as carried on from four principal ports.—The plan of the Invasion under Claudius probably one which had been laid down by Julius Cæsar himself, as he was the first to make great rivers the boundaries, where practicable, of the Roman territory, and the Remains at Gloucester, as well as the narratives of Tacitus and Dio Cassius point to the Severn as having been the boundary intended in the year 43.—Military condition of the Empire, and positions of the Legions in the year 23, soon after the accession of Tiberius, showing the importance of the Rhine.—First step towards the downfall of the Empire, the removal of the "centre of gravity" from Rome to Trèves.—Four Legions, the II., IX., XIV., and XX., recorded as serving in Britain in the Claudian invasion.—Their stations preceding this.—The mouth of the Rhine, and not Boulogne or Calais, the point of departure of the forces.—"Omen" of the meteor from east to west: mention by Suetonius of Isle of Wight as one of Vespasian's conquests: he being commander of second legion, who had served in Germany as a young man, whence he was ordered to serve "in Britain."—Aulus Plautius divides his army into three for landing—showing three legions probably composing it.—Reasons why the IX. Legion should follow later with Claudius in the year 44.—Camps at Wareham and Southampton.—Advantages offered by the Isle of Wight as a base. —March inland.—The "Boduni" under the "Catuchellani" submit to the Roman arms.—Legions move forward to "banks of a large river," certainly not the Thames, as Mommsen suggests.—Gloucester lowest point at which Severn was then bridgeable; therefore the key of the Severn.—Powerful fortifications with view to North-Western boundary of the Empire here; four different lines of defence on the west, the side of the Silures.—Tacitus' statement of a legion being moved forward into the heart of their country corresponding with what we now find at Caerleon where the second Augustan legion was stationed for over 300 years.—Also the discovery in Italy of tombstone of a citizen of the "*Nervian Colony*" of Glevum, shows the change in its status.—As a colony the freed soldiers of the legion would receive lands on the side nearest the enemy.—Freemen's lands now on the west, next the Severn.—Marks of the Roman Camp still remaining in the walls and streets.—Bend of street at the gates.—Curve of the wall at the corners, and Vitruvian rule for its radius.—Width of streets corresponding to Roman measurements.—Style of old houses Roman: *i.e.* timber-framed with overhanging storeys, as in Constantinople, and in many Roman towns in Britain, such as Chester, Winchester, Bath, Totnes, Gloucester.—Plan of a Roman mansion with double courtyards; as at Pompeii.—Reason for the second court; copied from the Greeks, who secluded the women of the family thus. Turks of present day copy the Greeks in this, but by a different arrangement, in two floors.—New Inn at Gloucester, beautiful example of the Roman mansion. Its position at the Cross corresponding with the square indicated by Viollet-le-Duc in the theoretical plan he gives of the Castra Pretoriana at Rome, which belongs to the same period as the foundation at Gloucester.—Vitruvius' rule for making south wing lower than the north, to secure sunshine on the latter.—The Courtyard and open galleries offering great facilities for meetings, which were availed of for theatrical performances in the Tudor time.—Probably such a building in which the Apostle Paul preached at Troy (Acts xx.) when Eutychus "fell down from the third loft," opposite the room in which the assembly was gathered.—Roman burial remains; abundance of Roman coins still found in the city.—"Borough English."

At 2.15 p.m. the brethren assembled in the porch of the Cathedral, where we were warmly welcomed by Bro. Bowers, the Canon in residence, and addressed by Mr. A. W. Waller, the Diocesan Architect. Mr. Waller had also provided himself with large plans and sections, and, after preliminary explanations, conducted us through the edifice, explaining as he went the various points of interest, in a manner so lucid and free from technicalities that even those least acquainted with architectural matters were able to follow him. A visit to the crypt, and a walk round the cloisters, chapter house and exterior of the building, all of which furnished subject for comment and explanation, concluded the visit which had occupied two hours. It was with regret that we parted from Mr. Waller, who would not even allow us to formally thank him, although few of us failed to do so privately.

At 4.30 we met in the Guildhall, where the ancient and valuable charters of the city and the corporation plate were laid out for our inspection, and explanations given. Bro. Treasure, the Mayor, was unfortunately unable to be present in person, as he was attending

a committee of Parliament in connection with a Gloucester bill then before the house. The earliest and most valuable charter is an insignificant scrap of parchment of 8 lines only, but it accords to Gloucester all the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of London and Winchester, a most comprehensive and all-sufficing charter, singularly free from the redundancy of legal phraseology which distinguishes so many documents of later date. Our earliest kings and chancellors had a directness of method which is worthy of emulation. Many of the seals were in a wonderful state of preservation. The mayor's chain is curious, each link being a small horseshoe, indicative of the iron industry of the Forest of Dean, whence the city derived much of its original importance.

At 7 o'clock the brethren of Gloucester, headed by the Dep. Prov. G.M., entertained us at dinner in the Hotel, some 80 brethren sitting down. The speeches were few, only four, all commendably short, in order that we might the better enjoy the excellent programme of song provided for us.

On Friday we were joined by Bro. Harry Tipper, P.G.Pt., and Bros. F. Hughes and T. A. Bayliss ran over from Birmingham to spend the day with us at Cheltenham. After a 9 o'clock breakfast we took the train at 10.40 for Cheltenham, arriving at 11.15. At the Masonic Hall we were received by Bro. G. Norman, the mayor, and the masters and brethren of the two Cheltenham Lodges. We then split up into smaller parties, each of which was accompanied by one or more of the local fraternity, and spent an hour or so in seeing the town, some contenting themselves with the streets and gardens of this fascinating residential town, others visiting the institutions, or the celebrated Cheltenham College for boys, or the no less renowned college for girls, where over 1,000 of our future wives and sweethearts are being educated. The rendezvous was for 1 o'clock at the Masonic Hall, whence we were taken in carriages to Pittville Spa, the old pump rooms, which, together with the park like grounds of great extent, have recently been acquired for the public use by the municipality. Here an excellent lunch was provided for us, and a subsequent hour spent in the grounds. About 4 o'clock we were driven to Charlton Park, the residence of Bro. Vassar-Smith, where tea was served on the lawn, and refreshments of all kinds provided in a large marquee. Bro. Vassar-Smith had apparently invited the whole county to a garden party to meet us, the extensive and beautiful lawns being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. We were all pleased to see among the guests our old friend Mr. Waller, as also to greet two Past Grand Chaplains, the Rev. Canon Child and the Rev. C. J. Martyn, who had been with us at lunch. At 6 o'clock we were obliged to take leave of our host and drive back to the station, returning to Gloucester in time for dinner at 7.30 p.m. The rest of the evening was spent as on Wednesday, by a quiet stroll through the streets, finishing up at the club.

Saturday was an ideally lazy day, with just sufficient sight seeing to give it a zest. After the usual 9 o'clock breakfast, we met at the station and took the 11.32 train to Cirencester, arriving at 12.35. Here we were met once more by the Dep. Prov. G.M., and the W.M. and Committee of the Cotteswold Lodge and conducted to the King's Head Hotel where lunch was served. At 2 o'clock we proceeded to the fine old Parish Church, over which we were shown by one of the clergy, the while the organist charmed our ears with a voluntary on the splendid organ. From there we proceeded to the museum of Roman Antiquities collected by Bro. Cripps and housed in his residence, a wonderful gathering of interesting matter all found in the immediate neighbourhood, some of the exhibits being unique. Bro. Cripps was unfortunately absent in London, and only joined us later at tea, but Mrs. Cripps very kindly and effectively acted as cicerone. At 3 o'clock the brethren divided into two parties, the one being taken in breaks for a drive through Lord Bathurst's Park, and the other occupying the time by an inspection of his lordship's private grounds, including a wonderful yew hedge grown as a screen for the house, fully 40 feet in height, and winding up with an investigation of the Roman antiquities in his private museum. Lord Bathurst is the Prov. Sen. G.W. and had intended to be with us, but he is also in command of the Gloucester Militia, and in this capacity was ordered by the government to St. Helena, to take charge of the Boers there interned, so that we were deprived of the pleasure of our brother's company. At 4 o'clock we returned to the King's Head, and were entertained to tea and other light refreshments, leaving for Gloucester at 4.50, where we arrived about 6 p.m.

At 6.30, under the presidency of Dr. Chetwold Crawley, we received a large number of guests from the three towns, including the Dep. Prov. G.M., the Mayors of Gloucester and Cheltenham, Past Grand Chaplains Canon Childe and C. J. Martyn, the Worshipful Masters of the six Lodges, their Wardens, Secretaries and Treasurers, the Prov. G. Treasurer and many others. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and the brethren broke up before midnight, although had the next day not been Sunday, they would probably have

had no desire to leave us so early. The toasts were few and short, and chiefly directed to expressing our thanks to those who had so kindly and efficiently prepared for our coming and so strenuously provided for our recreation and instruction, and were replied to by Bros. Vassar-Smith, the two Mayors, the Worshipful Masters present, and Bro. Smithin, the indefatigable secretary of the Reception Committee. The music and recitations, all of first-class quality, were provided partly by our own members—Bro. H. Tipper's performance on the bells provoking as usual astonishment and admiration—and partly by our guests and the Cecilia Glee Party, composed of members of the Cathedral Choir. The thanks of the Lodge are due to Bros. Cohu, Songhurst and Powell for their attention to the guests, a duty which they carried out at the sacrifice of the main portion of their own dinner. Unfortunately no opportunity presented itself for thanking them officially. The evening was certainly a splendid wind up of a memorable visit, and we are pleased to think that our guests and kind hosts of the previous days enjoyed themselves as thoroughly as we did in receiving them.

Sunday, 8th July. Breakfast at 9. Cathedral service at 10.30, places having been kindly reserved for us in the choir. A most remarkable sermon was preached by the Master of Pembroke, who, as the clock struck 12, candidly informed us that he must defer the conclusion to some other day, perhaps the only disappointing feature of our whole trip. Lunch at 12.30 was naturally somewhat hurried, and at 1.55 p.m. we took our place in the saloons reserved for us and started back for London. But to the very last the extraordinary courtesy of our entertainers was apparent, as Bro. Vassar-Smith had travelled in from Cheltenham in order to bid us "God speed" on the platform, and many other local brethren were also present. Tea was served at Swindon, and on arrival at Paddington about 6.30, many of the brethren, in order to defer the hour of parting, dined together at the Great Western Hotel.

Throughout the weather was all that the most exacting could have wished. The continued downpour of June ceased on the Tuesday before we started, and the heat wave of July did not set in until after our return. A little threatening of rain was observable in the early mornings, but the clouds always forbore their threat, with the result that we were able to enjoy cool weather, and that cloud beflected canopy of heaven so typical of our country and which adds such a charm to our landscapes. Any brother desirous of being scrupulously exact might safely aver that a few drops did fall, but so few were they that not an umbrella was unfurled from first to last.



FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., W.M.; C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, I.P.M.; E. Conder, jun., S.W.; S. T. Klein, P.M., as J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M. Malta, J.D.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, I.G.; E. Armitage, Steward; E. Macbean, P.M.; C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., P.M., and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.

Also the following 54 members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. J. Stiven, P.G.D.; G. F. Smith, P.G.Org.; Harry Tipper, P.A.G.P.; J. D. Leigh, Thomas Cohu, Rev. H. J. Molsworth, Dr. T. Charters White, W. J. Songhurst, W. J. Rayner, H. D. Willock, T. Lindsay, W. H. Stone, Dr. C. Wells, Dr. J. P. Richards, G. P. Gordon Hills, Rev. A. G. L. Robertson, G. Norman, Dr. L. G. Boor, A. Carpenter, W. A. Bowser, F. R. Davis, H. M. Kruszinski, J. A. Carpenter, H. E. Holme, J. Proctor Watson, J. C. Pocock, G. E. P. Hertslet, H. Griffiths, W. Reeve, W. S. Nicholes, G. W. Taylor, Dr. S. Walsh Owen, W. Busbridge, J. W. Matthews, David Hills, C. E. Cramp, S. W. Furze-Morrish, Hugh James, H. W. Noakes, J. F. Henley, A. Joyce, G. Gregory, F. Samuelson, C. Larkins, E. J. Turnbull, R. Orttewell, F. W. Mitchell, Dr. E. T. Aydon Smith, E. C. Stimson, W. Hammond, R. W. Flick, C. Chabot, W. F. Stuttaford, and G. R. D. Rust.

Also the following 8 Visitors:—Bros. F. H. Alderson, Bushey Hall Lodge, No. 2323; H. O. Fenton, P.G.Org., New Zealand; E. Bilcliffe, Royal Leopold Lodge, No. 1669; W. H. Cummings, Mus.Doc., P.G.Org.; T. Simpson, Marcians Lodge, No. 2648; E. H. Bury, Islington Lodge, No. 1471; W. E. Greaves, P.M., Neptune Lodge, No. 22; and J. Lena, Enoch Lodge, No. 11.

Five Lodges and fifty-five Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. E. Conder, jun., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Sir Walter Besant, Treasurer, and Bro. J. Freeman, Tyler.

Letters tendering apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. R. F. Gould, P.G.D. G. Greiner; Hamon le Strange, Prov. G. M. Norfolk; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D. Ireland; W. J. Hughan P.G.D.; and G. L. Shackles.

An invitation was received from Lodge "Les Vrais Amis de l'Union et de Progrès réunis" at Bruxelles, to be present at the consecration of their new Temple by the Grand Orient on the 27th inst. The Secretary was empowered to attend on behalf of the Lodge, and it was hoped that other brethren might decide to accompany him.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits:—

A perpetual Masonic Calendar, engraved brass, presented by Bro. C. Purdon Clarke. It shows the dates of the meetings in each month, signs of the zodiac, length of the day and night, hour of sun rise and set, day of the week, &c., &c. Is inscribed "Calendrier Perpetuel à l'usage de la Loge Française S. Charles à Brunsvic." In 1744 some French actors at Brunswick, headed by the celebrated Le Boeuf, erected a lodge called the St. Charles de l'indissoluble fraternité." Owing to quarrels this, and German Lodges in the city were, by Ducal orders re-arranged into one German and one French Lodge in 1770. The latter took the name of St. Charles de la Concorde, and as such was inaugurated on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The same year the Strict Observance gained the upper hand and both Lodges were fused in the Lodge of the Nine Stars. On the subsidence of this rite, the Lodge resumed in 1802 the Hamburg modification of the English ritual, acknowledged the G.L. of England as its mother although it remained independent, and resumed its original designation of St. Charles with the addition of "of the Crowned Column," joined the Grond Lodge of Hamburg in 1835, and is still flourishing. The Calendar itself therefore dates between 1744 and 1770, and is as curious as unique.

A Craft and a Royal Arch Certificate, hand written and painted on vellum, granted in 1808 and 1809 respectively, by St. George's Lodge, No. 108 Scotch Constitution in the 31st Reg. of Foot at Malta, and exhibited by Bro. J. T. Thorp.

A silver specimen of the Sackville Medal, by Bro. G. W. Bain.

An electro copy of the Sackville Medal in the possession of the Lodge at Altenburg, Bode's *Almanack* of 1777, and the *Gruendliche Nachricht* of 1738, by Bro. C. Kupferschmidt.

Bro. John Thomas Thorp, of Leicester, Past Master and Secretary of the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Provincial Senior Grand Warden, author of "French Prisoners' Lodges" and several other Masonic works of a historical character, was proposed as a candidate for the full membership of the Lodge.

The Secretary read the following paper:—

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. V.

BY BRO. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., D.C.L.

THE SACKVILLE MEDAL:

THE EARL OF MIDDLESEX AND IRISH FREEMASONRY, 1733.

THE Sackville Medal holds a place, among Masonic Medals, so conspicuous that it may be fairly called unique. Apart from the usual considerations of intrinsic value or artistic merit, the historical associations of this famous Medal have been such as to cause its claims to be examined with unusual care. The interest in the Medal has been renewed and strengthened by the important item of news, derived from a source previously unknown, and communicated by Dr. W. Begemann to the last part of our *Transactions* (vol. XII., p. 204). Our learned Brother has helped to dispose of one of the two main questions, affecting the authenticity of the Medal, that stood over from the previous controversies on the subject.[1]

Until the advent of the new school of Masonic students who applied to the History of Freemasonry the methods of scientific investigation, the Sackville Medal stood unchallenged at the head of all our Numismatical Catalogues. Then the point of view was altered. The obscure origin and mysterious disappearance of the medal: its slender connection with the nobleman after whom it was called: its alleged execution by one adherent of the Strict Observance, and its opportune citation by another; all tended to arouse suspicion.

The controversy thus belongs to our own time. But so fast does the world, even the world of Freemasonry, revolve, that it may be doubted whether many of the younger generation of students, born and bred under the tutelage of the QUATUOR CORONATI Lodge, know precisely why such manifest importance is attached to Dr. Begemann's unpretentious article, or why anyone should take the trouble to note the discovery that Charles Sackville was connected with Irish Freemasonry.

The story of the Sackville Medal is worth the telling, inasmuch as it means the reinstatement of the Medal in its pride of place, and the reversal of a hasty condemnation of its claims. The best way of beginning the story is to quote the words, in which Bro. William T. R. Marvin, a standard authority, introduces the medal in his work on the subject.

> "I. Probably the oldest Masonic Medal extant, is that struck in commemoration of the foundation of a Lodge in Florence by Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex, in the year 1733. He was 'the great grandson of Thomas Sackville, who in 1561 was Grand Master of the Masons acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York.' Engravings of this Medal are given in the 'Numotheca' of Zacharias: No. I. in Kobler's 'Münz-Belustigungen,' part 8, p. 129; in Bode's 'Pocket Book' (1777 No. I.); and an impression in silver formerly existed in the valuable collection of Masonic Medals in possession of the Lodge Minerva of the Three Palms, at Leipsic; but is said to have disappeared. Obverse—Bust of Lord Sackville, to right, Legend CAROLVS . SACKVILLE . MAGISTER . FL. Under the bust L. NATTER 1733. Reverse—(figure 3)—Harpocrates, the god of silence, leaning upon a broken column, on his head a crown of lotus, in his left hand he holds a cornucopia. At his feet are the cubic stone, square and compasses on the right, and on the left the mystic chest, with a serpent and thyrsus, and other Masonic emblems. Legend, AB. ORIGINE . In exergue, L. NATTER . F . FLORENT in two lines. Struck in silver; some casts have been taken in lead. This Medal is extremely rare. Merzdorf says but one specimen is known, which was in the Hammerstein collection."
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> *The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity,*
> By Wm. T. R. Marvin, M.A.; Boston, 1880, (p. 14.)

The Continental authorities whom Bro. Wm. T. R. Marvin follows are hopelessly at sea as to the titles borne by Charles Sackville. He is mentioned four times in the foregoing extract, and each time with a brand-new incorrectness of style. He was never Duke of Middlesex; nor was he ever known as Lord Charles Sackville; nor as Lord Sackville; and his relationship to Sir Thomas Sackville of 1561 was not that of great-grandson.

[1] An elaborate examination into the authenticity of the Sackville Medal was conducted in the columns of the *Freemason*, 1883, by two writers who signed themselves respectively G.B.A. and Dryasdust. The information collected by G.B.A., whose method of argument showed to great advantage, all tended to connect the medal with the visit of Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, to Florence, in 1733. But some points were necessarily left to the future to determine.

To put it plainly: Charles Sackville, eldest son of Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, 7th Earl and 1st Duke of Dorset, was known as Lord Buckhurst from his birth in February, 1710-11, till his ninth year, when his father was created a Duke in 1720; thenceforward he was known as Earl of Middlesex till he succeeded his father as 2nd Duke of Dorset in 1765, a title he enjoyed till his death in 1769.

This extract from Bro. Marvin's standard work comprises all that was known about the Medal in 1880. It will be gathered that there was then no specimen of the Medal known to be actually in existence, and that the earliest assertion of its former existence was to be found in Bode's *Pocket-Book*, 1777. Now, Johann Bode, editor of the *Almanach für die Br. Freimaurer.*, from 1776 to 1793, was in 1777 an ardent supporter of the Rite of the Strict Observance founded by Von Hund. So was the engraver Lorenz Natter. And the Medal was headed with the motto *Ab Origine*, words well known in Von Hund's Rite.

These circumstances, enough in themselves to beget doubts of the authenticity of the Sackville Medal, were reinforced by more than one side-issue that seemed to tend in the same direction.[1]

Leaving the side-issues out of view, the main grounds on which the authenticity of the Sackville Medal was contested may be thus presented.

First, it was contended that there was insufficient evidence of the existence of the Medal. No example of it was known to collectors; no living person claimed ever to have seen one. But this line of argument, or, rather, of negation, was rendered untenable by the presence of a specimen in the British Museum, where it is to be seen to this day.[2]

Secondly, it was contended that there was no evidence to show that the Earl of Middlesex was in Florence in 1733, while the improbability was increased by our knowledge that every day spent by him at Florence diminished by a day his possible stay at Paris, then as now the magnet of youth bent on pleasure. This objection was overset by the testimony of an eminent Oxford scholar, the Rev. Joseph Spence, who accompanied the young nobleman on the Grand Tour. It had to be admitted that the Charles Sackville who visited Florence in 1733 was the Earl of Middlesex.

In the third place, an augument against the authenticity was drawn from the antecedents of the engraver. It was contended that the known circumstances of Lorenz Natter's career were such that, though the real existence of the Medal, and the presence of Charles Sackville at Florence in 1733, could no longer be impugned, yet the Medal might be a pious fraud, an *ex postfacto* forgery of a latter date. Completely shifting their ground, the objectors now put forward the theory that the Medal had, in truth, been executed at St. Petersburg in 1761, by Natter, who drew on his memory for a place and a name to suit his purpose. In support of this argument, it was pointed out that though the execution of the Medal could no longer be denied, yet that no mention of it occurred before the time of Johann Bode, 1777, and that both he and Natter were at the time ardent partisans of Von Hund's Rite of Strict Observance, which the Medal was then forged to serve. This is the argument which Dr. W. Begemann has helped to demolish in his recent note contributed to *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* (vol. xii., p. 204). He there showed that the Sackville Medal was known, figured, and described in print as early as 1738. Indeed, if the learned doctor had pushed his researches a little further back, he would have found that the copy of 1738 was derived from the original engraving in Köhler, 1736.

Thus far the arguments against the authenticity of the Sackville Medal have been fairly met. There remain two arguments, or rather one argument with two heads, to which the disputants attached great weight.

[1] For instance, we have seen that the Continental authorities cited by Bro. Marvin are at variance with themselves and with the British Peerage as to the titles of courtesy borne by Charles Sackville. Nor does it conduce to credibility to find the Medal associated with the fable of a Grand Master and a Grand Lodge at York in Elizabethan times. On the other hand, the confirmation of Charles Sackville's sojourn at Florence in 1732-3, thought to be obtained from his poem, *Arno's Vale*, falls to the ground, because the poem is inspired by the death of John Gaston, last of the Medici, which did not occur until 1737. (*Cf.* J. Ritson, quoted in Thomas Park's edition of Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, London, 1806; vol. iv., p. 281.) The same chronological difficulty does away with the supposition that this Florentine Lodge of 1733 was favoured by "Brother Lorrain," as Dr. Anderson styles him. For Francis of Lorraine had no dynastic connection with Florence before the extinction of the male line of the Medici in 1737, when he was pitchforked into the Ducal Throne of Tuscany.

[2] As a matter of fact, there are two specimens of the Sackville Medal in the British Museum, and two in the collection attached to Bodley's Library at Oxford. Both the examples in the British Museum are in silver: one of those at Oxford is in gold, and the other in silver. See *Addendum* by Bro. G. W. Speth. A fifth example is in the renowned collection of W. Bro. George W. Bain, of Sunderland, our Local Secretary for the Province of Durham, who has, with characteristic courtesy, permitted his specimen of this rare medal to be exhibited in illustration of this paper. A sixth specimen is in the collection of the Lodge Archimedes in Altenburg, an electro reproduction of which will be shown at Lodge by Bro. C. Kupferschmidt. These six are all that are known to be in existence.

It was contended that Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, could not have been a Freemason in 1733, because he was then under the proper Masonic age. Charles Sackville, son and heir of Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, was born, as we have seen, 6th Feb., 1710-11, and consequently had attained only his 22nd year in 1733, whereas the limit of age laid down by the Grand Lodge of England was twenty-five. The fourth of the *General Regulations* "approv'd by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, Anno 1721" (Dr. Anderson's *Constitutions* 1723, p. 59) enacts that no Lodge shall make a Mason of "any man under the age of twenty-five." Following the same train of reasoning under a second head, it was maintained that if the Earl of Middlesex had been admitted by Dispensation, he must have left his mark somehow on the Grand Lodge that had so favoured him. Yet no trace of the Earl of Middlesex could be found in the records of the Grand Lodge of England.

Both these arguments assume that Charles Sackville, if he was a Freemason at all, must have been a Freemason under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. The existence of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the intimate connection of the Sackville family with Dublin, and the consequent probability of the Earl of Middlesex hailing from the Grand Lodge of Ireland were overlooked. Very excusably overlooked, for attention had not yet been directed to the history of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The next generation will, it is to be hoped, have more plentiful materials at command, and a more adequate conception of the function discharged by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the development of eighteenth-century Freemasonry.

The matter seems natural enough to those who are acquainted with the prominent part in Irish affairs played by the Sackville family of that day. The head of the family, Lionel-Cranfield, seventh Earl, and first Duke of Dorset, father of Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, served continuously for more than fifty years in high offices of State. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 19th June, 1730, though he did not cross the Channel till the following year. It will help to give an idea of the difficulties of transport in those days, to learn that his Grace and his household took three weeks on the journey from London to Dublin, where he entered on formal residence as Viceroy in September, 1731. He held office till September, 1737, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Dorset as Viceroy was not less splendid in outward show than successful in public administration, and contracted an attachment to the Irish Metropolis that showed itself in a score of ways. He took his full share in the public institutions of the country. He gave his name to Sackville Street, still the broadest thoroughfare in any European Capital, and to Dorset Street, which corresponded to the Oxford Street of London. He entered his son at Trinity College, Dublin; Lord George Sackville, the inglorious hero of Minden, was a graduate of the University of Dublin. So favourable an impression was left on him by his sojourn in Dublin that in June, 1751, his Grace resigned the post of Lord President of the Council in order to take up again the government of Ireland. He continued Lord Lieutenant till May, 1755, when he was again succeeded by a Duke of Devonshire. It was during this second Viceroyalty that his son, Lord George Sackville, M.P., Chief Secretary, was installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1751-2.[1]

In the controversy about the Medal, great stress was laid on the uncertain information we possessed about Charles Sackville's movements. He was returned to the Parliament of England, for East Grinstead, and made Governor of Walmer Castle in 1734. It was argued that this made it very probable that the candidate had been present in England, for electioneering purposes, during the previous year, or that, at any rate, it made his residence at Florence improbable. All presumptions of this sort were swept away by the testimony of the Rev. Joseph Spence, to which we have previously referred. This amiable and cultured divine was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and was a friend of Pope, which latter circumstance might, in the opinion of many, give him a better claim on the Muses than could be derived from Academic status. A posthumous work of his, suppressed during his lifetime, and neglected for fifty years after his death, was suddenly issued in two competing editions by two rival publishers on the same day in 1820. The correspondence of Spence, detailed in the Introduction to this volume, shows that the Earl of Middlesex was domiciled at Florence in the first week of October, 1732. He found the place so much to his liking that he remained there till June, 1733.[2] He made himself agreeable to a social environment, refined

[1] In the interval between the two Viceroyalties, our Charles Sackville had drawn closer the ties between himself and Ireland, by making a love-match with the heiress of "Lord Viscount Shannon, of the Kingdom of Ireland." Readers of Bubb Dodington's *Diary* will remember how the cynics of the day resented the capture of the *Dilettante* by the swarthy little Irish lady, "full of Greek and Latin, and Music and Painting." (Horace Walpole's *Reign of George II.*, edited by Lord Holland; London, 1840: vol. I., p. 76.)

[2] *Anecdotes, Observations and Characters of Men and Books*, by Rev. Joseph Spence. Edited, with Introduction by Samuel Weller Singer; London, 1820. The other edition, published on the same day, though based on a careful transcript by Edmund Malone, is of comparatively little value for our purpose. In fact, it is to the scholarly Introduction by Mr. S. W. Singer, that we are principally indebted for the information bearing on Charles Sackville's stay at Florence.

though finikin, and was conspicuous as a Dilettante among Dilettanti. *Fanatico per la Musica*, his infatuation for Italian Opera led him into extravagances that in after years estranged him from political affairs, embroiled him with his father, and impoverished his princely estate.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of Charles Sackville's liking for Florence and its society, judging by the prolongation of his stay there. He left himself barely time enough to stop a few days in Paris on his hurried return journey to England, or, rather, to Ireland. Leaving Florence in June, the Earl of Middlesex reached the family mansion "adjoining to Whitehall" at the end of July, in time to accompany his father, "with a very great retinue," to Ireland. The Viceregal party arrived at Dublin on 17th September, after a transit of thirteen days, with better luck than had characterised the Viceroy's previous "very dangerous passage." In those days Dublin was farther from London than New York is to-day.[1]

The Earl of Middlesex had not been in Dublin many weeks before we find him attending a "Grand Meeting" of Freemasons, in very good company.

> 1733. Dublin Saturday Novr. 24.—On Thursday last, being the 22nd Inst: there was a Grand Meeting of the Right Worshipful Society of Free Masons at the Hoop Tavern on Cork Hill, where was present the Rt. Worshipful the Lord Viscount Kingsland, Grand Master, the Lord Viscount Tyrone, Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon: the Lord Kingston, the Earl of Middlesex, the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Sir Seymour Pyle, Bart., Robert Nugent, John Pigot, Charles White, William Champnies, Dillon Pollard Hamson, William Taylor, Col. Blighe, the Hon: John Allen, John Leigh, John Baldwin, Col. Ivers, Esqrs. Mr. Thomas Griffith, and Mr. John Pennell, Secretary to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master then gave orders to Mr. Pennell Sect: to issue summons's to the Registered Lodges to meet him in their proper Cloathing, at the said Hoop Tavern, on Thursday next the 29th Inst: at five o'clock in the afternoon, to attend his Lordship at a Play for the Benefit of their Brother Mr. Thomas Griffith.
>
> (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, Tues: Nov. 20 to Sat: Nov. 24, 1733.)[2]

The names of this very good company of Free and Accepted Masons have lain unregarded for the better part of two centuries. The odds are that the paragraph has not been read through in the interval since the day of its publication in 1733. Some information about these forgotton Freemasons is, therefore, due to the reader of *Notes on Irish Freemasonry*, who must bear in mind the difficulty of brushing off the dust that lies so deeply over the old-time worthies. For instance, the loss of our early registers makes it doubly difficult to ascertain when and where the brethren at the Hoop Tavern had been first admitted to Freemasonry. Out of the score, or so, then present, only four or five can have their dates of initiation fixed with certainty, and the best known of them, Lord Kingston, has been traced to a London Lodge by that indefatigable enquirer, Bro. W. J. Hughan.[3]

But the initiation of such as we do know to have been admitted in Dublin Lodges, took place before the date laid down by Edward Spratt for the erection of the Grand Lodge, whose early records he so faultily presents. The time and place of the initiation of the others, including the Earl of Middlesex, are merely matters of inference, and cannot be held to have been satisfactorily determined.

The Right Hon. Henry Benedict Barnewall, 4th VISCOUNT KINGSLAND, was the Representative of an old Catholic family of the Pale, and adhered to his religion all through those troublous times. The Pope's ban against Freemasonry had not been officially published in Ireland, and like the Duke of Norfolk, in England, Viscount Kingsland was a staunch son of the Church, and a zealous Freemason at the same time.

Lord Kingsland had been appointed Deputy Grand Master by his immediate predecessor in office, Viscount Netterville, or Nettirvill, as he himself spelled the name. Lord Kingsland served as Grand Master in 1733 and again in 1734, in accordance with the Irish custom that the Grand Master should serve two years.[4] He appointed as Deputy Grand

[1] *The Peerage of England*, by Arthur Collins, Esq.; London, 1756. Vol. I., part ii., p. 791.

[2] The early sets of *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* in the Public Libraries are, one and all, imperfect. So numerous and diverse are the gaps that it is doubtful whether a single complete set could be made up from all known to exist. The only known copy of the number containing the foregoing extract is to be found in the private Library of the Privy Council of Ireland, Dublin Castle. The present writer takes this opportunity to return thanks to the authorities for permission to use the Library.

[3] *The Three Degrees of Freemasonry*, by W. J. Hughan, *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 134; *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasc. III.*

[4] The story of the Kingsland Peerage is one of the most romantic in the annals of the British nobility. The last representative of this ancient stock was a Dublin waiter, whose family was compelled by poverty to emigrate. See Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, London, 1869, vol. ii., p. 74.

Master, Sir Marcus Beresford, VISCOUNT TYRONE, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone, progenitor of the Marquess of Waterford of to-day. Lord Tyrone served as Grand Master in 1736 and 1737.

The only Grand Master of Ireland during the last century, whose name is likely to be familiar to the reader of *A.Q.C.*, is the Rt. Hon. LORD KINGSTON, whose services to the Grand Lodge of England have been recorded by Dr. Anderson.[1] This enthusiastic Freemason, fitly called the International Grand Master, served as Grand Master of England in 1729, and in 1731 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. A little later in the same year, his Lordship was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Munster, which thenceforward merged into the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Lord Kingston was again Grand Master of Ireland in 1735, in 1745 and in 1746, and took a prominent part in Irish Freemasonry, till his death in 1761.[2] Lord Kingston's accession to the Chair of the Grand Lodge of Ireland marked a memorable epoch in its history; so memorable, that the date of his Grand Mastership has been commonly given as that of the creation of the Grand Lodge. We now know, however, that, in 1731, Lord Kingston succeeded the Earl of Rosse as Grand Master of a Grand Lodge which had been in full swing since 1725, if not from an earlier date. Much misconception on this and similar points has been caused by the singular omission of all reference to our Grand Lodge before Lord Kingston's accession, in the narrative compiled by Edward Spratt, the official Historian.[3] This omission has thrown us on outside sources for information, and has introduced much gratuitous confusion into our early history. It may be alleged in extenuation that Edward Spratt did but follow Dr. Anderson in thus passing over the course of events before 1731, but what might be pardonable in the case of an English writer treating of events across the Channel, becomes inexcusable in the case of an official compiling a history of his own Grand Lodge.[4]

The VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY present at this Lodge was a wealthy young peer, the third Viscount of that creation. He had but just taken his seat in the Irish House of Lords, being much of the same age as his friend, the Earl of Middlesex. He served as Grand Master of Ireland in 1738 and in 1739. His Lordship was the representative, through his mother, of the extinct peerage of Blesinton, and in 1745 he was created Earl of Blesinton. Under this title he may be known to English Masonic students as the "first noble Grand Master" of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, over which he presided from 1756 to 1760. This Grand Lodge is now generally admitted to be of Irish origin, and not due to a secession from the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns), or to a devolution of authority from the Grand Lodge of All England at York. This consideration explains why the Antients had recourse, at the beginning of their career, to noblemen connected with Irish Freemasonry, such as the Earl of Blesinton and Lord George Sackville.

SIR SEYMOUR PILE, the sixth and last of his line was a young Hampshire Baronet, who had recently succeeded to the title. He seems to have taken much interest in Freemasonry, and to have been present at more than one meeting of Dublin Lodges; notably at that meeting of Grand Lodge, 7th December, 1731, when "Rules and Orders for the better Regulation thereof" were adopted. The Baronetcy became extinct on his death in 1761.

The HON. JOHN ALLEN was another young spark of fashion, son and heir of Joshua, 2nd Viscount Allen, of Stillorgan. At the time of this Lodge he was a member of the House of Commons, but was called to the Upper House on the death of his father, in 1743. He was elected Grand Master in the following year, but he did not complete his term of office, as he had the ill luck to get wounded in a street fight, and died of the wound. The event made a great noise at the time, and our historian, Edward Spratt, makes a great to-do over the difficulty of securing another nobleman as Grand Master, but gives never a hint of the mode in which the vacancy fell out.

[1] See also, Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, vol. ii., p. 384.

[2] Many interesting details of the career of Lord Kingston (often incorrectly styled Viscount Kingston) will be found in *A.Q.C.* vol. x., p. 143. The attentive student will note that Lord Kingston confined his zeal to Irish Freemasonry after 1730, the year in which the Grand Lodge of England adopted certain "alterations."

[3] In this connection, reference should be made to an ingenious article by Dr. W. Begemnn, *A.Q.C.*, Vol. xii., p. 164. The actual evidence published in *Caementaria Hibernica*, showing the Earl of Rosse to have been Grand Master of Ireland in 1730, was not before Dr. Begemann when he wrote, but his acute analysis of the evidence at his disposal enabled him to show that, whoever might have been Grand Master in 1730, it certainly was not Lord Kingston; notwithstanding Spratt's direct statement to the contrary.

[4] See *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculi I. & III.*, Introduction to Spratt's *Constitutions.*

Dillon Pollard Hamson served as Junior Grand Warden in 1731, and his name appears on the first Warrant ever granted by a Grand Lodge. Robert Nugent succeeded him as Junior Grand Warden in 1732.

John Leigh, of Rose Garland, co. Wexford, and Col. Henry Ivers (or Ievers) were present 17th December, 1731, when "Sir William Burdit, Bart, and Charles Pulteney, Esq.," were initiated in the Lodge at the Yellow Lion, "Warborough's St," when Lord Netterville acted as Master and Thomas Griffith as Secretary. Col. Thomas Bligh, M.P., was the brother of the 1st. Earl of Darnley of the Irish creation. He, too, was present at the making of Sir Wm. Burdit.

John Baldwin, Esq., was Grand Secretary from 1738 to 1742. He was the first to have a Deputy or Clerk to discharge the duties of the office, and was evidently of higher social standing than either of his predecessors, Thomas Griffith or John Pennell, whose fortunes we shall trace presently. Charles White of Leixlip, was present with "Thomas Griffith, Secretary to the Grand Lodge," at the Lodge "held at the Yellow Lyon in Warborogh's St., by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ross, Grand Master of Ireland," 6th March, 1730-1, when Lord Tyrone, Lord Nettervill, Hon. Col. Bligh, and Hon. Henry Southwell were admitted members of the Craft. John Pigot owned large estates in co. Limerick, and William Taylor was a Herefordshire squire, connected with the Tyrconnel family.

These Brethren were of high social standing, noblemen and county magnates. There remain two worthy Brethren, Thomas Griffith and John Pennell, who successively filled the post of Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Thomas Griffith, the Comedian, was a man of mark in his profession, and his name cannot even now be omitted from the History of the British Stage. Born of Welsh parents in Dublin, in 1680, he is said to have been apprenticed to a Mathematical Instrument-maker, whose workshop he speedily deserted for the Stage. His reputation stood high as a representative of the lighter comedy, and his powers as a vocalist added to his success as an actor. His popularity induced the first Lord Southwell, in 1710, to obtain for him a post in the Revenue, which he enjoyed till his death, discharging his duties by deputy. The earliest recorded meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 24th June, 1725, ended in a visit to the Play, for the benefit of Bro. Thomas Griffith. He was at this time Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, as Hitchcock, the Historian of the Irish Stage, informs us, and his connection with the Craft is repeatedly mentioned in the contemporary paragraphs. His name is appended as Secretary to the famous Warrant of the "First Lodge of Ireland," the oldest Lodge Charter in existence. He ceased to be Secretary immediately afterwards, for his name is erased from the Warrant of Lodge No. 2, and that of his successor, John Pennell, substituted. Pennell compiled the earliest Irish *Book of Constitutions*, making such alterations in Dr. Anderson's pioneer *Book of Constitutions* as were thought likely to fit it for use in the Irish Lodges. He makes no allusion to Griffith's previous tenure of office, and seems to make a point of throwing no light on the history of the Irish Grand Lodge. Pennell was a bookseller by trade, and published his *Book of Constitutions* about Midsummer, 1730. He then carried on business at the "Three Blue Bonnets in St. Patrick's St.," and had not yet been compelled by "a dismal accident" to change his residence to the neighbouring Plunket St.

The story of this accident chimes in so exactly with the visit of the Earl of Middlesex to Dublin, and is so quaintly told by Peter Paragraph, the Father of Penny-a-liners and Interviewers, that we cannot but quote it.

The first notice in *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* runs thus:

> Tuesday, Augt. 14, [1733.] On Sunday Morning, the 12th inst., a very melancholy Accident happened in St. Patrick's St., viz: between 7 and 8 o'clock in the Morning, three old Houses fell down. Several persons were buried in the Ruins, five of whom were taken up dead, and several very much hurt.
>
> (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, Sat: Augt. 11th to Tuesday, Augt. 14th, 1733.)

Returning to the charge at the end of the week, Peter Paragraph adds the graphic touches that speak the practised reporter.

> Saturday, Augt. 18 [1733]. The dismal Accident that happen'd on Sunday last in St. Patrick St., and has put the Town in so great a Consternation, having been told so many ways, that it is hard to guess what is true or false, we have endeavour'd to get the best Account we can of it, in order to satisfy the Publick: which is as follows: 17 Persons were buried under the Ruins, 8 of whom were taken out Dead, and 9 alive. Those taken out dead were Mary Clark, Francis Hussey, son to Mr. Hussey in Mill St., and his wife, both killed in one Bed, having been married about six weeks; Mr. Lowrey Evans, Clerk to the Rolls Office, Elias Crispin; Walter Salmon; Sarah Darbyshire and her Daughter.

Those taken out alive were: William Gallagher, James Clark, John Hobbs, Mr. Evans's Wife, Margaret Crispin, Mother to the above Elias, Jane Hayman, John Delap and Mother, and Mary Evans, *alias* Lee, who lay at the Bottom of the Rubbish 32 hours, viz: from the hour of 7 on Sunday Morning until 3 o'clock the Day following, in the afternoon of Monday.
Mr. John Pennell, with his Family miraculously escaped the Ruins, and now live at the Sign of Hurcules, near the end of Plunkett St.

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, Tuesday, Augt. 14th to Saturday, Augt. 18, 1733.)

John Pennell emerged from the Ruins in time to be present at the reception of the Earl of Middlesex and his father the Viceroy. He retained the office of Secretary to Grand Lodge till his death in 1739. Thomas Griffith survived him by four years, dying 23rd January, 1743 [O.S.], more than twelve months after Edward Spratt had been appointed Deputy Grand Secretary. It is very odd that though we find Griffith and Pennell sitting side by side in Lodge, and though we know that Edward Spratt must have had personal acquaintance with Thomas Griffith, neither one nor the other makes the faintest allusion to the Comedian who had preceded them in office.[1]

The benefit of Bro. Thomas Griffith, the Comedian, was duly honoured by the Brethren. The play was "*The Twin Rivals*, with a Free Mason's Song between every Act, and a Prologue and Epilogue proper for the Occasion." The announcement that the Freemasons were to appear "in their proper cloathing" drew an overflowing audience. "The House was so full before the Society came, that Seats were erected round the Stage, whereon sat the Nobility and Gentleman Free Masons, who made a most beautiful and magnificent Appearance."[2]

A few weeks later, we learn from the same source that the Earl of Middlesex had returned to England, shortly after Christmas, to contest the county of Kent.[3]

The bitter quarrel between father and son had not yet broken out. In 1743, the Duke and his son were still ostensibly of the same political party, and by the Duke's influence the Earl of Middlesex was appointed a Lord of the Treasury. But in 1747 the breach widened, and the Earl of Middlesex openly broke with his father's friends, by throwing himself into the arms of the Prince of Wales' party. He resigned the Lordship of the Treasury, and was "constituted Master of the Horse to His Royal Highness."[4] The point is of some importance in this controversy, as it was thought that if the Earl of Middlesex was a Freemason and a friend of the Prince of Wales, he ought to have been present at the initiation of His Royal Highness in the "Occasional Lodge" at Kew, 5th November, 1737. But the Earl of Middlesex does not appear to have been on intimate terms with the Prince till 1747.

No further argument against the authenticity of the Sackville Medal, derived from the career of Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, remains to be examined. The movements of Charles Sackville from the day he left Oxford with his M.A. degree in the autumn of 1730 to the day of his election for East Grinstead in the spring of 1734 have been tolerably well ascertained. He made a prolonged stay at Florence, and hurried thence to Ireland, where he is at once found prominent among Irish Freemasons. The objection that he was under the Masonic limit of age, prescribed by the Grand Lodge of England, breaks down, inasmuch as the limit under the Grand Lodge of Ireland was twenty-one, not twenty-five years, and it is in connection with this Grand Lodge that we find him.[5]

Another usage in which the Grand Lodge of Ireland differed from the Grand Lodge of England, suggests an odd possibility. The use of Lodge Charters, or as they are now styled, Warrants, had been introduced into Freemasonry by the Grand Lodge of Ireland immediately after its reorganization in 1730. If, then, the Sackville Medal was struck in commemoration of the foundation of a Lodge, at Florence, as is asserted by the Continental authorities whom Bro. Wm. T. R. Marvin follows, it is quite possible that the connection of the Earl of Middlesex with Irish Freemasonry indicates the source from which a Warrant was obtained. The fact that the destination of some of the Warrants of that day has yet to be traced falls in with the possibility, but fails to change it into a probability.

At this time of day, it is hard to say what basis the Continental Numismatologists had for thus stating that Charles Sackville founded a Lodge at Florence in 1733. The probabilities lie all the other way. The Earl of Middlesex did not bring Freemasonry to Florence: he found it there when he came. The Florentine Lodge was sufficiently alive to earn the Pope's reprobation, while Charles Sackville was still in residence at Christ Church,

[1] For details and authorities see *Caementaria Hibernica.*
[2] *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 1st December, 1733.
[3] *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 12th February, 1733-4.
[4] *Collins's Peerage of England*, by Sir Egerton Brydges; London, 1812; vol. ii., p. 179.
[5] *Cæmentaria Hibernica, Fasciculus I. The First Irish Book of Constitutions.*

Oxford. We come to learn it in this way. A curious pamphlet, called *Masonry Farther Dissected*, was published in London in the year 1738. As its name proclaims, it was an attempt to catch the breeze which Prichard's *Masonry Dissected* had excited, though its contents were quite inconsistent with the Spurious Ritual compiled by that notorious impostor.

Some extracts from contemporary periodicals are given as a sort of appendix to the text of the pamphlet, and one of these chronicles the existence of a Lodge of Freemasons at Florence at an earlier date than has hitherto been supposed. As far as is known, the pamphlet has never been cited by any of the authorities who have discussed the Sackville Medal.

> "From ROME, July 18, 1730.
> The Society of FREE MASONS, lately detected at Florence, makes a great Noise: They pass there for *Quietists*; but here it is said they are of the Epicurean Sect, and that there are no Laws too severe to deal with them. The Pope sent the Father Inquisitor of that Office, Post to Florence, in order to persecute them, at the Request of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was absolutely resolv'd to extirpate the whole Sect."
> "*As his Highness is since dead, and the Duke of* LORRAIN, *who was made a Free Mason in* ENGLAND, *is to succeed, this Persecution may not go far.*"
>
> *Masonry Farther Dissected*, London, 1738, p. 22.[1]

The foregoing extract from this extremely rare pamphlet seems conclusive as regards the existence of Freemasonry at Florence before the Earl of Middlesex and his Mentor had started from Christ Church, Oxford, to make the Grand Tour. Of course, a new Lodge, with or without a Warrant, may have been erected in 1733, or the previously existing Lodge may have thought it prudent to provide itself, in that year, with a legal Charter. But there is no need of these suppositions. The evidence goes to show that the Medal was struck to commemorate the connection of Charles Sackville with a Lodge of Freemasons at Florence in 1733, and we have found that such a Lodge was at work as early as 1730, and sufficiently active to attract public attention. The final clause, added in italics by the compiler of *Masonry Farther Dissected*, shows fair ground for supposing Freemasonry still alive in Florence at the accession of Francis of Lorraine in 1738, the year in which the pamphlet was printed.

ADDENDUM.

By Bro. G. W. SPETH, F.R.Hist.S.

The Sackville Medal has hitherto been figured in the following works only:—

(1.) Prof. J. D. Köhler, *Historische Muenzbelustigung*, Nuremburg, 1729 and following years.
(2.) *Gruendliche Nachricht von den Frey-Maurern*, Frankfort, 1738. See the note by Dr. Begemann, in *A.Q.C.*, xii., 204.
(3.) J. J. Bode, *Almanach oder Taschenbuch fuer die Brueder Freymaeurer* for 1777.
(4.) Ernest Zacharias, *Numotheca Numismatica Latamorum*, Dresden, 1840.
(5.) W. T. R. Marvin, *The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity*, Boston, Mass., 1880. Marvin gives the reverse only.

(1.) Professor John David Köhler was a celebrated antiquary and historian, he was born at Leipsic in 1614, spent his life chiefly as a professor at Altdorf and Göttingen, and died at the latter city in 1755. In 1729 he began to issue, in weekly numbers, his well-known *Historische Muenzbelustigung*, each number containing a wood cut of one or more coins or medals, with a description, and a full, learned, and often humorous disquisition on the personage commemorated. The separate parts collectively formed annual volumes. Volume VIII. is for the year 1736, and at page 129, being the part for the 25th April of that year, Köhler gives a cut of the Sackville Medal, and an unusually long commentary, which, however, has very little to do with the medal. But, as it reproduces the views then held by several prominent German literary men about Freemasonry in general, at a time when the Craft was barely established there—Hamburg, 1733, being the earliest possible date—a few extracts and a short summary will prove interesting. I fear, however, that much of the quaintness of Köhler's old-fashioned and ponderous German must evaporate in the translation.

[1] This curious pamphlet is discussed, from another point of view, in an article entitled *The Ordeal of the Poker*, *A.Q.C.* 1896, vol. ix., p. 83.

He writes: "Two years ago [i.e., in 1734, or very shortly after its issue] an illustrious patron sent me this medal from Florence, and promised me to supply the needful information....The war troubles which broke out in Italy prevented him from doing so....I wrote to my highly esteemed friend Solinus to make enquiries respecting the Freemasons of our mutual patron Antonius Musa, who is so well acquainted with English affairs." Musa wrote to Solinus, who showed the letter to Köhler, who quotes from it as follows:

"Concerning the Freemasons nothing has been published except a wretched piece which has also been translated into German and is presumably known to you. I know not whether the contents be correct, but they may be so. Workmen everywhere have their tomfooleries. There are two members here, but nothing trustworthy is to be got out of them. They say that however resolved a man might be to obtain initiation with the firm intention of subsequently breaking his promise of secrecy, he would nevertheless, once admitted, preserve inviolable silence thereon. Such cases, they say, are well-known. They say: Once a quarrel broke out in company between two men, and seemed likely to become serious, but in the thick of it they discovered by certain signs that they were Freemasons, whereon the quarrel at once subsided and they embraced, because no Freemason will ever hurt another. They also say that a needy Freemason, wherever he finds a fellow, may rely upon assistance or support. They also state that all real masons in England belong to the society. In Holland their conventicles have been suppressed for fear of political plots. But they aver that to discuss *Negotia publica* in their meetings is, *per Leges Societatis*, forbidden. I can make nothing of it, but believe that there is nothing special behind all this, and that the secrets are not worth the trouble of finding out; otherwise silence could not so long have been preserved among so many, so various, and in many cases, such common, people. Do not, even in Germany, a few quite common workmen rejoice in their childish ceremonies or Arcana? Important matters, if known to many people, do not long remain secret."

Köhler then relates that shortly after this Antonius Musa sent him Anderson's 1723 Book of Constitutions, the title of which he proceeds to give in English and makes long extracts from it in German. He regrets that all this does not enable him to find out who Carolus Sackville was, and treats us instead to a long commentary on the book and on Masonry in general. He cannot imagine why so worthy a brotherhood should adopt a connection with the "dirty" trade of a mason. It cannot be the mere antiquity of the Craft, because the "worshipful and cleanly tailors' craft" is undoubtedly much earlier. Clothes came before houses. Besides the first builder of houses was a wicked Cainite, whereas the Semitic Patriarchs dwelt in tents. But they were clothed. "Even to this day great Lords and Ladies look more to fine clothes than grand palaces." "Therefore the English, so given to party and association, would have done better to choose the tailor-craft instead of the masons' for elevation to so distinguished a fraternity. Did not Queen Christina ennoble her body tailor, and even grant him the Gothic Lion for a coat of arms?" Finally, he does not so much marvel at the successful secresy of the Masons as at the assumption that among so many thousands of Masons of all sorts, they should all be honourable, honest, intelligent, moral, peaceful and benevolent. "Our Saviour only chose 12 disciples, and among these few one was a devil!"

Köhler's illustration is a fine one, and was taken from the medal direct, as he possessed a specimen. There are, however, one or two slight defects, which it were hypercriticism to notice but for the fact that these very defects are perpetuated in all subsequent representations which I have seen. One of these is peculiar to the engraver employed by Köhler. Throughout his book he shades the centre of all his medals and coins by horizontal lines, leaving the outer circle, on which the legends are modelled, with a white ground. The reason was probably merely to throw the legends as well as the central figures into higher relief, but it has the effect of suggesting a sunken centre to the medals. Then our Sackville medal shows various minute tools lying about, and close inspection will reveal that several of these are not drawn with absolute accuracy. It may only be a slight variation in their position or direction, almost too slight to notice, but it exists. And to the extreme right of the medal, lying on the ground, will be found what I take to be a tiny chisel and maul crossed saltirewise, which Köhler shows as a gavel. Trifling defects enough, but they all reappear in other cuts, as we shall see, a fact which is not without its importance. The legends in Köhler's drawing are, however, represented by open letters, indicating relief, as is usual. Subsequent engravers have replaced these open letters by black ones with thin cross lines, like printed characters, which are far from suggesting the work of a die-cutter.

(2.) *Gruendliche Nachricht.* The wood-cut of the medal is undoubtedly copied from Köhler, whose publication had only predated the *Gruendliche Nachricht* by two years, and

not from a specimen before the engraver; and it is very roughly executed, so much so that Bro. Begemann was unable to identify some of the objects enumerated.

It is important to note, as illustrating the inveterate Masonic habit of repetition without independent investigation, that two of the four errors of misdescription, commented on by Dr. Chetwode Crawley, are to be found in this book (*cf.* Dr. Begemann's note, vol. XII., 204). We find both of the expressions "Lord" Charles Sackville, and "Duke" of Middlesex. We do not find the allegation that Sackville was the great-grandson of the Sir Thomas Sackville of 1561, for a very obvious reason. The tradition was not yet known in Germany, having been only published by Dr. Anderson in the 1738 Book of Constitutions. It is true that he alludes to the incident in his first, 1723, edition, but without giving any names. Had he only mentioned Sir Thomas in 1723, Prof. Köhler would not have been so utterly at a loss to guess who Carolus Sackville was.

(3). Bode's 1777 *Almanach or Taschenbuch.* Judging from the peculiarities, already mentioned, in the drawing of the tools, and from the fact that the shaded centre is retained, Bode's illustration is, in all probability, a copy of Köhler's. It is scarcely a successful effort, however. The open letters are retained, but the basket is now shut instead of slightly open, and the serpent might be anything except a snake. Harpocrates has lost his godlike elegance of contour and resembles an effeminate Hercules suffering from fatty degeneration of the muscles. In one matter the artist has been grossly careless. Under the bust stands simply L.N. 1733 instead of L. NATTER 1733.

Bode does not say whether he has ever seen the medal, and his description furnishes some particulars peculiar to himself. "Lord Sackville, Duke and Earl of Middlesex" [the titles are given in English] "founded a Lodge at Florence, for which reason the Brethren there struck this medal in his honour in 1733. . . . He expressly ordered all his titles to be omitted, and would only be called Magister Florentinus." The authority for this act of abnegation on Sackville's part is not quoted, but of the three titles given, at least one, Earl of Middlesex, has the unwonted merit of accuracy.

(4). Zacharias. The illustration of the medal given by this writer, as will be seen by reference to our reproduction, is once more copied from Köhler. The tools are represented with the same slight inaccuracy, and the shaded centre is retained. The basket and snake are badly drawn, but better than in Bode. The great difference is in the lettering, which is here an imitation of printer's type, instead of being shown in relief.

Zacharias is the first to call Charles Sackville a "great grandson of Thomas Sackville, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at York in 1561," and he rightly describes him as son of "Lionell Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset" although he wrongly calls him "*Lord* Charles Sackville, *Duke* of Middlesex." He refers to previous illustrations in Köhler and Bode, and mentions the existence of a specimen in the Minerva Lodge, Leipsic.

Die Denkmuenzen der Freimaurerbruederschaft, by Dr. J. F. L. Th. Merzdorf, was published at Oldenburg in 1851. It gives no illustration of this medal, but describes it minutely. Merzdorf avoids all errors of title by refraining from any historical remarks. Among his authorities he also quotes Köhler, *Gruendliche Nachricht*, and Bode, with several others. He himself owned a galvano-plastic copy of the medal, but states that the silver specimen formerly in the Lodge at Leipsic was no longer there, and that a specimen had once formed part of the Hammerstein collection.

(5.) Marvin. Dr. Chetwode Crawley has given the text of this brothers's remarks. They simply follow Zacharias. I think he has gone to the same authority for his drawing. He gives the reverse only. We have the same inaccuracies in the tools, the same use of printer's type for the legend. The shaded centre is omitted, but in order to retain the suggestion of a sunk centre which is really non-existent, an inner circle is drawn where in previous illustrations the edge of the circular shading was found. The basket and serpent are now no longer recognisable as such, but appear to be a coil of rope with a loose end. And finally, the L. NATTER F. /FLORENT, beneath the figure of Harpocrates is altogether omitted. Marvin's artist, has, morover, with delightful modesty, girded the previously nude god with a loin cloth.

Is it not a curious and somewhat instructive fact that, although Zacharias, Merzdorf and Marvin all refer explicitly to Köhler, even giving the number of the page on which the medal will be found, no participant in the discussion, which has raged with more or less activity since 1883 ever bethought himself of referring to this, the first writer to mention the medal? And yet, every beginner in the study of numismatics is aware that the *Muenzbelustigung* at once assumed a foremost place and has ever since been considered a standard work. Half an hour in the British Museum or other good public library would have settled the existence of the medal in 1734 at least.

Whilst comparing the two silver specimens of the medal in the British Museum with Zacharias and Marvin, the Keeper informed me that, according to his notes, the Bodleian owned a bronze copy. This is a mistake; Bodley does not own a bronze specimen, but does

possess one in silver and one in gold or unusually heavily gilt. Subsequently a good photograph of the gold one was furnished to us through the kindness of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian. All are struck from the same die at about the same date. Not only are the imperfections due to the die cutter identical, but the subsequent faults arising from usage, as for instance the chip in the die over the M of MAGISTER, agree perfectly. Either the die was injured very early in its career or these particular specimens are not among the first struck. In one respect only was the gold medal slightly the better, viz., the date 1733 under the bust is a shade less indistinct. The medal is curiously unequal in artistic execution, the bust and Harpocrates being each excellent, boldly cut in good relief, and full of life: while the lettering throughout is very poor. The O in CAROLVS, and the FL after MAGISTER are in such wretchedly low relief that they can only be seen in a good light, and I was doubtful whether they would appear in the photograph at all. And, as will be seen, the medal is not struck centrally on the disc.

For purposes of comparison I reproduce herewith the illustration in Zacharias and give a photograph from a cast, kindly supplied by the British Museum authorities, from one of the silver specimens in their custody.

The portrait of Charles Sackville, second Duke of Dorset, is from the only print of that brother in the print room of the British Museum.

Bro. T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., W.M., desired to express his high appreciation of the interesting paper to which they had just listened. It was, of course, a most welcome achievement to have run Charles Sackville to earth, and to have dissipated the last lingering doubt as to the genuineness of all connected with the medal, but he ventured to think that the part of the paper not immediately concerned with the medal exceeded it, if possible, in interest. He alluded to the biographical sketches of those ancient brethren who were present in Lodge with the Earl of Middlesex. Bro. Chetwode Crawley simply revelled in every fresh occasion of furnishing us with these welcome details; one had but to glance back at his former communications to this Lodge to grasp how much he had persistently done to make us acquainted with the career of many an old brother. When Bro. Crawley introduces a new brother to us, he takes care that he shall cease to be a mere name and nothing more, but presents him to us as a living creature with whom we can henceforth claim a speaking acquaintance. He begged to move a vote of thanks to Bro. Chetwode Crawley.

Bro. T. H. Goldney, P.G.D., rose to second the vote. He endorsed the remarks which had fallen from the W.M. He thought it a great pity that no systematic attempt had been made, so far as he knew, to compile a biographical dictionary of Freemasonry. Encyclopedias gave, of course, biographies of some few prominent masons; but the names cited were far too few. The German *Handbuch der Freimaurerei* had gone much further than any English work of a similar nature, especially as regards German Masons. But even in that excellent book few English masons found a place. Surely it would be worth the while of our Lodge to keep this fact in view, and place on record details of the career of their ancient brothers whenever opportunity offered, and perhaps at some future time these might be collected and reprinted in alphabetical order, so as to form a book of reference. In the same way he suggested that another great want was a list of published portraits of prominent men who had been connected with the Craft in by-gone days.

Bro. C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., said:—In supporting the vote of thanks I have nothing to add about the excellence of the paper, which could scarcely have been more detailed, complete or satisfactory.

The fact that the medal was illustrated in *Gründliche Nachricht* has always been known to German students, including myself. There never has been any doubt in Germany about the actual existence of the medal or of the genuineness of its alleged date. The only questions have been whether Sackville ever founded a Lodge in Florence, and who Sackville was? Dr. Chetwode Crawley has thoroughly solved the last question for us.

I have brought with me this evening a copy of that exceedingly scarce book *Gründliche Nachricht*, of which even Bro. Speth has hitherto been unable to obtain a sight. He now agrees with me that the illustration of the medal therein is undoubtedly taken from *Köhler*, sharing all its peculiarities and slight defects in a somewhat increased degree.

Besides the other writers quoted by Bro. Speth, Netteblatt in his *Geschichte der F.M. Systeme* also alludes to *Gründliche Nachricht* on page 670, as does the Hamburg *Zirkel-Correspondenz* in January, 1898, on page 86.





[illegible] British Museum.

THE SACKVILLE MEDAL.



From Zacharias: "Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum."



From a Silver specimen in the British Museum.

THE SACKVILLE MEDAL.





CHARLES SACKVILLE.

DUKE of DORSET

from a fine Miniature by O Humphrey Esq.r R.A.

Publish'd 6 April 1799 by S Harding 127 Pall Mall & P Brown. Crown St. Soho.

The Lodge "Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern" in Altenburg possesses a very good and rich collection of medals, the largest in Germany. It formerly belonged to the late Bro. Horst von Baerenstein, who acquired the greater part of it from Merzdorf. This collection contains an original specimen of the Sackville medal in bronze, and through the kindness of Bro. Rudolph Hase, keeper of the collection, I have been furnished with an electro-galvanic copy in white metal, which I have brought with me for the inspection of the brethren this evening, and have much pleasure in handing over to the Lodge Museum.

Our thanks are due to Bro. Speth for giving us the extracts from Köhler's *Münzbelustigungen* in reference to Freemasonry, which were not known to me, as I was under the impression that the first printed allusion to Masonry in Germany was the *Gründliche Nachricht* so often referred to. Even Kloss, *Bibliographie* (No. 1327) only mentions Köhler in connection with a part translation of Anderson's 1723 Constitutions, and does not allude to the interesting comments of which Bro. Speth has given us portions.

Bro. E. Conder, jun., S.W., thought that there was an oil portrait of Charles Sackville at Knowle Park.

Bro. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Sec., supposed that there would now be little danger in assuming that Sackville was really a mason at the time of his sojourn in Florence, but the assumption was not without a slight difficulty still. Sackville was not 21 years of age until the 6th February, 1732. In the first week of October of the same year we find him in Florence. When did he leave England for the Continent? Probably in August at latest. This left him a bare six months in which to get initiated. Did the ceremony take place in Ireland, as was assumed? If so, was he there between February and August of 1732, or did he leave for the Continent direct from Oxford? But perhaps he was initiated under age; in the case of the eldest son of the Viceroy there would be nothing surprising in such an occurrence. It would be more satisfactory if Dr. Chetwode Crawley could follow Sackville's movements from, say 1731 to October, 1732.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., wrote as follows:

Dr. Chetwode Crawley's paper on the *Sackville Medal* is most interesting and valuable, and I feel quite certain that this, his fifth "Note on Irish Freemasonry," will be duly acknowledged and appreciated by Collectors and Students of the Craft throughout the world; the subject being one that has hitherto evaded complete recognition and authentication. Thanks to the Irish Masonic Historian, the presumed oldest Craft Medal is now proved to be genuine in every respect, and has thus become one more "feather in the cap" of "ould Ireland," as well as another triumph for our esteemed friend, whose success in unravelling intricate puzzles practically admitted to be impossible of solution has been almost phenomenal.

Bro. Speth's Addendum is also an important addition to our precise information as to this remarkable piece, and the illustrations supplied, with such particular description, add much to the value of the supplement to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's able brochure. Neither should we forget Dr. Begemann's previous communication, which, so far as it went was wholly satisfactory.

I consider that the fortunate discovery of such precise information, which has resulted in this piece being placed, beyond question, in the position of the *premier masonic medal*, furnishes another proof of the utility and value of the researches conducted by the members of our Lodge, on scientific principles, and, of course, without bias from predilections, fancies, or theories of the brotherhood.

It seems to me too, that the newspapers of early last century have not yielded all their testimony to the activity and transactions of the British Craft, 1717—1740.

W. J. Hughan.

The vote of thanks was then carried unanimously.

The following paper was, owing to want of time, taken as read:—

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF CHIVALRIC FREEMASONRY IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

BY SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B.,

Great Seneschal, and

Deputy Grand Master of the Order of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, in Ireland.

Being an Extension of an Address Delivered in the Preceptory of Instruction, Dublin, 26th April, 1900.

INTRODUCTION OF THE K.T. AND K.M. DEGREES.

THE Order of the Brethren, or Soldiers, of the Temple (*Milites Templi*), known popularly as Knights Templar,[1] was instituted in the year 1117, and was forcibly dissolved by a bull issued by Pope Clement V., 10th May, 1310. Their primary object was the protection of pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land, and they fought valiantly in the crusades against the Saracens.

For a long period they were located in the Holy City; hence one of their designations—Knights of Jerusalem. They originally professed poverty, which profession is symbolized by the figure of *two* Knights upon *one* horse, which is still borne on the Seal of the Order. In process of time they accumulated great wealth, and it is said that in the thirteenth century they were possessed of 9000 manors in Europe.

The Knights Templar possessed several rich domains in Ireland. The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, is situated on the site of a Great Priory of the Order, surrounded by 1200 acres, once owned by the Knights.

It is interesting to us, as Dublin people, to learn that the illustrious poet, Torquato Tasso, in his *Gerusalemme Liberata* refers to the Kilmainham Knights.

There is a tradition that when the Knights Templar were despoiled of their possessions they took refuge amongst the Freemasons. No critical historian of Freemasonry now believes that there is the slightest element of fact in the tradition.

About the year 1737, a very learned Scotchman and most distinguished author named Ramsay brought forward the theory of the Knight Templar origin of Freemasonry, for the purpose, it is said, of inducing the upper classes to patronize it on account of its noble origin. Although this theory met with no acceptance in England, it found a ready favour in France. Ramsay, created a Chevalier, took up his abode in Paris, and devoted himself, according to some writers, to the manufacture of Masonic Degrees. Dr. Chetwode Crawley states that there are no proofs of these alleged wholesale inventions. Although the Order of the Temple had not the slightest point of resemblance to Freemasonry, it would seem that the two were brought into connection about the middle of the last century. Perhaps the revived Templar Order was at first worked separately from Freemasonry; but, in the main, the Order was conferred in Lodges of Freemasons. One can understand that the Lodges, meeting in private, and possessing the exclusive use of buildings, and employing a ritual, would be suitable places for conducting the ceremonies of the Templar Order. The exact time of the introduction of the revived Templar Order into the United Kingdom is not known. It probably came to Scotland and Ireland about the same time, and, I have no doubt, earlier than it was received in England. Ramsay was a Jacobite, and some of the officers who came with Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, to Scotland in 1745, were presumably Knights. Both in Scotland and Ireland there were many adherents of the Stuart Dynasty who had served in the armies of the French King or, who had resided in France. It is highly probable that they introduced some such degree into both Scotland and Ireland, chiefly for political purposes. For similar purposes, numerous Irish degrees, such as "Irish Master," "Puissant Irish Master," "Perfect Irish Master," etc., were simultaneously invented. Happily for the Freemasonry of these countries, the Order has never, in the century which is so nearly ended, been made the vehicle of political intrigues or treasonable plots.

[1] I use the form Knights Templar simply because it was adopted by the Great Priory: Knight Templars, and Knights Templars appear to be forms of older authority.

The theory of the Jacobite origin of the Knight Templar Order is ably maintained in an Essay by Bro. R. Greeven, published at Benares, India, in 1899, a copy of which has been placed at my disposal by my colleague in the Grand Master's Council, Dr. Chetwode Crawley.

Thus there is fairly strong presumption that at the time, 1745, Prince Charles Edward was in Scotland, some kind of Knight Templar Order was in existence—probably introduced from France by the Pretender's partizans. Writers of repute deny that this Order was associated with Freemasonry, and it must be admitted that its disappearance was suspiciously complete.

The Order of Knights Hospitallers was instituted in 1048. Its members were subsequently known as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and of Rhodes, when they had been expelled from Jerusalem by the Saracens. After the capture of Rhodes by the Turks, in 1522, they were styled Knights of Malta. In 1798, the French captured Malta, and soon after the Order became extinct.

Some of the present Masonic Knights of Malta claim to be the representatives of the Ancient Order; but it is certain that the degree of Knight of Malta was conferred in Irish Masonic Lodges many years before the dissolution of the Ancient Order and the confiscation of its estates.

The edition of Dean Swift's works, published in 1746, contains a skit, entitled "A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female Freemasons." It does not appear in Sir Walter Scott's later edition of the witty Dean's works; but Dr. Chetwode Crawley maintains, with a good show of argument, that it really was written by Swift sometime between 1726 and 1731. It refers to the "famous old Lodge of Kilwinnin" and "the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem" in such a way as to lead to the inference that they were correlated in popular opinion. No mention is made of the Knights Templar.

The Baldwyn Encampment of Knights Templar at Bristol is reputed to have had an existence in that city from an unknown but remote period. That the Grand Encampment in Bristol was allied to Freemasonry is evident from the fact that in its manifesto the first words are, "In the name of the Grand Architect of the Universe." A century ago, there was a Supreme Grand Encampment in Ireland which claimed to have existed since the beginning of the eighteenth century. It must be admitted that Masonic bodies often depend upon tradition, and not upon strict historical evidence, in matters relating to their antiquity.

In the minutes of St. Andrew's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, held in connection with an American Lodge warranted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it is recorded that on the 28th August, 1769, the degree of Knight Templar was conferred. This is the earliest known reference to the degree in America, and the earliest known minute of the kind in any Lodge book.[1] The American Masonic writers, Bros. Robert Macoy and Isaac Simonson, state that Templar Masonry was introduced in 1769 into Massachusetts, from England, Scotland, *or Ireland*.[2]

After a careful study of the records published at the celebration in 1870 of the centenary of the St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, I gather from them that by far the most likely source of the K.T. degree introduced into it was the Irish Lodge connected with the 29th Regiment, stationed in Boston in 1769. Although St. Andrew's Lodge held under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the latter made no reply to the request for permission to work the R.A. degree. When permission was sought for, many of the members had already received the degree, unquestionably from an Irish source; and, I have little doubt, from a similar source the Lodge derived the K.T. degree.

According to J. Ross Robertson's "History of the Knights Templar of Canada, Toronto, 1890," the first reference to the K.T. degree is found in the records of Lodge No. 211, English Constitution, (G.L. Antients) Halifax, Nova Scotia, 20th September, 1784. The Grand Lodge of Antients worked in close fraternal union with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which, according to Dr. Chetwode Crawley, did not recognise the rival Grand Lodge of the Moderns.

[1] *History of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.* Written by a Board of Editors. Boston and New York. 1891.

[2] "In 1788, a Royal Arch Chapter was established in Charleston by a Warrant issued from Dublin." There were no Irish Royal Arch Warrants issued in those days; but the Chapter referred to was held in connection with an ordinary Craft Lodge warranted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In 1804, 15 Irish Lodges were at work in England, Scotland, United States, France, and the Colonies.

THE ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND MALTA IN IRELAND.

The circumstances under which these Orders were introduced into Ireland are at present unknown. By the year 1780, they were worked in Masonic Lodges throughout Ireland; but for how many years before that date they were known we have now no accurate knowledge. They might have been introduced from France in the middle of the last century and transmitted to England at a later period. They might have been at first worked as Orders, quite distinct from Freemasonry, or from the first as Chivalric Degrees of Freemasonry. In favour of the former view, it may be urged that, whilst there were never, in the last century, Royal Arch Chapters unconnected with Craft Lodges or Knight Templar Encampments, there were perfectly independent Encampments of Knights Templar having no connection with Craft Lodges.

As in the early days of the Order individual Knights Templar claimed the right of conferring Knighthood on those whom they considered worthy of the honour,[1] the Knights Templar who were members of Masonic Lodges "dubbed" their deserving brethren. The Masonic Lodges were organizations in which the ceremonies of installation could be conveniently and fitly carried out, and there is no doubt that soon after the introduction of the Templar Order it was adopted by very many Craft Lodges in Ireland.

I have made extensive enquiries with the object of determining the earliest date at which the K.T. Degree was conferred in Ireland; but so far I have not been successful. The early minute books of the Lodges warranted before 1780, seem with few exceptions to have perished—at least they cannot be discovered. I have seen the By-Laws of Lodge No. 296, Tipperary, which was established in 1758; they refer to the K.T. and K.M. degrees, but unfortunately bear no date. As this Lodge was in a moribund state after 1771, it is almost a certainty that the by-laws had been adopted before that year. The Rev. Dr. Clarke, whom I shall have occasion to quote again, states that the minutes of the now extinct Lodge, No. 338, for 1782, contain references to the K.T. degree.

If the statement made by the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland, in 1805, that it had been more than a century in existence, could be accepted, then the Order must have been in Ireland forty years earlier than the date assigned for its origin on the Continent. It is likely that the Grand Encampment exaggerated (unintentionally no doubt) the duration of its existence; but, having claimed to be more than centenarian, and bearing the name "Early" Grand Encampment, it could scarcely have been less than half a century in existence in 1805.[2] Of this Early Grand Encampment I shall have more to say later on.

DIVERSITY OF AUTHORIZATION.

In the eighteenth century the degrees of K.T. and K.M. were conferred (1) by Encampments unconnected with Craft Lodges, (2) by Warranted Encampments connected with Craft Lodges, and (3) by Craft Lodges unprovided with Templar Warrants.

HIGH DEGREES CONFERRED BY CRAFT LODGES.

The degrees of K.T. and K.M. were conferred by Lodges that worked solely under Warrants granted by the Grand Lodge, in which Warrants no reference was made to any degree except those of Craft Masonry. The K.T. and K.M. degrees were thus conferred by Lodges long after the establishment of a Governing Body (the Supreme Grand Encampment) of the Order in 1836. In April, 1842, Archdeacon Mant reported to the Supreme Grand Encampment that scarcely a week passed in Belfast without the degree of K.T. being conferred in Lodges or Royal Arch Chapters to which no Knight Templars' Warrants were attached; the fee for the degree being only six shillings. Of course, the names of the recipients of such degrees were not registered in the Grand Encampment's book; but they, no doubt, received certificates from the Lodges or Royal Arch Chapters concerned.

[1] According to some authorities, all Knights in the earliest days of the Order were qualified to confer the honour of Knighthood.

[2] Gould states, in his *History of Freemasonry*, that the Kilwinning Knights founded the Early Grand Encampment. He gives no authority for this statement, and there is no ground for doubt as to the greater antiquity of the Early Grand Encampment. The Dublin Freemasons, who, in 1779, were authorized to form the "Kilwinning High Knights Templars Lodge," included some who were already Knights Templars. The only new part of the name of this Lodge was "Kilwinning," for it had been in existence several years before it received the Charter from Scotland. On the occasion of the reconstitution of the Lodge on the 27th December, 1779, an Encampment was opened after the Craft Lodge had closed. The presiding officer signed the minutes of the transactions as follows: "R. Colville, E.G.M." [Early Grand Master]. It seems perfectly clear that Colville put the prefix *Early* before Grand Master, because he had been a K.T. in the Early Grand Encampment, or in some Encampment in connection with that body. It is absurd to suppose that the term *early* could apply to a perfectly new Encampment. Other members of the Kilwinning H.K.T. Lodge put E.G. after their names, and continued to do so until long after the Early Grand Encampment had commenced to issue Warrants. The references to the Kilwinning Lodge in the Address to Knights Templars, in 1805, conclusively prove that the two bodies were always distinct.

The Supreme Grand Encampment appointed several members to act as district inspectors so as to detect irregularities. In 1845, Lodge No. 85 was called upon at the instance of the Grand Encampment to shew cause why it should not be proceeded against for conferring the degree of K.T. The members apologised to Grand Lodge, and excused themselves on the ground of ignorance; and having applied for a K.T. warrant were granted one.

The title page of the By-Laws of Lodge No. 620 (which still exists) was, in 1786, as follows:—" Rules and Orders of the First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland, held in the corps of Independent Dublin Volunteers, Excellent, Superexcellent, Royal Arch and Knight Templars, No. 630, on the Registry of Ireland. Dublin; Printed by Bro. William Rainsford, A.D. 1786, A.L. 5786." This Lodge had no K.T. Warrant, but it was provided by the "Kilwinning Knight Templars Lodge with a 'Dispensation' authorizing it to confer the K.T. degree."

Many Lodges possessed three forms of certificate—one for Master Masons, another for the R.A. degree, and a third for the degrees of K.T. and K.M.

That erudite Brother the Rev. F. E. Clarke, M.D., Deputy Grand Master of North Connaught, possesses a Certificate granted on the 28th December, 1789, to Randal Peyton. It is printed on parchment in Latin and English, and is impressed with the Craft, Royal Arch, and K. Templars' seals of the Lodge. Less ornamental certificates, and in writing only, were issued by Lodges, as for example the following which is in possession of Bro. Douglas, P.M., of Lodge No. 730. It is noticeable that the certificate is signed by the H.P. (High Priest).[1]

"In the name of the Most Holy, Glorious, and Undivided Trinity—The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"We, the undernamed, Grand Masters of the Invincible and Magnanimous Lodge of Knight Templars held under the sanction of Lodge No. 336, Banbridge, on the Registry of Ireland, Do Hereby certify that the bearer hereof our trusty and well-beloved Brother Sir George Lunn, who was by us regularly admitted and dubbed a Knight of that Most Noble and Illustrious Order of Knight Templars: he having with due valour proved himself a true and faithful soldier of Jesus Christ, and as such we recommend him to all enlightened Knights of that Order round the Globe."

"Given under our hands and seal of our conclave in the town of Banbridge, the 7th day of October, 1803, and of Masonry, 5803.

"Thos. Shields, H.P.
"John McConnell, C.G.
"Samuel Harrison, S.G.
"John Craig, J.G.
"William Haluday, G.S."

The following certificate, in possession of the Grand Lodge of England, appears on a large sheet of paper, containing more than fifty symbolic illustrations, and is in print, except the names and date:—

"In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"We, the High Priest, Captain General, and Grand Masters of a Royal Arch Superexcellent Masons Encampment and Grand Assembly of Knight Templars under the sanction of the Carrickfergus, the Blue Lodge No. 253, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, do hereby certify that our beloved Brother the Worshipful Sir Peter Mathews having duly passed the chair of the aforesaid Lodge was arched a Royal Arch Superexcellent Mason, and was subsequently dubbed a Knight of the Most Noble and Worshipful Order of Knights Templars, after having withstood with skill, fortitude, and valour, the amazing trials attending his admission. Given under our hands and the seals of our Grand Encampment and Assembly aforesaid this 21st day of August, 1801. A.L. 5801.

"Richard Marran, High Priest.
"John Lee, Captain General.
"Adam Cunningham, } Grand Masters.
"William Reed, }

"Alex. McKeon, Secretary."

[1] It was not uncommon to confer the K. Templar Degree in a Royal Arch Chapter, hence the certificates given to K.T.'s sometimes are signed by the High Priest of the Chapter. That learned Brother, Dr. François C. Crossle, gives instances of this practice.

When the Supreme Grand Encampment of K.T. was established in 1836 the petitions to it for Warrants to confer K.T. and K.M. degrees invariably came from the Lodges. It was a *sine quâ non* that the Encampment should be held in the same building that contained the Lodge, and it was enacted that no Encampment could be attached to a Lodge unless previously a R.A. Chapter was in connection with the Lodge. Statute 4 of the Supreme Grand Encampment provided in reference to precedence "that when several applications for Warrants came before the Grand Encampment on the same day, the priority of claim shall be decided by the seniority of the Blue Lodge Warrants from which the applications shall come."

The last meeting of High Knights Templar Encampment, No. 206, was held on the 1st October, 1851, and the following note appears upon the minute book immediately after the minutes of the meeting: "This Encampment being in connection with the Blue Warrant of Lodge No. 206, has not been worked since in consequence of the Blue Warrant of No. 206 Lodge having been surrendered to the Grand Lodge; and as a matter of course the Warrant has also been surrendered.—John Cottle Past Grand Commander."

The connection between Lodges and Encampments lasted until the establishment of the Great Priory of Ireland, when all formal association between Lodge and Preceptory was terminated. There still, however, exists a sentimental connection between the Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, and Preceptories, having a common number. Thus Lodge No. XXV. affiliates, without affiliation fee, members of R.A. Chapter, and of Preceptory, No. XXV.; and the Chapter and Preceptory act similarly as regards the Lodge and each other:—of course a ballot takes place in each case.

THE EARLY GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF IRELAND AND ITS WARRANTS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the minute books of this extinct body cannot be found. I have not been able to ascertain the date of its foundation. In 1805, it claimed to have been in existence for more than a century; but such an antiquity seems highly improbable, though currency was given to the claim by a Masonic writer of the day, Cesar Gautier, who says "its age was above a century as appears by its books." It met on the last Thursday in every month, at the "Elephant" in Fleet Street. It not only granted Charters, but exercised supervision over the Encampments on its Register; for example, we find in the minutes of Grand Encampment No. 25, 7th May, 1817, "That it was moved and seconded in consequence of a communication from Sir Michael Crawley, No. 30, Encampment, Cork, that the Members of this Encampment do meet the Officers of the Early Grand Encampment at the hour of one o'clock to discuss said information."

It seems highly probable that this Early Grand Encampment was the first established in Ireland, and hence its name and assumed superiority over other Encampments. However long it may have existed, it seems improbable that it began to issue charters much before 1793, unless, indeed, that it issued them without numbering them, which is unlikely. The earliests of these Warrants which I have seen is dated 30th June, 1793, and bears the number 4. A Warrant granted to Lodge No. 451, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan, is dated 29th September, 1796, and is numbered 9. I reproduce it herewith in a reduced scale. No. 27 Warrant was granted to Lodge No. 321, Tullamore, in 1804. It is pictorially illustrated, and contains several mottoes, such as *In hoc signo vinces; Mors aut Victoria*, &c. The text is as follows:—

"By the Right Worshipful Sir John Hill, Early Grand Master; Sir James Kearns, Deputy Early Grand Master; Sir Robert Bermingham, Captain-General; Sir John Lawlor, Grand Marshal, and Sir Allen Robinson, Standard Bearer:

"Whereas, our faithful and well-beloved brethren, Sir William Frazer, Sir Joseph Pike, and Sir Robert Long, have besought us that we would impower them to form and establish an Encampment of High Knights Templars and Knights of Malta in the Town of Tullamore:

"Therefore, duly weighing the premisses, and desirous to promote the harmony and union for which these magnanimous and invincible Orders were originally instituted, and being convinced of the fortitude and skill of the above Sir Knights Companions, of whose valour and intrepidity we have had sufficient and amazing trials: Do, by this our Warrant, authorize and commission them to hold an Encampment of High Knights Templars, to be held by them and their successors, duly elected, agreeable to the Regulations of our Early Grand Encampment, with power to make such private Laws, Rules, and Orders, as from time to time they may deem necessary, for the well-being and ordering of their Encampment, reserving to ourselves and successors, the Early Grand Master and Officers of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland, the sole right of deciding all differences which shall be brought by appeal before us. In witness whereof we have put our hands and triangular seal of our Encampment. Given in Dublin, in the year of Masonary, 5804, and of Grace, 1804.

"Joseph Hill, E.G.S."



Reduced *facsimile* of a Warrant of the Early Grand Encampment.



Reduced *facsimile* of the Warrant granted by Mother Kilwinning Lodge.

As the Early Grand Encampment issued a large number of Warrants, and as many purely Craft Lodges conferred the K.T. and K.M. degrees, Knights Templar must have constituted a very large body early in the present century.

The Early Grand Encampment of Ireland granted Warrants not only in Ireland but in England, and, especially, in Scotland. The last warrants which it sent to Scotland, and very likely its final ones, were granted in 1822 to brethren in Newmilns and Saltcoats, and were numbered respectively 60 and 61. About this time the Early Grand Encampment exhibited symptoms of internal troubles. The minutes of Grand Encampment No. 25 for 25th June, 1822, record that it was resolved "that Sir James Kelly should not be admitted into this Encampment until he gives up the seal and books of the Early Grand Encampment in his possession."

The last act of the Early Grand Encampment which I have been able to discover took place on the 24th June, 1826, and was a renunciation of rights over its Encampments in Scotland. In 1836, it had ceased to be in existence.

Although the Early Grand Encampment granted so many warrants, it does not seem to have regarded itself as the only body who had that power, as it acknowledged the rights claimed by the Kilwinning Grand Encampment. It, however, resented the attempt of the Grand Lodge in 1805 to interfere in the affairs of the Knights Templar.

The oldest minute books of Palestine Preceptory are missing, but there is very little doubt that this Preceptory is the direct successor of No. 1 of the Early Grand Encampment. It was No. 1 on the roll of the Supreme Grand Encampment; but that number was subsequently assigned to the Encampment in connection with Lodge No. 1 Cork, and Palestine Encampment was placed second on the roll.

ENCAMPMENTS INDEPENDENT OF CRAFT LODGES.

Some of the warrants issued by the Early Grand Encampment and the Kilwinning Grand Encampment were to Lodges; but there were many Encampments established which were not connected with Craft Lodges. Besides the two bodies above mentioned, there were in Dublin, in the early part of this century, the following Independent Encampments on the Registry of the Early Grand Encampment—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 21, 25, 35 and 49.

I have the minute book of Grand Encampment No. 25, Dublin, which was granted a warrant by the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland. It was not connected with any Lodge, and the seal bore only the words "Early Grand Encampment of Ireland." The minute book records the visits of brethren to the meetings and dinners, and I notice that the visitors are described as hailing from a Grand Encampment No. 1 or No. 3, etc.; or from an Encampment held by such and such a Lodge; or simply from a Lodge, in which evidently the K.T. Degree was given without any warrant other than that of the Craft Lodge. The brethren seem to have dined frequently, and several Encampments occasionally combined to have a dinner together. The dinner cheque of Encampment No. 25 was moderate, namely 4/-; but whiskey was very cheap in those days. The festival day of the Knights was that dedicated to St. Swithin.

THE KILWINNING GRAND CHAPTER, H.K.T.

In 1779, the "Mother Lodge," Kilwinning, Scotland, granted a Warrant to certain Freemasons in Dublin, to form the "High Knight Templars of Ireland Kilwinning Lodge," from which apparently is descended the present Kilwinning Preceptory. All the early minute books are missing.

The warrant granted by Mother Kilwinning Lodge, as will be seen by the annexed facsimile of the warrant, is not really one empowering a Craft Lodge to confer the higher degrees; but there was an erroneous notion that the Scotch Kilwinning Lodges were entitled to confer various high degrees.

Twenty-four years after its establishment, the Grand Kilwinning Chapter, as it was then styled, resolved to grant Warrants. The first issued (in 1805) was to three brethren in Finea, County of Westmeath, which was always a small village, and had in 1891 only 149 inhabitants. The following appears on the Warrant, which is reproduced herewith.

"By the Sublime Commander, Captain-General, Grand Marshal, Standard Bearer, and Sword Bearer of the Grand Kilwinning Chapter of High Knights Templars of Ireland, held by Special Authority from the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, Scotland:

"Whereas, our faithful and well-beloved Brethren and Knights Companions, Sir Andrew Bell, Sir James Grier, and Sir Robert Stratford, have besought that we would be pleased to form and establish a Chapter and Encampment of High Knights Templars in the town of Finea, and County of Westmeath:

"We, therefore, duly weighing the premisses, and desirous to promote the welfare of this Sublime Order, DO hereby authorize the said Sir Andrew Bell, Sir James Grier, and Sir Robt. Stratford to hold a Chapter and Encampment of High Knights Templars, to be held by them and their successors duly elected, agreeable to the regulations of our Grand Kilwinning Chapter of High Knights Templars, with power to make such Laws, Rules, and Orders, as they may deem necessary for the well-being and ordering of their Chapter, reserving to ourselves and successors, the Sublime Commander and Officers of our Grand Kilwinning Chapter of High Knights Templars of Ireland, the right of deciding finally on appeal any differences which may happen amongst them which cannot be determined amicably in their own Chapter. Provided, moreover, that the said Chapter or Encampment shall at all times pay due respect to our Grand Kilwinning Chapter, otherwise this Warrant to be null and void and of no effect:

"In Witness whereof, we have put our hand and seal of our Chapter. Given in Dublin in the year of Masonry, 5805, and of Grace, 1805." [Names of Officers follow.]

The action of the Kilwinning Encampment in issuing Warrants was the immediate result of the declared intention of Grand Lodge to license Knight Templar bodies. But, previously to 1805, the Kilwinning Encampment had granted permission to various Lodges and individual Brethren to confer the K.T. degree.

The Knights made by the Kilwinning Encampment were in general superior in social position to those "dubbed" in Encampments on the registry of the Early Grand Encampment. On the formation of the Supreme Grand Encampment in 1836, the Kilwinning Encampment was given precedence over all the other subordinate Encampments.

RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

The degrees of "Knight of the Red Cross and Mark Master" were given under the sanction of the Early Grand Encampment. I have seen a certificate issued from the "Royal Master and Captain-General of the Grand Chapter of Knights of the Red Cross and Mark Masters of Encampment No. 48, held under the sanction of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland." It has a plain red seal in wax, and a stamped black and white seal containing a Maltese Cross and the words: "Red Cross Lodge No. 48." It is signed by the Royal Master the Captain-General, the Lieutenant, and the Grand Scribe, and is dated 1807. The titles Royal Master, Captain-General, and Lieutenant, are those used in the degree of Knight of Malta; which circumstance, and the Maltese Cross on the seal, show that the body which issued the above certificate worked the degree of K.M. The recipients of the degrees of Knight of the Sword, Knight of the East, and Knight of the East and West, were termed Red Cross Knights, which was not an accurate designation as it confounded them with the Rose Croix Knights, or 18°.

A certificate issued from "the High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Knights of the Red Cross and *Noachidas*," held under the sanction of Lodge No. 271, is "dated in Limerick 27th February, 1790, and of the Order of the Red Cross, 2326°." Noachite, or a descendant of Noah, was a name assumed by Freemasons out of respect for Noah, who preserved pure religion though surrounded by idolaters. Noachite, or Prussian Knight, is the 21° in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

In Limerick, for many years, the degrees of K.S., K.E., and K.E. and W., were conferred at stated meetings held quarterly for that special purpose.

Although the Supreme Grand Encampment empowered the subordinate Encampments to confer the degree of K.S., K.E., and K.E. and W., I doubt if such authorization was not *ultra vires*. These degrees have really no connection with the Knights Templar or Knights of Malta Orders. They constitute the 15th, 16th, and 17th degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. *Apropos* of this Rite the term Scottish is a misnomer, as the system of thirty-three degrees did not originate in Scotland.

In 1849 the Grand Encampment resolved to issue warrants for the degrees of K.S., K.E., and K.E. and W., distinct from warrants for K.M. and K.T. degrees.

A Summons to a "chapter of Knights of the Sword," dated 26th April, 1844, and signed by A. Dudgeon, Secretary, 98 Talbot Street, is in the archives of Grand Lodge.

The following appears in the number of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, for September, 1837: "June 20th. An investiture of 'Knights of the Sword or Red Cross' was held in the Chapter Rooms (Dublin) on which occasion Brother Philips, P.M., No. 2, Brother T. I. Quinton, P.M. No. 4, and Bro. James Nixon, No. 50, were knighted and invested with the badges and jewels of this honourable degree which is a continuation of the Order of the Sword first instituted A.D. 1515 by Gustavus Vasa and revived as a military distinction in the year 1748 by Frederick the Great. The heralds in their gorgeous



Reduced *facsimile* of a Warrant issued by the Grand Kilwinning Chapter.

tabards, the banners, regalia, and armorial bearings, being arranged in martial array stamped a peculiar and additional interest on the sacred solemnities which were

'A model to behold, serene and noble.'

The *brigade* afterwards betook of a *bivouac* prepared by Radley; the munitions of 'War to the Knife' consisting of much variety furnished an unexceptionable repast, and some good singing imparted a lively zest to the rationable converse of the evening."

THE ROYAL ARCH TEMPLAR PRIESTS.

In the latter part of the last and early part of the present century, a degree was current in Ireland under the name of the "Sacred Band Royal Arch Knights Templars, Priests after the Order of Melchisedec." Its certificates refer to the Early Grand Encampment; one of them is as follows:—

"Dublin Union Band.—Wisdom hath built her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars; the light that cometh from wisdom shall never go out:

"To all to whom this may come, we send greeting:

"In the name of the Great and Blessed Redeemer who suffered on the Cross for the salvation of our souls, We, the Grand Pillars of the United Sacred Band of Royal Arch Knight Templars, Priests after the Most Antient and Christian Order of Melchisedec, do hereby certify that our faithful and well-beloved Brother and cemented friend, John Starkey, having regularly obtained and honourably, with equal skill and valour, the dignity of knighthood, was by us initiated, consecrated, and confirmed in all the Divine Mysteries of the Most Sacred Holy Order of Royal Arch Knights Templars Priesthood, and as such admitted for ever; a Priest in our Tabernacle and a Pillar in the Temple of our God, and he shall go no more out:

"In testimony whereof we have delivered to him this instrument which, like the olive branch of peace, we commit into his hands, praying that the choicest blessings of the Eternal Three in One may attend on all those who may in any wise be serviceable to him. Given under our hands and seal of our Band held under the sanction of Encampments No. 49, No. 25, and No. 35, all held under the Registry of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland, in our Council Chamber, at Dublin, this 26th day of August, 1807, and in the year of Masonry, 5807, and of the Order of Priesthood, 1774." [The Grand Scribe and seven Pillars append their names.]

The seal bears a cross and doves, with the words: "Dublin Union Band, Lodge No. 49, Antient." There seems to have been a union of bodies conferring this degree. A seal which I have contains the words, "92 Union Band," and also the words, "Lodge 333."

The Rev. Dr. Oliver, writing in 1847, states that he believed the Priestly Order in connection with the Knights Templar degree was still worked in Belfast. So late as 1867, the Grand Encampment was requested by Belfast Knights to issue warrants for conferring the Priestly Order. But no action was taken in the matter.

ACTION OF THE GRAND LODGE IN REFERENCE TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

In 1805, the Grand Lodge resolved to virtually constitute itself into a Grand Encampment of High Knights Templars, with the view of issuing Warrants and of controlling the Order. It passed the following resolutions:—

"I.—That in order to establish uniformity in the principles and ceremonies of the Knights Templars degree, and to avoid many irregularities which prevail and have unavoidably resulted from the want of a controuling power to regulate the proceeding of the numerous Knights Templars Encampments in this Kingdom, it is indispensably necessary that the Grand Lodge should take that Degree under its immediate sanction, and that warrants to hold Encampments should be granted to such brethren Knights Templars as shall make proper application; and no person is to be admitted or initiated a Knight Templar under such warrant except a Royal Arch Mason duly registered.

"II.—Until the 1st day of June next, the Grand Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, being Knights Templars, shall constitute the Grand Templars Encampment, and from the said first of June the Grand Knights Templars Encampment shall consist of such of the Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge as are Templars and Members of Encampments held under warrants issued under the sanction of the Grand Lodge, pursuant to the first resolution.

"III.—That the Grand Knights Templars Encampment shall be invested with as full power and authority over Encampments of Knights Templars and Masons of that degree as is exercised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland over the warranted Blue Lodges, and the

members thereof, under its jurisdiction. The Grand Knights Templars Encampments at all times conforming in its proceedings, as much as possible, to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

"IV.—That a register of all warranted Encampments, and the members thereof, shall be kept—two guineas to be paid for each warrant; two shillings for registering a member; and three shillings for a Grand Knights Templar's certificate. These sums to be applied to the general funds of the Order.

"V.—The Sublime Commander, for the time being, of each Encampment held under warrants granted pursuant to the resolutions, shall be a member of the Grand Lodge, provided his election has been approved of by the Grand Knights Templars Encampment, and notice of such approbation transmitted to the Grand Lodge.

"VI.—That the Grand Treasurer be appointed Treasurer and Register of the Grand Knights Templars Encampment and the Grand Secretary, Secretary thereto."

This raised a storm of indignation amongst the Encampments and Lodges that conferred the K.T. degree. No fewer than 400 Lodges and Encampments protested against the proposal of the Grand Lodge, and the Early Grand Encampment circulated the following document:—

"August 29, 1805.

"The Early Grand Encampment of Ireland met in ample form.

"Sir Johm Hill, Early Grand Master, on the Throne.

"The following Address to all the Grand Encampments deriving under this Early G. Encampment, and other High Knight Templars, was ordered to be printed, and distributed over the United Kingdom:

"Sir Knight Companions,

"The Early G. Encampment of Ireland have heard with equal surprise and astonishment, of a resolution of the Grand L. of Ireland, at their last meeting in July, of taking under their immediate authority our high and magnanimous Order, and, as far as in them lies, to render null and void all the warrants which we have granted for a long series of years back. To question our authority or right to grant warrants were equally as absurd as the above attempt. We claim it by prescriptive right. Our Early Grand Encampment of Ireland has subsisted in the City of Dublin for above a Century; and the individuals of it from time to time, have invariably conducted themselves in such a manner as to do credit to themselves, and reflect honour on the Order. Nor has the harmony of our Early Grand Encampment been ever disturbed by any of those unbecoming passions of the mind, that have nothing in view but discord, division, and strife.

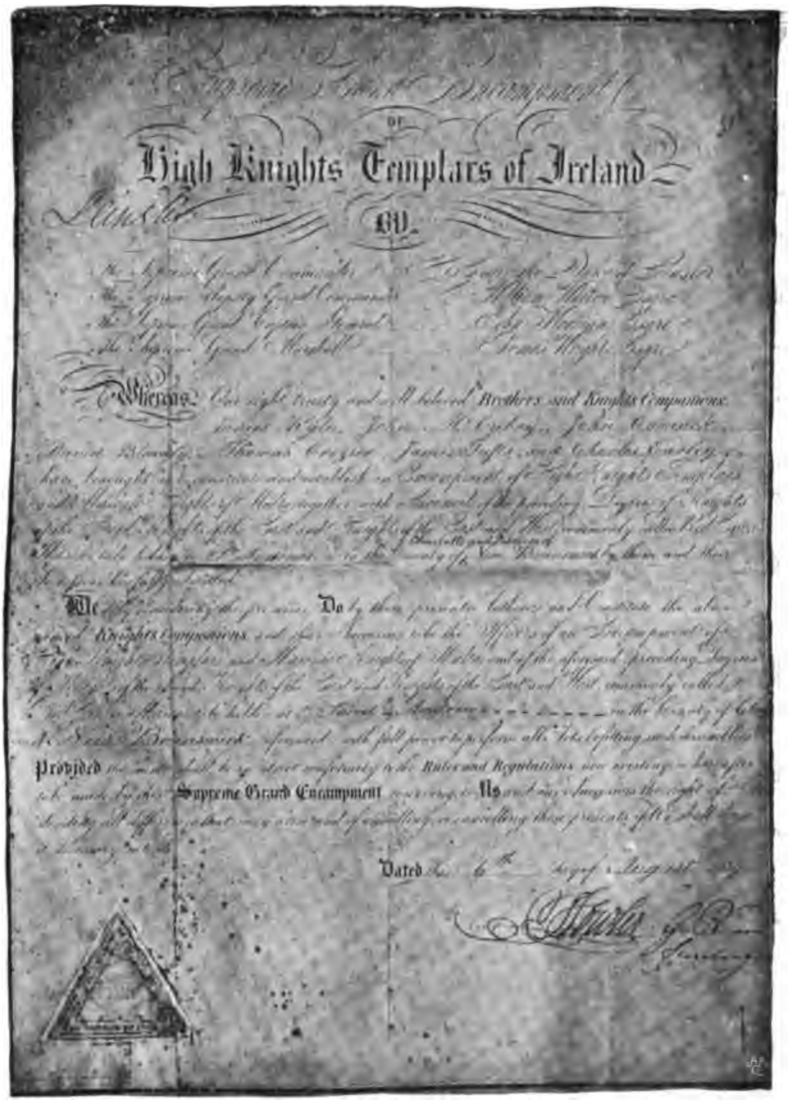
"Thus respectably numerous in members, and prosperous in Masonic fortune, our ancestors declared it to be their will and pleasure to grant warrants to all such High Knight Templars as might be found worthy applying for the same; And we find by our records, that warrants have been accordingly granted to different H. Knight Templars in England, Scotland, and Ireland, many of whom at this moment are in a prosperous and flourishing state.

"It will be found that every G. Lodge which we know of originated from no other authority but the will and pleasure of a few well-meaning individuals. There is at this moment an Encampment of H. Knight Templars held in this City, under a warrant granted to their predecessors many years back, by the Kilwinnin High K. Templars of Scotland. Will any man say, that these warrants can be superseded by the Grand Lodge? We can conceive no idea more absurd, than to suppose a Lodge of Blue Masons, (which may eventually be composed of Brothers who could not possibly be admitted or belong to our Order) arrogating to themselves the power of granting warrants to High K. Templars—an Order completely abstracted from them, and as different in their natures as the colours by which they are distinguished.

"Taking all these circumstances into our most serious consideration We do unanimously resolve to resist all such unconstitutional and unmasonic innovations on our high and magnanimous Order. That we will hold no intercourse with, or acknowledge any one as of the Order, who derives under such authority. And we recommend it to such High K. Templars deriving under ourselves, as have not already registered their names with us, to do it forthwith, that we may thereby more intimately know all those who belong to us. And we will continue to grant warrants and certificates to all H. K. Templars, who come recommended to us as deserving the same. And we do call upon and exhort all H. K. Templars holding under us, to act as above, and contribute to the public stock of our happiness and prosperity, by resisting every proper innovation.

"Signed by order,

"JOSEPH HILL, E. G. Sec."



High Knights Templars of Ireland

BY

Whereas Our right trusty and well beloved Brothers and Knights Companions

We ... Do by these presents ... Knights Companions

Provided ... Rules and Regulations ... Supreme Grand Encampment ... Us

Dated ... 6th ...

Reduced *facsimile* of Warrant issued by the Supreme Grand Encampment.

The Grand Lodge let the proposal drop; but after the establishment of the Supreme Grand Encampment in 1836, the Grand Lodge managed the finances of the Templars' Order until the year 1875.

THE SUPREME GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

In 1823, Encampment No. 25 proposed the formation of a general body of the K.T.'s of Ireland to be placed under the protection of a nobleman as Grand Master of the whole body. The project did not succeed at the time, but it was not lost sight of. On the 25th August, 1836, at a Convocation of Knights Templar, held in the Grand Lodge Rooms, it was resolved to establish an Encampment of H.K.T. under the auspices of the Duke of Leinster as Illustrious Grand Commander. Encampments Nos. 1, 5, 85, 284, and 888, were represented, and Encampments 331 and 957 notified their adhesion to the objects of the Convocation.

On February 23rd, 1837, the first meeting of the Supreme Grand Encampment was held under the presidency of the Duke of Leinster, and since that date, up to the present, the Order of the Temple has been under the direction and government of a supreme body. Warrants were issued in 1837. In 1838 the title, "Grand Commander," was changed to "Grand Master." A great many Warrants were issued to Lodges, and in 1851 their number amounted to 56; at present there are 45 Preceptories on the Roll of the Great Priory.

The Supreme Grand Encampment like the Early Grand Encampment granted warrants to establish Encampments outside Ireland. The following is an example of the Warrants issued from 1837 onwards:—

"Supreme Grand Encampment
"of
"High Knights Templars of Ireland,
"No. 159

"The Supreme Grand Commander, Augustus
"Frederick, Duke of Leinster.

"(Signed)
"Leinster.

"The Supreme Deputy Grand Commander,
"George Hoyte, Esq.

"The Supreme Grand Captain General,
"Thos. Wright, Esq., M.D.

"The Supreme Grand Marshal,
"Charles T. Webber, Esq.

"Whereas our right trusty and well-beloved Brothers and Knights Companions, Andrew McCready, William Robinson, Hugh Lough, Patrick McKee, Alexander McIlwain, William Hamilton, senior, and Robert Hamilton, have sought us to constitute and establish an Encampment of High Knights Templars and Masonic Knights of Malta, together with a Council of the preceding degrees of Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East, and Knights of the East and West, commonly called Red Cross Masons, to be held in Hawkesbury, in Canada West, by them and their successors lawfully admitted, and to be attached to Lodge and Chapter No. 159. We, duly considering the premises, do by these present authorize and constitute the above named Knights Companions, and their successors, to be the officers of an Encampment of High Knights Templars and Masonic Knights of Malta, and of the aforesaid preceding degrees of Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East, and Knights of the East and West, commonly called Red Cross Masons, to be holden at Hawkesbury, in Canada West, and to be attached to Lodge and Chapter No. 159, aforesaid, with full power to perform all acts befitting such assemblies, provided the same shall be in strict conformity to the rules and regulations now existing, or hereafter to be made, by this Supreme Grand Encampment, reserving to us and our successors the right of deciding all difficulties that may arise, and of annulling or cancelling these presents if we shall deem it necessary so to do.

"Dated this 27th day of March, 1850.

"(Signed) J. Fowler,
"Grand Secretary and Recorder."

The facsimile of a Warrant given herewith, is that of a still earlier document, granted by the same body, on the 6th August, 1839.

THE CONVENT-GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.

In 1869 negotiations were commenced with the Supreme Knight Templar bodies of England and Scotland with the view of assimilating the Rituals of the three great bodies and of forming a union of them. By the close of 1872 conventions between England and Ireland resulted in the creation of a body termed the Convent General. The Prince of Wales was elected Grand Master, and the Duke of Leinster became Great Prior of Ireland, and the Earl of Limerick Great Prior of England. The Grand Encampments were converted into Great Priories. Her Majesty was pleased to become Patroness of the Order. The Warrants granted by the Grand Encampment were called in, and new ones issued by the Great Priory.

In 1873 the Canadian Knights Templar solicited to be created a Great Priory and admitted to the Convent General. Their request was tardily acceded to in 1876; but they seceded in 1884. Scotland never joined the Union.

On the 7th April, 1873, the Convent General was inaugurated in the largest Hall in Willis' Rooms, London. The ceremony was a brilliant one, and was attended by a very large number of Knights. The Prince of Wales presided. In the evening there was a banquet at which the Prince of Wales and more than 100 members of the Convent General were present. The representatives from Ireland were Judge Townshend, Capt. George Huband, R. W. Shekleton, Q.C., R. B. de Burgh, John Ringland, M.D., and myself; of all these I alone survive.

A Ritual Commission was formed representing England and Ireland, and the ritual which we now use in Ireland was adopted; it is much shorter than the ancient one, and differs from it in several particulars, especially in the omission of one of the most important signs. The adoption of the costume now worn was an improvement, for the combination of an apron with a military scarf was somewhat incongruous. The Prince of Wales, on being elected Grand Master, created the dignities of Knight Grand Cross and Knight Commander of the Temple.

The convention led to the abandonment of the degrees of K.S., K.E., and K.E. and W. I remember when they were conferred in a very effective manner; but the degrees of the Knight of Malta and the Mediterranean Pass were, so far as I know, given in a very bald manner in the Dublin Preceptories and Encampments. Many years ago I saw the degrees of K.T., K.M., and M.P., given with great elaboration in an Encampment in Waterford. The apartment in which the degree of K.T. was given contained a roughly Macadamized road over which the pilgrim had to journey. There was a "sepulchre" guarded by a Knight with drawn sword, and Sir Knights were stationed at various points to interrogate the candidate during his perambulations.

On the death of the Duke of Leinster, in 1874, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master, appointed the Marquess Conyngham, Great Prior. On the death of the Marquess, the Grand Master appointed H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Great Prior. His Royal Highness was made a K.T. and K.M. in the Kilmainham Preceptory on the 28th April, 1873, and was installed Preceptor of that Preceptory on the 28th January, 1878. On the same day he was installed Great Prior, and was invested with the Insignia of G.C.T., Lord Powerscourt acting as the Deputy of the Grand Master.

The great popularity of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was the cause of the unusually large gathering of Knights present at his installation; the ceremonies in connection with which were made as imposing as possible.

After a very few meetings of the Convent General, it practically ceased to exist, and was formally dissolved on the 19th July, 1895, by the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales became Titular, or Honorary Sovereign of the Order, and the Great Priors resumed the ancient title of Grand Master. As a substitute for the Convent General, delegations from the Great Priories of England and Ireland and the Grand Chapter of Scotland meet every year alternately in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; their principal object being to secure uniformity in working. Some advance in that direction has already been made, and concessions on all sides may ultimately lead to an absolute uniformity in ritual.

In 1898, the Seneschal, Sir Knight W. R. Shekleton, Q.C., G.C.T., retired from office, on which occasion he was presented with an address from the Great Priory, in which his services to the Order were fully recognised. I had the honour to be appointed by the Grand Master successor to Sir Knight Shekleton, as His Royal Highness' Deputy.

In April, 1896, delegations from the Great Priory of England, headed by the Grand Master, the Earl of Euston, and the Grand Master of Scotland, the Marquess of Breadalbane, met a delegation representing the Great Priory of Ireland. On the 7th April, they were entertained at a banquet in Freemasons' Hall, at which the Seneschal presided, and a large gathering of Knights was present.

In April, 1900, delegations from England and Scotland were present at the Dublin Meeting of the Annual Conferences, and were entertained at a banquet at which I had the honour to preside. The Grand Master of England—Lord Euston, and the Great Seneschal of the Chapter-General of Scotland—Sir James Buchanan, Bart., were present.

CHIVALRIC DEGREES IN SCOTLAND.

According to some credulous accounts, the Order of Knights Templar never became extinct in Scotland, but continued there after the Reformation until ultimately it merged into Freemasonry. It is alleged that Prince Charles Edward (the "Pretender") was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar in 1745. Critical writers maintain, on the contrary, that the present Masonic Knights Templar are not the direct successors of the Ancient Order, and assert that the Order over which Prince Charles was elected Grand Master was totally unconnected with Freemasonry. The "Royal Order of Scotland" is certainly of ancient origin; but it always was a peculiar and exclusive Scottish Order, and had no real foundation in Freemasonry.

As in the case of Ireland, the introduction of the Knight Templar Degree into Masonic circles in Scotland probably took place about the middle of the last century. It is impossible to prove by any document known to be in existence that the degree was conferred inside or outside of Masonic Lodges before that time. Very little was put on record in reference to the degree until very nearly the close of the last century.

The minute book of the Stirling Lodge, which dates from 1741, refers to by-laws passed in 1745. The original by-laws are non-existent; but according to Bro. W. J. Hughan what purports to be a transcript of them made in 1790, refers to the degree of Knight of Malta. If the transcript be correct, this is the earliest reference to that degree in the United Kingdom or America. It is possible however, that, in the transcript of the by-laws, there may have been interpolations rendered necessary by the long interval between 1745 and 1790.

The earliest Encampment in Scotland not connected with a Lodge was probably that warranted in Aberdeen in 1794 by the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland. In 1813 this Encampment united with the St. George of Aboyne Encampment, Aberdeenshire Militia, holding under the Edinburgh Grand Conclave from July, 1812; but, subsequently, it received a charter from the Grand Encampment of Scotland, and it is now the Aberdeen Military Encampment No 5½.

According to Bro. David Murray Lyon, the K.T. degree was worked about 1780. This author states that the Royal Arch Degree was introduced into Ayrshire between 1771 and 1778 through the "medium of the Hibernian element which then permeated the Lodge of St. John at Newton-upon-Ayr." In 1796 a body of Knights, mostly from Ireland, formed a "Grand Assembly" at Maybole.

Bro. Hughan states that the historian of Lodge No. 4, Banff, Bro. Bairnsfather, mentions a tradition in that Lodge that the higher degrees were introduced in 1764, by Freemasons belonging to an Irish regiment quartered in the town.

The following Knight Templar's certificate, which is in possession of the Grand Lodge of England, was issued in the last year that Lodges were permitted to work the degree.

"Glory to God in the Highest. Amen.

"We, the Grand Prince, Captain General, &c., &c., &c., of the Invincible and Magnanimous Assembly of Knights Templars encamped at Kirkcudbright under the Freemason's Lodge of St. Cuthbert, from Kilwinning No. 43 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, do hereby certify that our trusty and well-beloved the worshipful Sir Andrew McDowall was by us duly and regularly admitted and dubbed a Knight of the Most Noble and Christian Order of Knight Templars.

"And that since his induction thereto (so far as is known to us) he hath discharged the relative duties of a Sir Knight Companion with affection and integrity.

"We, therefore, for his very exemplary good conduct and character whilst amongst us, do earnestly recommend him to all valiant Knights round the globe. To prevent fraud if this should fall into bad hands, we have caused the true owner to place his name on the margin.

"Given under our hands and seal of our Grand Encampment this 25th August, 1800.

"James Dyson, G.P.
"Samuel Douglas, C.G.
"James Douglas, C. of B.
"James McDowall, C. of R.
"Andrew McDowall, C. of Blue.
"William Johnston, Junr., C. of Outlines.

"William Latherdale, Secretary."

A black ribbon is intermixed in the certificate, which bears a block having a skull, cross-bones, and coffin displayed upon it.

Another Scottish certificate, dated 1818, is in possession of the Grand Lodge of England. The first part states that the brother was certified by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland to be a Royal Arch Mason. Then follows the certificate of K.T. issued from the "Grand Assembly of Knights Templars in Edinburgh, Premier Encampment of Scotland, No. 1 on the Registry of the Grand Conclave of Scotland."

During certain law proceedings in a Scottish Superior Court in 1799, it transpired in evidence that unusual degrees were being conferred in Masonic Lodges. This revelation created some excitement, amongst Masonic as well as non-Masonic circles. The Act of Parliament (39 George III., c 79, 12th July, 1799), which prohibited the administration of oaths by secret and unknown societies, made an exemption in favour of the Freemasons; but it was thought that the new degrees introduced into the Lodges, but only communicated to certain of their members, might be an excuse for the propagation of treasonable doctrines. A rebellion had recently raged in Ireland, and it was asserted that United Irishmen probably introduced the Knight Templar Degree into Lodges as a cloak to a treasonable propaganda. Finally, in 1800, the Grand Lodge prohibited the conferring of any degrees beyond the first three in the Lodges under its jurisdiction; in fact, the Grand Lodge had never recognised any other degrees.

About the same time, the Knight Templar Degree was worked in Edinburgh. It is asserted that it was introduced by non-commissioned officers belonging to regiments of regulars and militia, possessed of Warrants on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.[1] Such warrants were very numerous. In 1804, no fewer than 112 Military Lodges held warrants granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, whilst there were only 59 Military Lodges in connection with the Grand Lodge of England. It adds to the likelihood that it was a Military Lodge, or Lodges, warranted by the Irish Grand Lodge, that introduced the Templar degree into North America, to find that the early ritual of the American Knights Templar was almost identical with the Irish ritual.

When the Craft Lodges were prohibited from working the K.T. Degree, Scottish Knights applied to the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland for warrants, which were readily granted. The first issued, No. 21, was dated on the 9th June, 1802, and created an Encampment (the second of the kind in Scotland) in the town of Ayr. This Encampment is now dormant; but many others, warranted by the Early Grand Encampment, still exist and work under their Irish warrants, all of which have been confirmed by the Scottish Grand Encampment. The last Warrants Nos. 60 and 61 were granted in 1826, to brethren at Newmilns and Saltcoats. The greater number of the warrants were applied for from Ayrshire and adjoining districts.

THE EARLY GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF SCOTLAND.

In 1822, "Frater" Robert Martin of Kilmarnock proceeded to Dublin and presented a Petition to the Early Grand Encampment requesting, on the part of Encampments Nos. 28, 33, 39, 40, and 42, the creation of a Supreme Knight Templar body for Scotland. He was received by the Council of the Early Grand Encampment on the 11th May at the house of the Grand Commander "Sir" Peter Kelly, Wood Quay. The Council resolved to grant the prayer of the petition. It presented Frater Martin with a Warrant creating him Grand Master for Scotland, and, on the 24th June, 1826, sent to him a charter of renunciation of authority over the Scottish Encampments. Martin remained Grand Master until his death in 1857; since that year there has been a regular succession of Grand Masters down to the present one—Colonel Peter Spence of Airdrie.

In 1850, the Supreme Grand Encampment of Ireland refused to enter into relations with the Early Grand Encampment of Scotland; and, in 1860, declined to recognise its certificates. In 1896, the Great Priory of Ireland declined an interchange of representatives with it, being, apparently, quite unmindful of the history of the Early Grand Encampment.

This body now styles itself the "Grand Encampment of the Temple and Malta in Scotland;" but formerly it was known as the "Early Grand Mother Encampment of High Knights Templars, Scotland." It claims control over the following degrees:—"Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine," "Knight of St. John the Evangelist," "K.H.S," "Knight of the Christian Mark," "Knight of the Holy and Illustrious Order of the Cross," "Pilgrim," "Knight Templar," "Knight of the Mediterranean Pass," or "Knight of St. Paul," and "Knight of Malta." Only Royal Arch Masons are eligible for the Templar Degree.

[1] According to the "Revue Historique, Scientifique, et Morale, de la Franc-Maçonnerie," Vol. I., page 134 (Paris, 1830), the Freemasons of the Nottingham Militia introduced the K.T. degree into Edinburgh in 1798. This Regiment had an Irish Craft Warrant.

At present twenty-two Encampments are subordinate to this Grand Body. The fees in connection with the Supreme and Subordinate Encampments are very moderate. Until 1870 the Grand Encampment controlled the R.A. degree and the higher degrees which are now placed under other Supreme bodies.

THE CHAPTER GENERAL OF THE RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE TEMPLE IN SCOTLAND.

The Minutes of an Edinburgh Craft Lodge for 1807 record a visit in that year to the Lodge of a deputation from the Grand Assembly of High Knight Templars, No. 31 of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland, headed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.[1] The event appears to have been a novel one. A prominent member of this Encampment, named Alexander Deuchar, created a "Supreme Grand Conclave" for Scotland in 1811, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. The first Grand Master was Alexander Deucher himself. The great majority of the Scottish Encampments refused to give up their allegiance to the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland. Deucher died in 1830, and during the following six years the Grand Conclave was in an unsatisfactory state. In 1836, the body changed its name and became the "Chapter General" and elected Admiral Milne as Grand Master. It was resolved that it was no longer necessary that candidates for the Order should be Freemasons, and the Duke of Leeds and the Bishop of Edinburgh, who were not Masons, were created Knights of the Temple and Malta. In 1856, the Chapter repealed this resolution, and since that year only Freemasons have been admitted. The Chapter General has under its jurisdiction a Preceptory in Edinburgh (the Lothians), the Preceptory of Glasgow, the Preceptory of Ayr, the Preceptory of Towerhill, Dunfermline, and the Rosslyn Preceptory, Kirkaldy—five in all in Scotland. It has two Preceptories in New Brunswick, one in New Zealand, one in New South Wales, one in Calcutta, one in Bombay. It has a Priory of Malta in Edinburgh, two in Glasgow, one in Dunfermline, and one in Bombay. Altogether, it has a total of seventeen subordinate bodies, of which ten are located in Scotland. The Knights under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter are of high social position, and the affairs of the Order are admirably managed by that distinguished Freemason, Bro. Lindsay Mackersy, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Order.

It is to be regretted that there are two Grand Bodies of Knights Templar in Scotland. Attempts have been made to unite them; but hitherto unsuccessfully.

The Grand Encampment seems to go on the principle that every Craft Mason of good standing in his Lodge is eligible for advancement to the Order of the Temple; whilst it would appear that the Chapter General considers that it is only the *élite* of the Masonic world who should be elevated to the high position of a Knight of the Temple and of Malta.

THE TEMPLAR AND MALTA ORDERS IN ENGLAND.

In England, as in Ireland and Scotland, the early history of the Knights Templar Orders in connection with Freemasonry is obscure. A distinguished Freemason, Bro. Howell, has published the Minutes of his Lodge,[2] from which it appears that the degree or K.T. was conferred in Plymouth on the 21st October, 1778. This is the earliest record of the kind as yet discovered in England.

THE BALDWYN PRECEPTORY.

Perhaps the most famous association of Masonic Knights Templar in the world is the Baldwyn Preceptory, Bristol. It claims to have existed from "time immemorial," and to be the modern representative of the Knights Templar of the middle ages. This traditional antiquity is not admitted by the more critical writers on the History of Freemasonry.

The earliest record preserved by this Preceptory is an authentic and important document containing the statutes of a Supreme body of Knights Templar acting under a charter. This body styled itself "The Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Order of Knights Templars, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitallers, and Knights of Malta, &c." There are twenty clauses and statutes in the document, from which I shall only quote two—the 7th and 8th:—

"7th. And whereas, this Encampment is by charter constituted the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment, be it therefore known that no Encampment within the Kingdom of England will be acknowledged by us unless they admit of our supremacy and conform to

[1] *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh.* By David Murray Lyon. Page 287.
[2] *History of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 257, Portsmouth.* By Alexander Howell, 1895.

these statutes, nor any received as Knights Companions except those installed in an Encampment constituted by us, or in some foreign Prince's Dominions, or were installed before 1780."

"8th. That the mode of application for a charter be by petition addressed to the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment at our Castle at Bristol, signed by five Companions of the Order, specifying the time when, and the place where, to be held, with the names of the three first officers and the title they would have the Encampment known by."

The document bears the seals of the Order of Knights Templars, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and Knights of Malta, of the Knights Rosæ Crucis, and of the Grand Elected Knights of Kadosh: it is dated 20th December, 1780.

It is claimed that this body was constituted by a charter, which is referred to in the document as follows:—"Whereas, by charter of compact, our Encampment is constituted the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of this Noble Order." There is no recital of a written charter nor statement as to who granted one. It seems to me highly probable that the Charter of Compact was merely an agreement or compact amongst the members of the Baldwyn Encampment and another ancient body at Bath, the "Camp of Antiquity," to establish a supreme body of the Order. It was by such a compact or agreement that the Supreme Grand Encampment of Ireland was formed.

The Baldwyn Encampment was practically identical with the Grand Encampment, for the Bath Encampment soon became dormant. On the establishment of another Grand body in London, in 1791, attempts to attach the Baldwyn Encampment to it were made, but without success; but it is curious that the Baldwyn Encampment appears on a roll published by the London body in 1810.

In 1812, the Bristol Grand Encampment elected H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex its Grand Master, but he never took any interest in its proceedings, and never communicated with it during the twenty-four years he was its nominal head.

After a great many years of abeyance, the Grand Chapter was revived in 1855 by the Baldwyn Encampment (which still remained independent of the London body) and the "Camp of Antiquity" of Bath which had been reinvigorated.

Four other Encampments (at Birmingham, Warwick, Highbridge and Caroham) joined this Grand Encampment.

After a few years the Bristol Grand Encampment became extinct, and the Encampments connected with that ancient body passed, with reservations of certain privileges, under the dominion of the Grand body located in London.

The Baldwyn Preceptory exercised the right of conferring the 30° and other degrees of the A. and A. Rite. In the old times, when Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters worked the K.T. and K.M. degrees, some Encampments of Knights Templar conferred the R.A., the 18°, the 30°, and many other degrees, now become obselete, or like the K.S., K.E., &c, transferred to other Orders.

The following certificate (a copy of which is in possession of that distinguished Masonic Author, Bro. Hughan, of Torquay), shews that in 1798 the Supreme Templar Body in London recognized the 30th degree.



"In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

[Device.]

"The Right Honble. Lord Rancliffe.

"Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Royal and Exalted Religious and Military Orders of H.R.D.M., Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templars K-D-O-S-H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, &c., under the Patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Edward.

"These are to certify that *Sir Burrell Neale*, Conclave and Chapter of Observance held in their Field of Encampment, in London, is registered in the Grand and Royal Conclave of England.

"Given in London this 23rd day of February, A.L. 5802,[1] A.D. 1798, A.O. 680.

"By command of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

"George Allen, Second Scribe."

THE YORK GRAND LODGE AND H.K.T.

In 1780 the York Grand Lodge virtually constituted itself a Supreme Knight Templar Body, and issued a few Warrants to found Encampments. This is the first and last instance of any Grand Lodge granting Templar Charters.

[1] It was their custom to add 4004 to the years of the Christian era:—4004+1798=5802.

THE GRAND AND ROYAL CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Towards the close of the last century, the degree of K.T. appears to have become very popular amongst English Masons. Early in 1791 conferences of some of the Knights were held in London, and at a great gathering of them on the 24th June, 1791, they constituted formally a Grand and Royal Conclave of Knights Templar. Soon after the Conclave was honoured by the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Edward, afterwards the Duke of Kent and father of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

On the 10th April, 1809, a meeting was held at which the statutes passed in 1791 were revised. In 1846, another revision of the statutes took place, and they were confirmed on the 3rd April by the Grand Master. In 1853 the statutes underwent another revision.

The first Grand Master of the Conclave was Thomas Duncklerley, of Hampton Court Palace, who was elected in February, 1791. He died 19th November, 1795, and the Conclave was under an "acting" Grand Master until 3rd February, 1796, when Lord Rancliffe was installed. That nobleman died on the 17th November, 1800, and Grand Conclave remained in abeyance until the 20th January, 1805, when H.R.H. the Duke of Kent was elected Grand Master. He resigned 12th April, 1807, and his place was taken by the Acting Grand Commander Judge Walter Rodwell Wright. He resigned 6th August, 1812, and H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, who had been elected Grand Master on the 5th May, 1812, was installed on the 6th August following. H.R.H. died on the 21st April, 1843; John Christian Burckhardt, Grand Sub-Prior, became Acting Grand Master until the 30th April, 1846, when Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, was installed Grand Master. He died 22nd November, 1860, and the Deputy Grand Master, William Stuart, became Acting Grand Master until 10th May, 1861, when he was installed Grand Master. Stuart resigned on the 13th December, 1872, and his Deputy, the Rev. John Huyshe, became, for the moment, Acting Grand Master.

THE GREAT PRIORY.

On the 13th December, 1872, the Grand Conclave ceased to be a sovereign body, and became the Great Priory of England, Wales, and the Colonies thereof, having then, as I have already stated, become a constituent of the Convent General. On the 19th July, 1895, the Great Priory resumed the status of a Supreme Sovereign Body.

In 1873, when the Grand Conclave became the Great Priory the Earl of Limerick was nominated Great Prior by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales who had now become Grand Master of England and Ireland. The Earl of Limerick resigned in September, 1876, and Colonel Shadwell Henry Clerke, Sub-Prior, became Acting Great Prior. On the 8th December, 1876, the Earl of Shrewsbury was appointed Great Prior; he died 11th May, 1877, and Colonel Clerke again became Acting Great Prior. On the 25th October, 1877, Lord Skelmersdale, afterwards the Earl of Lathom, was appointed Great Prior. He was succeeded on the 8th May, 1896, by the present Great Prior, the Earl of Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, a most distinguished, learned, hardworking and popular Freemason. The Executive Officer, Bro. Charles F. Matier, Great Vice-Chancellor, has contributed materially to the prosperity of the Order.

The Great Priory has under its jurisdiction 27 Provincial Great Priories, and 119 Preceptories, to 29 of which latter bodies Priories of Malta are attached. Twenty-six of the Preceptories are in India and the Colonies—namely, 11 in India, Burma, and Ceylon; 6 in South Africa; 4 in Australia; and one each in Malta, Barbadoes, Demerara, Bermuda and Hong Kong.

In the Roll of Preceptories, "according to seniority," the Baldwyn Preceptory only occupies the third place (*c*); *a* and *b* being the Abbey Preceptory, Nottingham, and the "Antient York Conclave of Redemption" Preceptory, Hull. These Preceptories, together with (*d*) Mount Calvary, London, (*f*) Union of Rougemont, Exeter, are "time immemorial" Preceptories. No. 1 Preceptory is the Antiquity Preceptory, Bath.

THE EARLY GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF IRELAND IN RELATION TO ENGLAND.

Although there were in 1809 Grand Templar Bodies in England, that circumstance did not deter the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland from extending its influence to England. In that year Encampment No. 51 on its register was established in Scarborough; no doubt it was not the only Irish one in England.

It is interesting to find that the Faith and Fidelity Preceptory, No. 26 on the English roll, was formerly the "*Early* Grand Encampment of England," and only holds a "warrant

of confirmation," 1838, from the Grand Conclave, shewing that it was not originally constituted by the latter.[1] Mount Calvary Preceptory, a "time immemorial Encampment," is similarly the "*Early* Grand Encampment of England," with a Warrant of confirmation which was granted in 1842.

It seems almost a certainty that both these renowned Preceptories owed their origin to the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland. Bro. Charles Belton, K.C.T., Great Marshal, informs me that the earliest minute books of the "Faith and Fidelity" Preceptory are missing, but that notes in a later minute book state that the body was established in 1792 as the "Early Grand Encampment of England and Conclave of Faith and Fidelity." In 1838 their Warrant was surrendered to the Duke of Sussex, and a charter obtained from the Grand Conclave. It is altogether improbable that either of the surrendered charters had been received from the Bristol or York bodies, for they would surely not have used the term "Early" which was peculiar to the Irish Grand Encampment.[2]

In concluding this brief account of the Masonic Chivalric Orders, I have pleasure in acknowledging the fraternal assistance in collecting materials for it which I have received from the following brethren:—William J. Hughan, P.S.G.D., Eng., Torquay; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.S.G.D., Ireland; Charles F. Matier, Gt. Vice-Chancellor of the Temple, London; Colonel Peter Spence, G.M.; Robert Jamieson, Secretary; Robert Jackson, Past Secretary, and Mathew McB. Thompson, Past G.M., of the Grand Encampment of the Temple, etc., Scotland: Lieutenant-Colonel James R. Bramble, and William Proctor of Baldwyn Preceptory, Bristol; R. H. Walker, Vice-Chancellor of the Temple, Dublin; H. E. Flavelle, D.G. Sec., Grand Lodge, Ireland; Henry Sadler, Assistant Librarian, Grand Lodge, England.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., writes:—

I consider we are justified as a Lodge, in discussing the origin of the Masonic Knights Templars, and other Ceremonies more or less connected therewith, for which reason I gladly welcome Bro. Sir Charles Cameron's able and fairly exhaustive paper on the subject.

So much has been said about Ramsay and his "manufacture of Masonic Degrees" that it would be quite refreshing to have proof of his having actually arranged or promoted one particular ceremony additional to those worked prior to his initiation; and in like manner, any real evidence that the Pretender (Prince Charles Edward) took a prominent part in the Craft, either in regard to the K.T, Rose Croix or the Royal Order.

The title page of the Bye-Laws of No. 620, Dublin, A.D. 1786, referring to the K.T. and other preliminary degrees, is an interesting fact, though not early enough to be of much value. The Warrant granted by the "G.G.C. of the G.R.E. of All England at York," for Manchester, was dated also in 1786, and empowered those so favoured "to make and admit such worthy brethren S.K.T., as are regularly and properly qualified to receive such Order and Dignity."

No doubt the distinctive name of the Lodge—"*High Knights Templars of Ireland*"—chartered for Dublin by "Mother Lodge Kilwinning" (Ayrshire, Scotland), 8th October, 1779, proves that the members knew of the K.T., but the Warrant simply granted to "*certain Masons in the City of Dublin*, all powers and privileges which now are, or for any time past may have been, legally enjoyed by any other Lodge holden of the M.W. Grand Master of the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning," and neither directly nor indirectly empowered the Petitioners to work any degrees beyond the *first three*, which were the only ones ever authorised by that Scottish Lodge. The Dublin Lodge also conferred the venerable Royal Arch, the Rose Croix and other degrees, so that the brethren were determined there should be no lack of Ceremonies under their authority.

The "Kadosh" (or 30° Degree) was certainly noted on K.T. Certificates so early as 1791; but of late years, happily, it and other Ceremonies, more or less connected, have been placed under the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" exclusively.

Sir Charles Cameron has done well to bring together, in such an attractive form, so many particulars concerning the origin and early history of the Knights Templars, and I hope his admirable paper will tend to the elucidation of the difficulties he refers to.

W. J. Hughan.

[1] The Prince of Wales is Permanent Preceptor of the Faith and Fidelity Preceptory. This circumstance makes it all the more interesting to Irish Knights Templar, to find the Irish origin of this Preceptory so highly probable.

[2] According to Gould, only two K.T. warrants are known to have been issued by the York Grand Lodge. It is believed its warrants of all kinds were confined to Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Bro. F. J. W. Crowe writes:—

I have read with the greatest interest Bro. Sir Charles Cameron's able paper on the Origin and Progress of Chivalric Freemasonry, and my own collection of Masonic Certificates fully bears out his remarks as to the additional Degrees being worked under Craft Warrants. I have many such documents.

The Carrickfergus certificate does not seem to be quite correctly quoted, as I have a specimen of it myself which I transcribe, indicating the variations by italics:—

"In the Name of the most Holy And Undivided Trinity. Father Son and Holy Ghost. We the High Priest Captain *Genl* and Grand Masters of a Royal Arch Superexcellent Masons Encampment and Grand Assembly of Knights Templars, Under the sanction of the Carrickfergus *True* Blue Lodge No. 253 On the *Registry of Ireland* do hereby Certify that our *dearly* Beloved Brother the Worshipful Sir Thomas Torrance *After* having duly passed the Chair of the aforesaid Lodge was *arch'd* a Royal Arch Superexcellent Mason, *and Subsequently dubbd* a Knight of the Noble and *Right* Worshipful Order of Knights Templars, after having withstood with Skill Fortitude and Valour, the Amazing *Tryals* attending His admission, given under our Hands and the Seals of our *Encampment and Grand Assembly* Aforesaid this 26 Day of Feby 1816 A L 5816

	THOMAS ROBERTS	High Priest
JOHN MULLHOLLAND	JOHN CAMMERON	Capt General
Secy 253	CHARLES STUART	
	JAMES CATTONS	
	GEORGE MULLHOLLAND	Grand Masters."

There are three seals on blue, red, and black ribbons respectively, and the Capital letters and spelling are as I have given them.

There was an extraordinary multiplicity of degrees given in connection with some Irish Lodges during the early part of the present century, and I have a curious set of Manuscript Certificates, all to the same brother, written on parchment, which enumerate the following degrees conferred "under the sanction" of a Craft Warrant:—

No. 1. To Bro. John Toulson for degrees of "Passed the Chair," and Excellent and Super Excellent R.A. Masonry, with seals of the "Royal Arch Lodge No. 176, 88th Regt," then meeting in Dublin, March 12th, 1825.

No. 2. For "the Most Noble and Christian Order of High Knights Templars and Knights of Malta," with seals of "Knights Templars No. 176, 88th Regt." Dublin, April 24th, 1825.

No. 3. For "Royal Orders of Phillipi, Death, and the Grave." This has the same seals as No. 2, but the ribbon is of blue on red. Dated at Corfu, August 24th, 1832.

No. 4. For "Knights of the White Cross and of the Roads" (? Rhodes) "Held under the sanction of Lodge 176 on the Grand Registry of Ireland." Seal as No. 2, but in red wax instead of black, and on a ribbon of white on rose colour. Corfu, August 24th, 1832.

No. 5. For "Royal Cousin Sir Knights and Royal Prince Masons," and "Red Cross, Ark, Mark and Link, Mark'd Masons and Persian Blue." Corfu, August 24th, 1832. This has smoke seals of the "Royal Arch Lodge No. 176, 88th Regt.," "Knights Templars No. 176, 88th Regt.," and "Red Cross Council, No. 176, 88th Regt.," with a red wax "Red Cross" seal on rose, green and yellow ribbon.

No. 6. For the "Royal Arch Knights Templars High Priests," dated Corfu, Sept. 20th, 1832, "under the sanction of Lodge No. 176." This has two smoke seals of the "Royal Arch Lodge," one of the Knights Templars, one of the Red Cross, and one of "Corcyra Union Band, 176," with two wax Union Band seals (red and black respectively) each on ribbons of red, purple and white.

Referring to the "Early Grand Knights Templars," the certificate, of which I append a copy, will, I think, be of considerable interest, as it bears the signature of *Alexander Deuchar* as "Grand Master" of the Knights Templar Encampment No. 31 at Edinburgh,

"holding of the Early Grand Lodge of Ireland." Thus it places beyond all dispute the fact that he was a member of the "Early Grand" body when he induced the Duke of Kent, then G.M. of the English Knights Templars, to make him Grand Master of a *new* body, which he himself started in defiance of the fact that a jurisdiction to which he had sworn fealty was already in possession of the Scottish Masonic territory. The original document is in my own collection. The parchment is cut to receive five ribbons and seals, but of three there are no trace, so that I cannot tell if they were ever inserted. The first seal attached at the left is on a purple ribbon, and in the tin box affixed to it is a black seal inscribed "Grand Assembly of Knights Templars, Edinburgh," and the usual triangle of twelve lights, with the open Bible, skull and crossbones, pascal lamb, and cock. The second seal is of red wax, suspended to three ribbons of red, white and green, and inscribed, "Grand Royal Arch Encampment, Edinr.," and bearing the arch, triple triangle, and twelve shields with the initials of the twelve tribes.

In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Amen.

We the High Priest, Captain, Governors, and Grand Masters of the Grand Royal Arch Encampment in Edinburgh, Do hereby Certify and declare That our Trusty and Well-beloved Brother, *John Forbes, Aberdeen Militia* (a regular Master Mason of the *Aboyne* Lodge, No. *278 of Scotland,* and who has in the Margin signed his Name), having been warmly recommended unto us, and found Worthy Was by Us Passed the Chair of this Lodge; and afterwards initiate into, and instructed in all the Grand and Holy Mysteries of the Super-Excellent Royal Arch Masonry; He having marched with great Fortitude and Resignation through all the hidden dreary Paths of our Grand Encampment.

Be It Also Known Unto All Men.

That We, the Grand Master, Captain General, and Marshalls of the Grand Assembly of Knights Templars in Edinburgh.

NO THIRTY-ONE,

Holding Of The Early Grand Lodge of Ireland, Have after due Trial and Examination instructed, and initiated our said Trusty & Well-beloved Companion and Brother, the Worshipful Sir *John Forbes,* into all the Mysteries of our Religious and most Christian Orders of Knights Templars, and Knights of Malta, the Trusty, True, and Faithful Soldiers and Servants of Jesus Christ, by Installing and Dubbing him a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, and expounded unto him all the Secrets of the Ark, Mark, and Link Masons, The Jordan and Mediterranean Pass, Red Cross Knights, and Prussian Blue, or Royal Order; He having during the whole Ceremony given us the Strong Proofs of his Steadiness, Skill, and Valour, during the Amazing and Mysterious Trials attending his Admission. We therefore Greet Well all our Worthy Brethren and Knight Companions of the above Illustrious Orders throught the Universe to accept of him as such, and to take him under their Brotherly Care and Protection.

Given under our Hands, and the Seals of our Orders, hereunto appended, at Edinburgh, this *Twenty Eight* Day of *June* in the year of our Lord M.DCCC.I.X. of Light IϽϽIϽCCCIX. of Royal Arch Masonry M.M.M.CC.XCIX. since the Institution of Knights Templars D.CXCI. and Malta D.CCX.

Alex. Deuchar	High Priest.
Tho. Miller	Captain Governor.
W. C. Kerstain	1st Grand Master.
Thos. B. Patterson	2nd Grand Master.
Alex. Crichton	3rd Grand Master.
Jno. Dowall	G. Sec.

Alex. Deuchar	Grand Master.
Tho. Miller	Depute Grand Master.
W. C. Kerstain	Capt. General.
Thos. B. Patterson	1st Grand Marshall.
Alex. Crichton	2nd Grand Marshall.
Jno. Dowall	G. Sec.

I leave the inferences to be drawn to the student of Scottish Templar History.

F. J. W. Crowe.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Sir Charles Cameron.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE Masonic Hall, Abergavenny.—I have just returned from a short visit to Abergavenny, a small town in Monmouthshire, containing some six thousand inhabitants, and possessing one Craft Lodge, a Royal Arch Chapter, and one Mark Lodge, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The Masonic body in this little country town possesses what I think is a most remarkable Masonic Hall, a short description of which I will endeavour to give. Local tradition says that prior to the dissolution of Monasteries, by King Henry VIII, a priory existed in the town, which at the dissolution was given to the town, as a parish church, for which purpose it is still used. Before this period, however, another church existed which is said to have been dedicated to St. John, and was till the dissolution used as a parish church. This church was immediately afterwards secularised and devoted to the purposes of a Grammar School, and called, after its pious founder, the Grammar School of King Henry VIII., and a portion of the endowments of the priory are said to have been handed over for its maintenance. The Grammar School continued to be held in this same building until some time in 1898 or 1899, when the Governors, in order to meet the needs of the population, built a new school, and the old church of St. John was sold to some gentlemen who subsequently transferred it to the Masonic body.

The church itself appears to have consisted of a nave with a tower at the east end, a pointed window and door at the west end, and other windows at the sides. The present tower is, however, only about a century and a half old. The walls of the old church itself are I think of great antiquity, but other buildings still existing have been allowed to be erected adjoining it in places. Of the interior I can say but little: the walls have been plastered and partly pannelled and coloured, and as to the roof, the latter is of half circular shape and has also been plastered, thus hiding both walls and timbers, which I think is a misfortune. Abergavenny is one of the places referred to in Bro. Thorpe's history of French Prisoners' Lodges, and I send you herewith a pamphlet containing an address delivered by a P.M. of the Lodge at the dedication of the New Hall, and which contains much information respecting the history of Freemasonry in Abergavenny. I obtained this copy from the Tyler during my visit. It contains a picture shewing the old tower and a very commonplace house by its side. The church or hall is at the rear of this.

The Masonic body in Abergavenney may fairly be congratulated upon its public spirit, which has enabled it to obtain possession of a Masonic Hall which I think is absolutely unique.

The building must be, except the tower and cottage, about 700 years old.

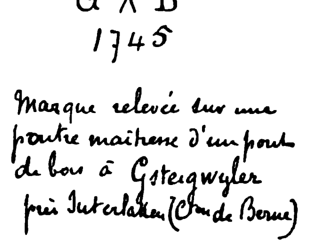
T. A. Withey.

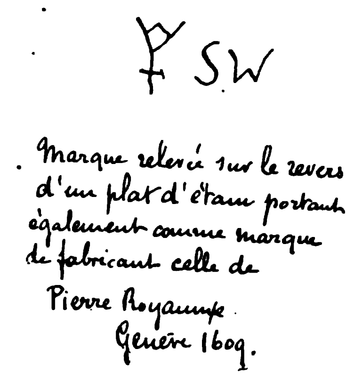
Bronze Ornament, (p. 37).—I possess its match. I consider it one of two things, either a coffin ornament for a Mason's funeral; or an ornament for a Lodge Chest. There are holes drilled for screws.

G. W. Bain.

Marks.—I send you two marks, which, although not masons' marks, fall into the same category. The one is from the king-post of a wooden bridge near Interlaken, date 1745; the other is on a tin-plate of 1609.

L. B. Weber, Geneva.





A Curious Warrant.—Referring to "A Curious Warrant" in the last number of the *Transactions* (p. 125), in all the references I have come across to the Provincial Grand Lodges of States in America, they were always called "Grand" Lodges, the "Provincial" being omitted.

Samuel Elbert (who was a Governor of Georgia, and after whom a Lodge and a township were named, viz, Lodge Elbert No. 12 Registry of Georgia, held in Elberton) was *Provincial* Grand Master of Georgia in 1786, previous to the Grand Lodge of Georgia being formed, and, therefore, according to their custom called "Grand" Master.

Thomas Smith Webb, in 1808, writes "On the 16th day of December, A.D. 1786, a Convention of the several Lodges holden in the State, assembled at Savanah, when the permanent appointments which had been theretofore made by the Grand Master of England, were solemnly relinquished, by the Right Worshipful Samuel Elbert, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge, and certain regulations adopted by which the Grand officers are now elected annually by the Grand Lodge." After which it would appear William Stephens was elected first Grand Master of Georgia.

Again consulting T. Smith Webb, I take it that Grey Elliott was Provincial Grand Master of Georgia in 1760, and that the warrant issued by Lord Aberdour, was a warrant of confirmation for the Provincial Grand Lodge.

I think your suggestion as to the nature of the first named warrant being a deputation to constitute a Lodge, is very near the mark, as no warrant for Provincial Lodge is mentioned by Anderson. This might have been construed into a permanent instead of a temporary authority; however, this is only conjecture.

"Hugh Lacy" is evidently a mistake on the part of the Scribe, as T. Smith Webb gives "Roger Lacey" as being the recipient of the Warrant from Thomas Thyne Lord Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of England. Smith Webb is also correct in the other dates over which the Scribe seems to have stumbled. As to the Warrant itself—Is Bro. Brown sure of the authenticity of the signatures? If not, I should be inclined to think that this is a draft prepared, but not completed, of a Warrant issued to a Lodge in 1786. There was a Lodge formed about that time in the town of Augusta, viz, "Social" No. 18 Registry of Georgia.

J. C. Pocock.

The 17th Century Tripos.—I casually noticed at page 84 of Oliver's "Revelations of a Square" an account of the Dublin University *Tripos*, which has been re-discovered by our learned Bro. Dr. Crawley. The careless omission of the date and an allusion to Dean Swift, have probably caused the note of the good old Doctor Oliver to be overlooked; and though his account is a fairly full one, it omits some important items which are given by Dr. Crawley. I am half inclined to think that there are various Masonic items, now looked upon as fables, that may have *some basis* of truth, though inaccurately rendered; one such runs in my mind, namely, that in the 15th century a "municipal law" was passed, at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that no person should become a "freeman of the Guild," unless he was an "initiated freeman in the third degree."

John Yarker.

The Letter G.—

By letters four and science five
This G aright does stand.

About three years ago (*A.Q.C.*, x., 40), you did me the honour to insert a short article I wrote on this subject, to which Bro. Wildman replied. His comments displayed much erudition, but hardly amounted to a refutation of my contention that the one letter by which the letters four were represented was in the ancient form of the Gamma, and not in that of the modern club-footed innovation. The very essence of Masonry consists in geometrical representation, and the square is the only method of thus representing the idea of four, so that if the Tetractys or the four letters of the Tetragrammaton are to be geometrically represented by any letter of the alphabet the requirement can only be met by a letter that is in the form of a square. Now the only letter that answers this description is the ordinary gamma, for although there were local variations in shape, the classic and most generally used form was that of a right angle, as may be seen by referring to the papyri of the classic age. That the right angle was the accepted form is also supported by the fact that the Swastica, consisting of four right angles combined, was called by operative masons the tetragammaton, and in heraldry the same device is known as the gammadion. The F also was formerly known as digamma. The fact that the gamma was used as a numeral, and in that sense stood for 3 and not 4, does not alter the position, for the question is one of geometrical representation and not of numeral significance.

John A. Cockburn.



HEIR LYETH WILIAM STENNORS MR MASON WHO DEASSED THE 27 MACH 1626 AND HIS WIFE EFON WATSON

William Stennors, Master Mason, Bangor, Down.—I send you a rubbing of a grave slab which is lying broken at the east end of the Abbey Church, at Bangor. It is proposed to repair and restore it to the interior of the church, where it may record for another 274 years the death of a Master Mason, one of a guild who came specially to Ireland to build Bangor Church. The edifice was erected by Sir James Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Clandeboye, who was the son of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, of Dunlop, in Ayrshire. Of course I cannot say if it was from that district Lord Clandeboye brought William Stennors, but that was his own native place, although he resided for many years in Dublin, where he was a tutor to the afterwards celebrated Archbishop Usher, being an agent there on behalf of King James of Scotland, in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. As to his Master Mason, I can find out nothing.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGAR.
Ed. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology.*



Grand Geometrician.—The Church of St. Neots, about four miles from Liskeard, Cornwall, is famed for its wonderfully preserved and beautifully stained glass, dating from early in the 15th century. One of the earliest, known as the "Creation Window," contains many episodes from the account in Genesis, and the first, of which I here give a sketch, represents probably the initial act "Let there be Light." It will be seen that the Son is measuring the orb of day by the aid of a pair of compasses, i.e., God is represented as the Grand Geometrician. The legend on the scroll in the clouds reads, "Hic Dominus designat mundum."

G. W. SPETH.

Yorkshire Freemasons.—I send you two references to 16th century Freemasons from the Register of Wills, York, for which I am indebted to G. Denison Lumb, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

NOWELL, Richard, of Swillington, "fre mayson," proved 19th Oct., 1568.

PRESTONE, Robert, Swillington, "free-mason," proved 20th Aug., 1570. (Vol 20, fol. 9).

T. A. WITHEY.

Curious Certificate, Malta, 1808.—In the interesting article on "The 31st Foot and Masonry in West Florida," contributed by W. Bro. R. F. Gould to the recently issued *Ars*, reference is made to a Royal Arch Certificate granted by "St. George's Lodge, No. 108 Scotland, 31st Regt. Foot," at Malta, in 1810, a transcript of which was given in *A.Q.C.* viii., 232. I have much pleasure in sending you a transcript of a Certificate in my possession granted by the same Lodge in 1808, as it presents some rather curious features.

JNO. T. THORP.

SAINT GEORGE'S LODGE NO. 108 HELD IN
HIS MAJESTY'S 1ST BATTN. 31ST REGT. OF FOOT.
PRINCIPIUM ET FINIS.

To all true Noachidas Enlightened with the secret Mystery of the Divine Cabala are these | Presents addressed and by Us is certified that the Bearer Brother John Barrett Entered | and passed in Lodge No. 108 on the Registry of Scotland, and after a perfect knowledge in both | these degrees of Masonry was raised to that most ancient and honourable degree of a Master Mason. | From these Considerations we recommend him to all and each of the fraternity wheresoever dis | persed in all Countries on Earth, as a genuine Brother who as a Mason has strennuously laboured | for the benefit of the Craft, and in his private Character has supported his reputation within the | Boundaries of Honour.

In Witness whereof we have stamped the Margin of this Certificate with the Seal of our Lodge.

WM. MASHEDER Secretary.	Given under our Hands at the Lodge Room in the | Island of Malta this 16th day of December Anno | Domino [sic] 1808 et Lucis 5808.

MICHL. MARSHALL. Master.
ROBERT BOND. S. Warden.
WM. MARSHALL. J. Warden.

Caementaria Hibernica.—Roll of the Grand Officers of Ireland.—Most of our readers are by this time aware that Dr. Chetwode Crawley has included in *Fasciculus III.* of *Caementaria Hibernica* a list of the Grand Officers of Ireland from 1725 to the present year of grace. In this list there were three gaps; the names of the Brethren who served as Grand Secretary in the years 1776, 1777 and 1778, were wanting. At least, no contemporary or official authority could be found for them, and Dr. Chetwode Crawley admitted no name to the list without contemporary evidence. We have just learned that our Brother, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, has had the good fortune to identify the three missing Grand Officers, as follows:—

GRAND SECRETARIES OF IRELAND.

1776—John Handcock.
1777—Charles Sterne.
1778—Samuel Spencer.

Those of our readers who possess a copy of *Fasciculus III.* can now fill in the three names, and thus render complete the Roll of Grand Officers of Ireland.



Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1900.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., W.M.; C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, I.P.M.; E. Conder, jun., S.W.; G. Greiner, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; E. J. Castle, Q.C., S.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, I.G.; G. L. Shackles and E. Armitage, Stewards; Past Masters Dr. W. Wynn Westcott; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.; C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C.; and W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.

Also the following fifty-five members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. J. Stiven, P.G.D.; H. Tipper, P.G.Pt.; Sir John A. Cockburn, P.G.W. of South Australia; T. Cohu, Dr. A. L. Achard, Dr. T. Charters White, G. C. H. Gunther, E. R. Taylor, General Astley Terry, J. F. Henley, W. C. Blaker, W. A. Bowser, W. L. Carrick, W. Richardson, G. P. Gordon Hills, F. H. Sewell, D. J. Hewitt, Dr. C. Wells, H. E. Overbeck, C. Paine, F. A. Powell, A Carpenter, S. W. Furze-Morrish, J. A. Carpenter, E. J. Wood, Rev. L. P. Robin, W. J. Songhurst, Dr. E. T. Aydon-Smith, W. Rowley, J. C. Pocock, A. G. Boswell, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, R. Dudfield, G. E. P. Hertslet, W. Hancock, Dr. H. R. Miller, C. W. Smith, L. Danielsson, L. M. Biden, F. W. Mitchell, J. Thompson, W. Reeve, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, Dr. S. Walsh Owen, E. Greiner, F. Hughes, J. T. Marson, E. R. Cleaton, G. W. Taylor, C. Chabot, J. Hands, L. Wild, W. C. Hobbs, J. M. Bastone, and R. Orttewell.

Also the following thirteen Visitors:—Bros. S. Mendelsohn, St. Mark's Lodge No. 102, S.C.; J. Smith, P.M. Lion and Lamb Lodge No. 192; S. A. Mugford, W.M. Good Fellowship Lodge No. 276; Joseph Murray, St. Augustine's Lodge No. 4, New Zealand; C. A. Bassett-Smith, Hiram Lodge No. 246; F. W. Lee, P.M. Percy Lodge No. 198; J. C. G. Grasé, Amsterdam; B. M. Kitson, and S. Lambert, W.M., Edward Terry Lodge No. 2722; F. W. Wright, Rose Lodge No. 1622; W. C. Greaves, P.M. Neptune Lodge No. 22; H. MacLeod, Santa Maria Lodge No. 2682; and C. Cleveland, Temple Bar Lodge No. 1728.

Three Lodges and thirty brethren were elected to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. J. T. Thorp, of Leicester, was elected a member of the Lodge.

Letters and telegrams, apologizing for unavoidable absence were read from Bros. J. T. Thorp, Leicester; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D. Ireland, Dublin; Admiral Markham, P.G.M. Malta; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk; E. Macbean, P.M., Glasgow; F. J. W. Crowe, Torquay; and L. de Malczovich, Budapest.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits:—

An old Masonic Jug, Liverpool transfer ware, date 1780 or earlier, formerly the property of Bro. Thomas Worth, the great-great-grandfather of the exhibitor, Bro. S. W. Furze-Morrish.

By Bro. H. Evekink, Zutphen, Holland, a half shell of an alligator pear, carved all over with Masonic emblems.

By Bro. F. A. Powell, a handsome apron and scarf, embroidered in spangles and coloured chenille on white satin, in excellent condition, presumably a Master Mason's clothing of Spanish or French origin. This he kindly presented to the Lodge Museum.

The Secretary was instructed to tender these brethren the thanks of the Lodge for their kindness.

Bro. Edward Conder, jun., was installed into the Chair of King Solomon in ancient form by the retiring Master. He appointed the following Officers and invested those present, viz.:

I.P.M.	T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.
S.W.	Gotthelf Greiner.
J.W.	E. J. Castle, Q.C.
Treas.	Sir Walter Besant.
Sec'ry.	G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C.
S.D.	Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta.
J.D.	Rev. J. W. Horsley.
D.C.	R. F. Gould, P.G.D.
I.G.	G. L. Shackles.
Stewd.	E. Armitage.
,,	F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.
Tyler.	J. W. Freeman.

The W.M. moved, and it was seconded and carried by acclamation:—That Bro. Thos. Bowman Whytehead, Past Grand Sword Bearer, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Brethren be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair, and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge; and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

The certificate, having been duly signed, was in accordance presented to Bro. Whytehead, together with a Past Master Jewel of the Lodge by the W.M.

The Worshipful Master delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN,—After an apprenticeship of seven years, during which time I have served in all the minor offices of this important Lodge, I find myself at length placed by your favour and kindness in the proud position of Master.

Allow me to thank you for the great honour you have conferred upon me, and at the same time to assure you that it will be my constant endeavour during my year of office to justify that favour. By closely following the lines on the tracing boards of management which have been so ably laid down by the distinguished Brethren who have already passed the chair, I trust you will feel at the end of my tenure that your confidence in my fitness to direct has not been misplaced.

This occasion of issuing, for the last time in a century that will be for ever notable in history, an address to nearly 3000 English speaking Masons, in all parts of the civilized world, is of itself a matter of solemnity and peculiar importance. Ere these lines are in your hands, the 19th century will have become an idea of the past; a period of time lost in eternity.

We, members of this literary Lodge, halting at the gates of a new cycle in the human computation of terrestrial time, may plead the importance of this occasion if we rest upon our oars and mentally review the progress of Craft literature during the past, and consider its possibilities at the opening of the 20th century. In doing so I confine myself to English literature; our Brethren in Germany were, during the early part of this century, far ahead of us, commencing with the Altenburg School, about 1804.

I would remind you that at the so-called revival in 1717, the MS. Constitutions were the only documentary evidence available for the Masonic enquirer, although there was doubtless a quantity of customary rules, and perhaps the orders of arrangement according to the old ritual, still living in the memory of those members of the Craft who could remember the Constitution of the Old Lodge of St. Paul's, at the commencement of the rebuilding ot the Cathedral, in 1675.

Some indeed might have had memories connected with the Old Masons' Hall Lodge, which has been shewn to have been one of the connecting links between pre-reformation and 17th century Masonry. Be this as it may, we know that for the first few years after the foundation of Grand Lodge, there was absolutely nothing in print, beyond slight notices of the existence of the fraternity.[1]

As the number of Lodges became augmented by the foundation of new ones, so did the increase of copies of the Old Constitutions become a necessity, consequently it is not surprising to find this demand supplied by printed copies. In 1722 a London printer issued an unauthorised edition with the following title page:—[2]

THE
Old Constitutions
Belonging to the
SOCIETY
OF
Free *and* Accepted
MASONS

Taken from a Manuscript wrote above Five
Hundred Years since.

LONDON
Printed and Sold by J. ROBERTS, in
Warwick Lane. MDCCXXII.

This printed copy of the MS. Constitutions was quickly followed by the Constitutions of the Free-masons, &c., for the use of Lodges, drawn up by Dr. James Anderson, and published with the authority of Grand Lodge in 1723.

Under the new regime the Craft spread with remarkable rapidity, so that a revised and enlarged edition of the old legend, together with the rules and bylaws, became neces-

[1] *The Natural History of Staffordshire,* by Robert Plott, D.D., London, 1686: *The Tattler,* No. 26, 1709, and No. 166, 1710; Ashmole's *Diary,* 1717.

[2] This first edition is extremely scarce, only one copy is known to exist, it is a faulty copy of *Harleian MS.,* 1942.

sary. In 1738 Anderson issued his second work, under the title of "The new book of Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons." This edition of the Constitutions during the whole of the 18th century was the mine of information whence the various editions of "pocket books" and "companions" were compiled.

The Constitutions edited for the use of the Masons in the "Sister Isle," were compiled in 1730 by Bro. John Pennell, who of course used Anderson's first book. In 1756 Laurence Dermott compiled from Anderson's work his Ahiman Rezon, which was the authority for the use of the Antients, or Athol Masons. This work passed through eight editions before the union of the Grand Lodges in 1813. With the success attending these new Lodges and from the mystery and secrecy with which their members enveloped their proceedings it is not surprising to find some satire cast upon the society.

So called "exposures" of the secrets and "keys" to the Lodges were soon offered to the credulous. Food for gossip and material for scandal may be found in the weekly press and magazines of the day.[1]

Notwithstanding the silent contempt shewn by the society to these lampoons, which in themselves are not without interest, it is a remarkable fact that one extraordinary imposture was cleverly foisted on the literature of the Craft in 1753. With such success was this accomplished, that what is known as the "Locke MS."[2] was retained by all succeeding editors and compilers of Masonic history until a more critical school in our own day has cast it aside as spurious.

As the century which gave birth to the revival progressed, new and revised editions of Anderson's Constitutions fulfilled the requirements of the age. Among them may be noticed those edited by the Revd. John Entick in 1756 and 1767, also that by John Noorthouck in 1784.

A still more popular work, also founded on Anderson, appeared in 1772, entitled "Illustrations of Masonry" by William Preston. This work passed through nine editions before 1800.

With the opening of the 19th century we have to deal with only Preston's "Illustrations" for the Moderns, and Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon" for the Antients.

Before these there were Hutchinson's "Spirit of Masonry,"[3] and a few minor compilations of the "Pocket Book" or "Companion" order, together with the Freemasons' Calendar, which had been started in 1776.

Journalism, however, had produced in the last decade of the 18th century "The Freemasons' Magazine" commenced in 1793 and continued in 1797 as "The Scientific and Freemasons' Repository," but this first attempt at periodical literature collapsed in 1798.

In 1804 Alexander Lawrie published at Edinburgh "A History of Freemasonry," with an account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This compilation, of which a second edition appeared in 1859, is said to have been the work of the late Sir David Brewster; undertaken by him when a young man of some twenty-three years of age, and at the time when he was writing his early sermons for the West Kirk Congregation of Edinburgh. This was the first Scotch history.

The union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813 brought together the readers of Preston's "Illustrations" and Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon." As a result the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge became the only recognised text book, although certain smaller works such as the "Pocket Book" and the "Vade Mecum" continued to find purchasers.

In 1819 appeared the first book treating Freemasonry from the strictly moral and religious point of view. This was a work by Matthew Garland, entitled "Masonic Effusions," London, 1819, and although of small interest at the present day, yet it paved the way for the works of Dr. George Oliver, the father of Masonic Archæology, whose philosophic yet somewhat uncritical writings still remain green and full of weighty reflections. It was at the close of the first quarter of the century, whose sand in time's hour glass is so swiftly running out, that our deceased brother gave to the Masonic world his first book devoted to the history of their Craft. This was "The Antiquities of Freemasonry," published in 1823 (London).

For the next thirty years English Masonry received his almost undivided attention. In fact the second quarter of the 19th century will probably be noted by future Masonic writers as the Oliverian period of Craft literature.

In the words[4] of the late Bro. Woodford, whose loss is still mourned in this Lodge, we may sum up the value of the work of Dr. Oliver.

[1] Vide *Flying Post*, 1723; *Grand Mystery*, 1724; Prichard, *Masonry Dissected*, 1730; and others.
[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, September 1753 (Author unknown.)
[3] *The Spirit of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson. 1st ed., London, 1775.
[4] Kenning's *Cyclopædia*, page 523. "Oliver."

"It was reserved for Oliver to open out for the English Masonic student the "great storehouse of Masonic antiquity. Perhaps no one writer has so much "contributed to literature in so short a time as did Oliver; and we must fairly "concede to him the credit of awakening a love of Masonic study in England, "and of being the father of Anglo-Saxon Archæological investigation."

In 1825 appeared Oliver's second work, "The Star in the East." This was quickly followed by "Signs and Symbols, explained in a course of twelve lectures on Freemasonry," published at Grimsby, 1826. "The History of Inititation" was published in London in 1829; "The Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry" in 1840, London. "A History of Freemasonry" was produced in 1841, as was also "The History of the Witham Lodge, Lincoln." In 1844-6 he was engaged in writing "Historical Landmarks and other Evidences of Freemasonry," London, 2 vols. "An Apology for the Freemasons," 1846, was followed by "The Insignia of the Royal Arch" in 1847. Then came "The Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers," in 5 vols., 1847-1850; "A Mirror for the Johannite Masons," 1848; "Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence," 1849; and "The Book of the Lodge," in the same year. In 1850 he added to it his "Century of Aphorisms," which went through four editions, 1849, 1856, 1864, 1879. The year 1850 also saw the publication of "The Symbol of Glory." Then followed in 1853 his "Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry," and in 1855 "The Revelations of the Square." Oliver had now reached beyond the allotted age of three-score years and ten, but his energy was unceasing! In 1863 he issued his "Freemasons' Treasury"; in 1866 "Papal Teachings in Freemasonry"; and in 1867, the year of his death, was published "The Origin of the Royal Arch." A posthumous work on "The Pythagorean Triangle," and one on "Discrepancies of Freemasonry," were published in 1875. Besides these he also edited the 14th, 15th and 16th editions of Preston's "Illustrations," bringing it down to 1849; Ashe's "Masonic Manuel," 2 editions, 1843 and 1870; and Hutchinson's "Spirit of Masonry," in 1843. Oliver died on March 3rd, 1867, and was buried with full Masonic rites in the cemetery attached to the Church of St. Swithin, Lincoln.

With the death of this voluminous Masonic author my sketch of English Craft literature enters upon the strictly critical period, and the commencement of a series of books and essays on various points in the history of Freemasonry, written from the strictly historical and sound archæological standpoint. I allude to a little band of writers whose names will for ever be remembered as the pioneers of authentic information. These brethren were brought together by means of the periodical publications of the day, to which I will now refer.

At the close of the 18th century, I have noticed earlier in this paper, the "Freemason's Magazine," 1793-1797, continued in 1798 as the "Scientific and Freemasons Repository." This magazine ended with the eleventh volume. No attempt at a similar venture was made until 1834 when the "Freemasons' Quarterly Review" was launched. After twenty years of successful life, the Quarterly became a Monthly Magazine, and in 1856 its title was changed to the "Freemasons' Magazine and Mirror." As such, it continued to be issued regularly until 1871, when it ceased to appear. In 1873, the "Masonic Magazine, a monthly digest of Freemasonry," was again offered to the reading mason, but after running nine years it ceased in 1882 at the eighth volume. The weekly "Freemason," devoted to the meetings and festivities of the London and Provincial Lodges, and articles on Craft History and Jurisprudence, issued its first number in 1869, and is still in progress.

It is to the proprietors and editors of those periodicals that the thanks of Masonic students are due, inasmuch as it was through articles in their pages that the little band of pioneers in accurate Masonic history was first brought together.

In 1873 the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, Grand Chaplain, who had been a constant contributor to the magazine, became Editor of the "Freemason" and the "Masonic Magazine."

His scholarly articles on the antiquity of the Craft at once drew around him the little band to which I have referred. Among the brethren who began to associate themselves with Bro. the late A. F. A. Woodford, were William James Hughan, Robert Freke Gould, William Harry Rylands, T. B. Whytehead, Henry Sadler, John Yarker, George William Speth, John Lane, and many others;[1] all earnest students of Masonic history and all highly qualified to write upon and discuss the subjects to which they were devoted.

Of Bro. Woodford's work it is only necessary to point out that for something like twenty years he was actively engaged in the pursuit of Masonic Archæology. The last thirteeen years of his life he was engaged in a literary career entirely devoted to the Craft.

[1] Of those mentioned all except Bro. Lane are still happily with us. Bro. Hughan wrote one of the articles in the first number of the *Freemason*, 1869, and frequent papers in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, so that he may be considered the pioneer of the band, even preceding Bro. Woodford.

During his editorship of the *Freemason* he found time to compile the greater portion of Kenning's Encyclopœdia.

Contemporaneously with Bro. Woodford's work our Bro. Hughan was zealously following up the search for old MS. copies of the Constitutions. Although the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell, early in 1839, brought before the Society of Antiquaries the Regius MS. (17 A. 1.) and showed that instead of being simply a poem of moral duties, as catalogued, it was really a curious poem of the Constitutions of Masonry, yet it remained for Bro. Hughan, thirty years later, to demonstrate that in this and other old MS. copies, there was in the Constitutions of Masonry an abundance of matter ready for careful consideration and research.

In 1869 Bro. Hughan published his work on the Constitutions of the Freemasons, and in 1872 appeared his Old Charges, of which a new edition was produced in 1895. In 1873 Scotland came to the front with the History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, by Bro. D. Murray Lyon, who included with it a far reaching survey of the rise and progress of Freemasonry in North Britain.

It may be here noted that Bro. Lyon had previously given the English Masons an edition of Findel's History of Freemasonry [London, 1869.]

I now enter upon the literature of the Craft during the last quarter of the present century. To do justice to the writers who have done so much to clear up obscure points, and open out new fields for research during the last twenty-five years, would require a volume devoted to the subject.

I must therefore content myself in this sketch with simply pointing out to your notice a few only of the important works that have seen the light.

Proceeding from the lesser to the greater, we have first Lodge Histories, next Histories of groups of Lodges, Provinces or Districts, and finally Histories of Freemasonry as a whole. The two former classes can not be kept well separated, because often a Lodge History includes practically that of the surrounding neighbourhood, and at other times a History of a Province enters into details of the several Lodges therein. Including Scotland and Canada, but exclusive of the United States of America, the total of these two classes does not fall far short of 150 volumes, many of them being of considerable size. The earliest of all is probably "Freemasonry in the Province of Durham," 1736, presumed to be by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, D.P.G.M.; and the latest is the monumental work of Bro. Ross Robertson, P.G.M., "The History of Freemasonry in Canada," so lately issued. To enumerate the writers would be impossible, but we may note in passing, that of those who have walked in this field of research, the following are, or were, members of our Lodge or Correspondence Circle.

Brockbank, C. P.
Bywater, W. M.
Clerke, Col. Shadwell H.
Crossley, Herbert
Dixon, W.
Ferry, C. E.
Fox-Thomas, Rev. E.
Francis, Thomas
Giraud, F. F.
Goldney, F. H.
Gould R. F.
Hawkins, E. L.
Hawkins, John
Hope, Andrew
Howell, Alex.
Hughan W. J.
Kelly, W.
Lamonby, W. F.
Le Strange, Hamon
Logan, W.
Longman, H.
Malden, Rev. C. H.
Newton, James
Newton, John
Norman, George
Peck, M. C.
Riley, J. R.
Robertson, J. Ross
Rylands, W. H.
Salwey, T. J.
Smith, D. Crawfurd
Smith, James
Speth, G. W.
Stopher, T.
Terry, Capt. Astley
Todd, Joseph
Vernon, W. F.
Watson, William
Whytehead, T. B.

In 1879 America gave us a very complete Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, which was published by Bro. Albert G. Makey, at Philadelphia. The same year Bro. Robert Freke Gould published two important works, one "The History of the Four Old Lodges," the other, the "History of the Atholl Lodges." In 1881, our Bro. Rylands greatly added to the knowledge we possessed of Freemasonry in the 17th century, by a series of articles written for the "Masonic Magazine," dealing with Ashmole and the existence of Speculative Masonry in Lancashire and Cheshire in 1646. He followed this up with papers on the introduction of Masons into England.

In 1882 Bro. Gould produced the first volume of his "Magnum Opus," the History of Freemasonry, the last part appearing in 1887.

I have already stated that the great literary movements of the century, although well started before his time, was consolidated by, and gathered around, our late Bro. Woodford during his editorship of the "Masonic Magazine." It was during the year 1881 that a Students' Lodge was under the consideration of Bros. Woodford, Hughan, Rylands and Gould. Associated with them were Bros. Sir Charles Warren, Sir Walter Besant and

G. W. Speth. Sir Walter Besant as far back as 1868 had realised the possibility of forming a bond of union for Masonic students, and the Masonic Archæological Institute, which held its inaugural meeting at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Friday, January 29th, 1869, was due to his energy. This Society, which ceased to exist in 1872, found a worthy successor in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076. The Warrant constituting our Lodge is dated November 28th, 1884. The founders were Bros. Sir Chas. Warren, W. H. Rylands, R. F. Gould, A. F. A. Woodford, W. Besant, J. P. Rylands, Major S. C. Pratt, W. J. Hughan, and G. W. Speth, By reason of the absence of Sir C. Warren in South Africa, the first meeting for consecration was not held until January 12th, 1886.

From that date to the present evening the Quatuor Coronati Lodge has regularly held its statutory meetings and annually published its transactions, which find readers in every part of the globe where the English tongue is spoken.

To some future writer will fall the happy task of writing the history of this most important Lodge, and the next generation will be able, not only to critise the great work that has been and is being done by our members, but will have in the pages of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* ample material for the intellectual study of the history of their Craft.

One word in conclusion. To the question which may be put to us as to whether we have not already exhausted *all* the interesting points and drained *all* the founts from which we may expect to find fresh facts and new interests, I reply most emphatically, No! Masonry is a progressive science, and its literature will not come to an end with the 19th century. What the future has in store for us none can say, but I may be pardoned if I forecast one or two questions that will doubtless receive answers, and a few points that will receive attention in the early part of the new century, whose dawn we are so soon about to witness. Quite recently a lady, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Leader Scott," has issued an important work entitled, "The Cathedral Builders," and opening up for the Masonic student a new field for his labours. We know at the present moment very little concerning the Roman Collegia, and it has remained for Leader Scott[1] to point out the chain of evidence by which the Magistri Comacini, a Mediæval Guild of Free Builders who at the fall of the Western Empire fled from Rome and sought refuge on Lake Como, were their direct descendants and successors. Further, that these Magistri Comacini kept alive the traditions of classic times and in turn handed them on to the travelling masons who in the 10th and 11th centuries were engaged all over Western Europe in raising the great Cathedrals which to day so much appeal to our taste for beauty. I earnestly present this most interesting subject to the careful consideration of all Masonic students.

I would also point out to those of my brethren who reside in London that a considerable collection of documents is yet waiting their attention at Lambeth. They are known as the Wren MSS., and relate to the building operations in London at the end of the 17th century.

To those of you who live in the provinces I would commend the Fabric Rolls of your Cathedrals, and the Municipal Records of your Towns, for careful perusal, as much information of the local guilds may yet be obtained from such sources.

With regard to you my brethren who have already passed the chair of the Lodge, let me beg of you not to consider your work finished and your duty accomplished, there yet remains much for each of you still to contribute to our *Transactions*. To you, my brethren below the chair, I look for continued assistance in directing our general well being; and to you brethren of our Correspondence Circle I appeal for your literary help, if you will give it, and if sufficient leisure will not permit of this, then I appeal for your support and good wishes during my year of office, and for your help in still further lengthening our roll of members.

After dinner Bro. T. B. Whytehead proposed the health of the Worshipful Master in the following terms:—

Brethren,—As there exist Degrees in Free Masonry, so we find that there are degrees in the pleasures which attach to the discharge of our Masonic duties. To my own mind all Masonic duties are pleasurable, and I may honestly say that from no portion of the expenditure of my own time have I derived more satisfaction than from that which has been devoted to Freemasonry. But of all the tasks falling to the share of the Installed Master there is none that affords him more gratification than that of installing his successor. To me, this day, it has been a particular satisfaction, and for more than one reason. I feel that my shoulders have been relieved of a great responsibility, and I also feel that the work and labour attaching to the Chair of this Lodge have been transferred to a Brother who is eminently qualified to bear the same and to discharge the duties of his office with that zeal and ability to which he has this day pledged himself. Your newly installed Worshipful

[1] *i.e.*, Mrs. Lucy Baxter.

Master shares with only a few of his predecessors the distinction of having been installed for the first time as a Master in this Lodge Quatuor Coronati. The majority of our Masters had already served in the chairs of other Lodges. I call it a distinction, because it proves that Bro. Conder's record, even as a comparatively young Mason, has been sufficiently good to justify his admission into our Inner Circle and his election as Master.

But I shall presently be able to show you that Bro. Conder's services to Freemasonry and Literature generally have been of no mean order, but have placed him in a position of eminence and distinction reached by few Brethren; and it is largely the energy of our Brother and his love of science and work which have gained him this position. For it is not given to every man of leisure to buckle on his armour and tackle work which is not of necessity. Many men who are in a position to neglect work, take every opportunity of doing so, and live selfish lives. Not so our Brother in the Chair. The only son of the Head of an old Westmoreland Family, holding lands in direct succession from the time of Henry VIII, he is in the happy position of making his own time and selecting his own work. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted a Student of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1879, being then aged 18 years. Subsequently he studied Architecture in Paris, Rome, Naples and other Continental Cities for a year; and returning to England in 1881, took up his residence in Gloucestershire, where he indulges in the delightful, though expensive, pursuit of amateur farming, variegated by his duties as a County Magistrate at Quarter and Petty Sessions and Grand Juryman at County Assizes, and by the joys of the Hunting Field.

But our Brother's hobby—and a most delightful, albeit expensive, hobby,—is that of the study of Antiquities. I sympathise most thoroughly with him in this pursuit, not only as regards its endless charms, but also as regards its temptations and snares. I know of nothing more delightful than the progress of an Antiquary, and I fear that he is almost always both selfish and covetous. But I use these terms in their good sense. He likes to acquire for the sake of knowledge, and he loves to keep for the sake of posterity.

Our Brother was admitted to the Livery of the Worshipful Company of Masons of the City of London in 1884, joining the Court of the Company in 1885. In 1884, he left England for a long tour through Canada and the United States, spending some time among the ancient cities of New Mexico. In 1887, he made a journey to Vienna, visiting the principal old world towns in Austria and Germany. In 1894, Bro. Conder was Master of the Mason's Company and the same year published a History of that Company, the standard work on the subject. It was during our Brother's investigations that he discovered proof of the old Mason's Hall Lodge of Accepted Masons, dating at least as early as 1620, and it is this discovery of what is still the earliest authentic evidence of XVIIth Century Freemasonry in England which induced him to enter our Brotherhood. He was initiated in 1892 in the Bowyer Lodge No. 1036, Chipping Norton, joining our own Lodge during the following year. As you know he has diligently served in the several subordinate offices and has justly won the position which he now occupies. I have not told you yet all of our Master's achievements. In 1895 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London. Besides his monumental work, which I have already named, he has read papers before the Society of Antiquaries on Prehistoric Burials, before the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, before the Engineering Society of King's College, London, and has contributed numerous articles to the archives of our own Lodge and to the Press on antiquarian and scientific subjects.

I feel satisfied that enough has been said to show you that Bro. Conder has thoroughly earned the position of ruler of this important Masonic body, perhaps it may fairly be said, the most influential Lodge in the World; and I speak for you all when I say that every one of us is truly gratified to see him in his present office. That he will honour it I have no doubt. That we shall be happy and prosperous under his rule I am certain, and that we shall all strive to make his occupation of the Chair one of pleasure and success I am convinced. Coming, as he does, from a long line of Edward Conders, a fact of which he may very properly and justly be proud, he now takes his place in a line of Masonic Rulers, amongst whom I trust he will ever be regarded as a Beacon of Light and Learning.

REVIEWS.

Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.—With commendable expedition the newly erected Grand Lodge of Western Australia has published its Book of Constitutions and, as was to be expected, the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge of England form the basis whereon the new Grand Lodge has built the regulations for its government and that of the Lodges under its jurisdiction. There are but few divergences from the Constitutions of the mother Grand Lodge, but it may be of interest to note them.

The rules and regulations are prefaced by the Charges of a Freemason and Summary of the ancient Charges and Regulations. In Clause I. recognition is given by the Grand Lodge of Western Australia to "the Honourable Degree of Mark Master Mason." The Clauses relating to Grand Lodge are similar to the pattern Constitution, save that Clauses 17 and 65 which, in the E. C., relate respectively to abuse of power by the Grand Master and resolutions contrary to the antient Landmarks of the Order, are deleted. Perhaps Clause 17 never will be missed, but Clause 65 could with advantage have been retained as some *too* enthusiastic Brethren are sometimes anxious for ephemeral modernity. There is no provision made for Provincial Grand Lodges, as the number of Lodges at present existing in the Territory does not yet warrant their establishment. Provision, however, is made in Clause 11 (eleven) for the meetings of Grand Lodge to "be holden in Perth or such other place as the Grand master may direct." Under the caption Private Lodges in Clause 114, Election of Master, a slightly different procedure to the English one is established: "Candidates for the office of master shall be proposed and seconded in open Lodge, *without comment*, and shall notify their consent to be so nominated." In all other respects the mode of election and the qualifications of the Master follow the English Constitution. Clause 119 provides that in the event of there being only one candidate nominated for the position of Treasurer the formality of a ballot is dispensed with, a wiser course than that followed in English Lodges where the ballot for the sole candidate for the office is both tedious and unnecessary. Regulation 138 is one which has no prototype in the E. C. It provides that "Copies of the summonses convening all regular and emergency meetings of private Lodges, and of Lodges of Instruction shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at the same time as the summonses are being forwarded to the members of such Lodges. The names of all candidates to be balloted for must reach the Grand Secretary's office three days prior to the date appointed for such ballot." Under Rule 159 "the name of any rejected condidate shall be communicated to the Grand Secretary." Clause 160 also requires that "a proposition for initiation, or for affiliation, can not be withdrawn from the ballot, except with the consent of the master and proposer, and the master shall communicate the fact to the Grand Secretary and state the reason for such withdrawal." It would have been an advantage if Clauses 159 and 160 had followed immediately after that numbered 138. A half-yearly return of members is required from every Lodge within the jurisdiction with all the usual particulars. If this requirement is strictly enforced it should prove a blessing to the Grand Secretary. Regulation 181, which corresponds to that numbered 212 in the E. C. referring to excluded brethren, has the following very necessary sentence added to it: "a Brother excluded from any Lodge for non-payment of dues shall thereby be excluded from all Lodges of which he is a member." The rules regarding Regalia, etc., follow the English pattern in every detail except that the Collars of Grand Lodge dignataries are embroidered with the Kangaroo Paw (*amgozanthus flavidus*) and Boronia (*Megastigma*) two representatives of Westralian flora. The schedule of fees of honour has been fixed at very modest sums and might well have remained at the amounts which were first proposed by the Committee which drew up the schedule. An appendix giving specimen forms is added to the little volume which will no doubt serve the Craft in Western Australia for some time to come.

W. Wallworth Knight.

The Masonic Illustrated.—*Spencer & Co., Great Queen Street, London.*—The first two numbers of this "monthly journal for Freemasons" lie before me. The object of the new venture in Masonic journalism may be best described by an excerpt from the "Prefatory" article. "As an Illustrated Monthly Journal for Freemasons it is without a competitor. On the other hand, we shall not attempt to rival our weekly contemporaries in their fuller reports of lodge meetings, nor can we compare with the excellent work done by the Quatuor Coronati in the direction of antiquarian and archæological research. . . . There is no reason why a paper which deals with the Craft should be behind any other in the readability of its letter press, in the nature of its illustrations or the mode of presenting them."

In all of this I thoroughly concur. Between the specialised and sometimes rather "dry" work of *our* Lodge, and the verbal reports of Lodge meetings of no particular interest to any others than the members, there is a distinct gap which requires filling. Meetings of importance should be picturesquely described, events connected with Masonry should be well illustrated, the homes of the Fraternity, scattered throughout the world, should be pictorially brought before us, Masonic history should be broadly treated. Granted good paper, good printing, good blocks, and, not least, good sense, there need be no doubt that such a paper will be a success. So far as these two numbers go, the above pre-requisites seem to be present in ample force. The paper is very well illustrated indeed, and the subjects are well chosen. It will take some time to exhaust London alone, but London is not the whole country, still less the world, and there are magnificent buildings devoted to the Craft in places too numerous to mention readily. We trust that the proprietors will not be too insular but make us acquainted in due course with the Masonic Temples of other lands. On the whole the impression conveyed by these early numbers is a favourable one, and leads us to hope for a continuance of good work.

One little growl I must allow myself. The title, "The Masonic Illustrated," is a shock! Two adjectives and no substantive: and yet it would have been so easy to add the little word "Magazine." Much as I admire our American cousins, I decidedly disapprove of their inveterate habit of converting adjectives into nouns. We hear of "Lodge Socials," meaning social reunions; "Musicals" meaning concerts; and other verbal abortions of that sort; but surely we who have given our mother-tongue to America need not adopt every sin against grammar which our cousins incline to?

G. W. Speth.

The Rules of Masonic Ethics.—By Rakhaldas Ghosh, L.M.S.—*Hilton & Co., Calcutta*, 1900.—This is a small pamphlet by a Hindu Brother who has already made his mark in Indian Freemasonry, being a Past Grand Deacon of his District, and whose Master Masons' Guide was reviewed in *A.Q.C.*, xi. His present contribution is unpretentious, consisting of some 16 duodecimo pages, half of which are devoted to a series of "He must," and the other half to a complimentary array of "Never." Both the obligations and the prohibitions are short and pithy, and although it might be possible here and there to join issue with our Brother, yet the booklet cannot but be helpful to a young Mason desirous of knowing what is expected of him by his fellows.

G. W. Speth.



OBITUARY.

IT is with great regret we announce the death of Brothers

Thomas Meakin Lockwood, F.R.I.B.A., of Chester, on the 15th July, aged 70. Bro. Lockwood was not only well known in his profession, but an active member of the Craft for a great number of years, and held Provincial rank in Chester. His literary ability was considerable, although we are not aware that he ever published any work of importance. But he was in the habit of sending a Christmas card to his friends annually, designed by himself, and comprising a few stanzas of genuine poetry, exquisite ideas charmingly expressed. He joined our Circle in March 1888.

Eustace Anderson, on the 8th August. Bro. Anderson, who joined our Circle in November 1895, will be known to a large number of London Masons as the exponent of the Stability working, and was the Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction which taught it. It is no light matter to devote one evening a week for a long series of years to such an undertaking, and it must have required much steadfastness to continue the task in the face of the fact that Stability was losing ground day by day and giving place to its rival Emulation. We believe that only three Lodges at most now adhere to the Stability work in its purity, and much as uniformity may be desirable, we confess to a feeling of regret that the interesting peculiarities of this ritual should apparently be on the road to oblivion. As an exponent of Masonic ceremonial Bro. Anderson was second to none, and was always willing to give facilities to every genuine student. It was only last year that at our request he provided a special team to work all the three degrees in one evening for our own instruction. It is perhaps not generally known that the Stability Lodge of Instruction possesses and still uses the original book containing its roll of members from the very beginning.

Friedrich Wilhelm Mehlhaus, of Manchester, — August, 1900, who joined us in October 1899.

Adam Paxton, of Allahabad, on the 29th June last, who joined us in January 1896.

Thomas Graham Robinson, Past Grand Steward, in June last, who joined our le in November 1895.

Samuel James Flood, Major R.A.M.C., in September 1900, who joined us in May 1896.

Dr. B. F. Templeton, of Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2nd October, 1900. Our brother joined us in November 1897.

H. H. Sri Martanda Varma, the first Prince of Travancore and heir presumptive of the Maha Raja of that State. Our brother died on the 10th October, at the early age of 29 years, and the Indian papers not only speak very highly of the young Prince but treat his death as almost a calamity. At the age of 20 he graduated B.A. in the Madras University, and then made a prolonged tour through India, visiting all the places of importance and fitting himself for the high duties to which, in the natural course of affairs, he was called. He was well known for the simplicity of his manners and habits, his sincerity and earnestness of purpose, and his cosmopolitan culture and sympathy. He was a keen Mason, and at the time of his death was the J.W. of Minchin Lodge No. 2710. Our brother joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1899.

CHRONICLE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FREEMASONRY in War Time.—The public newspapers have from time to time published accounts of meetings of the Lodges at Ladysmith, Mafeking, Bloemfontein, etc., during the last 12 months, and the celebrated meeting of the Rising Star Lodge at Bloemfontein, under its W.M., Bro. Ivan H. Haarburger, on the 23rd of April, at which Lord Kitchener and many other distinguished generals and Masons were present, has attracted universal attention. Bro. Haarburger has, at my request, supplied me with further interesting information, which, I think, our members would like to see. Under date 12th May, 1900, he wrote to me:—

> Before the war broke out, I pleaded at the Annual Regular Communication of the District Grand Lodge for a substantial increase of the Benevolent Vote in view of the approaching war. That my suggestion in this direction was crowned with perfect success, you will gather from the printed report I am sending you by this mail.[1] I avail myself of this opportunity of placing on record the heartfelt gratitude of our Lodges in these parts to the District Grand Lodge for its generous grant for the benefit of distressed Brethren.
>
> The war broke out. Three members of my Lodge were taking an active part in the campaign. One of them was killed. Another one had to leave the field owing to ill-health. A third joined the Ambulance Corps and, when a skirmish took place in the vicinity of Spytfontein (in the direction of Kimberley) he saw looting being freely indulged in at the house of a railway official on the part of a small band of Federal troops. From a distance he could observe the railway employé, his wife and child, flying rapidly into an armoured train beyond. He therefore hastened to the scene of plundering, stopped the looting and himself saved the man's marriage certificate and valuable gold articles. At the termination of his labours in the field he brought me the parcel for safe keeping which has now been returned to the rightful owner through the medium of the military authorities. The man was not a Mason. These three members of my Lodge were on the side of the Republicans. None of the members were engaged on the side of the British.
>
> In order to cope with the distress of families who had no connection with or claims upon our Order, I collected amongst my friends a considerable sum of money. This amount is not exhausted as yet, and my thanks are mainly due, in this respect, to my Chaplain, the Very Rev. Bro. Vincent (the Dean of Bloemfontein) for his unflagging co-operation in relieving the distress of all poor and afflicted, belonging to all parties and creeds.
>
> A brother mason, Colonel in a Canadian Regiment, relates the following incident. He was strolling up and down one Sunday morning at Modder River, and unfortunately he got too far away from his camp. Suddenly he saw himself confronted with a man who aimed a rifle at him. He, as though by inspiration, made the sign of G. and D., exclaiming: "Don't shoot! There is no help . . . . !" The other man immediately threw his weapon on the ground and hurried across to his brother, informing him that he was a member of "De Broederband" in Pretoria, and belonged to General Cronje's staff. As a souvenir he gave the Canadian a valuable coin, implored him to speedily return to his camp, and as a parting greeting shook hands with the Canadian, who could scarcely find words to express his gratitude to the man who had saved his life.
>
> At Paardeberg, before the surrender of Cronje, the military B. B. held a meeting.
>
> It may be worthy of record that the W.M. and all Officers of the "Ermelo" Lodge, working under the English Constitution at Ermelo (in the Transvaal), lost their lives in one engagement.
>
> During the war, until the British occupied Bloemfontein, Bro. John Mulligan, the Gaoler at the Prison here, behaved most humanely to the imprisoned British soldiers, whether they were Masons or not. Bro. Mulligan

[1] **£250 was voted from the General Fund of District Grand Lodge and placed at Bro. Haarburger's disposal: a really handsome sum which must have strained the resources of the D.G.L., to the verge of the impossible.—G.W.S.**

is not a member of my Lodge. His truly masonic conduct should be recorded. By his sympathy and kind generosity in his intercourse with afflicted brethren, he materially lightened the burdens of my duties as W.M. An illuminated address will be handed to him at my next meeting in appreciation of his charitable acts.

The wounded British prisoners were well cared for at the Volks-Hospital here. The Orange Free State Government has ever been most kind to me in my capacity as W.M. of the Lodge, and even permitted me, after the Stormberg engagement, to accompany the Chief Medical Officer to Bethulie, per Ambulance Train, where we picked up 44 wounded British soldiers. Although not one of them belonged to the Craft, I feel happy even to-day that the privilege was mine to comfort them to the utmost of my power. The Matron of the Volks-Hospital, Miss Young, acted like a true guardian-angel to those who were entrusted to her keeping, and whenever she was in want of comforts or luxuries for the unfortunate prisoners, she never failed to promptly request my assistance. At the present time our masonic labours are chiefly devoted to convalescents from enteric fever, which is still waging in these parts.

There are three Lodges working under the English Constitution in the Transvaal (Bloemfontein, Harrismith and Bethlehem) and three under the Netherlands (Winburg, Jagersfontein and Vrede). Of all these my Lodge is the only one which was privileged to conduct regular meetings throughout the war. I had to change my officers frequently, having had three Junior Wardens and three Secretaries at different times. Yet, we continued conferring degrees at all meetings held, and visiting B.B. from all parts of the country honoured us with their attendance.

There have been a few dissensions of a political nature amongst my members; but, fortunately, they were of a passing kind and were happily adjusted by me. At present perfect concord and harmony are prevailing.

My masonic discourses during the war have met with an astonishing amount of interest, and were much applauded. The photograph I am sending you has been reproduced from an illuminated vellum which was dedicated to the Lodge as an appreciation of my endeavours in the promotion of truly masonic feeling.

In view of St. John's Day approaching, I beg to send you my sincerest congratulations with which I subscribe myself, Yours fraternally, Ivan H. Haarburger, W.M. "Rising Star" No. 1022.

And in a further letter Bro. Haarburger wrote :—

I wish to mention that—although civilians are not allowed to be out after 8 p.m.—we were permitted to hold our meetings by the courtesy of Bro. Holland Pryor, who is on the Staff of the Military Governor.

Many soldiers who are Masons have left me their home-address with touching messages for their families should they be killed in their duty towards their country, and some have entrusted me with the safe keeping of articles they particularly prize.

During the war neither I nor the Lodge have received your esteemed journal. We shall be glad to receive the back numbers.

In a letter of the 10th August he wrote :—

To the Craft and its philanthropic field of labour the idea will suggest itself that an organization will have to be inaugurated in order that Freemasonry may contribute its full share to the extraordinary exigencies of modern warfare. The melancholy fact that the Masonic Order has not been practically represented by sympathetic and efficient workers, has been brought home to South African Masons resident in the area of the battlefields in a most forcible manner.

There is one phase in the treatment of the fever-stricken in particular, which has not been sufficiently considered. I here refer to the sentimental portion of the attention bestowed upon the sick men, which part could not possibly be undertaken by the medical and nursing staffs with any measure of success, owing to the exceptionally heavy work entrusted to them. But my experience teaches me that a great many cases might have been ameliorated and a number of patients might have been saved if sympathetic friends had

found their way to the bedside of the suffering and the dying. A pressure of the hand, an enquiry whether anything to soften the pang of pain could be done or whether one might write a letter of hope or of sympathy to an anxious mother or a sorrowing wife—all these comforts tend to relieve the terrible agony to which the unfortunates are exposed. Some men who were being cared for in local hospitals have rightly taken advantage of their claim to the Craft and have frequently expressed the wish to see me. Many have succumbed, and many have recovered—yet, every day it is a fresh source of happiness to me to be able to somewhat lighten the burdens of the sufferers. We Freemasons shall have to seriously contemplate the problem as to whether it does not lie within the compass of our labours to form an organisation which will take upon itself to efficiently co-operate with physicians and sisters of mercy in their trying spheres in order that future emergencies may be met with a hopeful heart. The band of helpers should ever contain members of the Craft judiciously selected to pour the balm of consolation into the souls of their afflicted brethren.

These reflections have induced me to sow the seed for a Masonic Hospital in South Africa, for which purpose a sum of £200 has been raised from brethren in this city. It is my intention to bring the matter forward at the annual communication of the District Grand Lodge to be held next month, when I hope to issue an appeal to all private Lodges to celebrate the proclamation of peace in this country by voting considerable amounts towards this object. If, as we sincerely trust, the idea meets with substantial support both here and in England, the scheme should soon be realised. There, invalided Brother Masons, particularly those suffering from chest complaints, will find a thorough home out here, and, with careful nursing and truly fraternal sympathy, cases of complete recovery should be frequent.

Freemasonry in this sub continent has revealed itself in many a new light to various brethren. A well-known Past Master who was recently laid to rest, assured one of us that, although he had imagined himself an earnest student of the Craft for more than twenty years, he only now had been permitted to see the light. "Never"—said the dying brother—"have I realised the blessing of Masonry until at the present time, so far away from wife and children." His words have been duly recorded in the minutes of my Lodge.

Another brother, a Past Master in England, wrote to us informing us that a son of his had died here of enteric fever. The sorrowing father wished to ascertain the circumstances of his death and the locality of the grave. Both having been duly obtained, the grave has been marked and photographed for his bereaved parents. At the same time, the Brother has been made fully acquainted with the particulars.

In view of the fact that the Craft is so often abused by some of its votaries, it is worthy of stating that recently there have been cases where maligned brethren were rehabilitated through the unostentatious efforts of true Masons. At a time like the present when, through the conditions of martial law, the innocent suffer with the guilty, and when a new contingent is being incorporated into a vast Empire, it is but natural that mistakes should occur. Under these abnormal circumstances Freemasonry has frequently represented and fought for justice, and successfully too. Men in high offices who are Masons have been interviewed and enlightened on matters which had not been properly represented to them. It has been our good fortune to be instrumental in seeing men reinstated in positions from which they had been dismissed without a fair trial being given them. There were three cases that were brought to my immediate notice. Two men are brothers, and one man is the son of a widow whose husband had the reputation of having been an exemplary Mason. All three men bear sterling characters.

Brother George Wormald-White has forwarded me a letter received by him from the Secretary of No. 2401, Ladysmith, from which I extract:—

"Regarding our Siege Meetings I am sure that every one who attended looks back upon them with satisfaction. Only upon one occasion was the attendance sparse, but, alas, this was caused by the damage done in the Volunteer Camp, by the enemy's shell fire killing a brother, amongst many others. I regret that I cannot give you a good account of our brethren of the

Lodge. Some have been killed in action, some died of disease, one wounded and a prisoner, and a great many have come to the verge of ruin both in health and property.

Before the war the Lodge was in a prosperous condition and we were building a new temple. We are now in a very awkward position, the work had to stand during the siege, and the building was greatly damaged by shell fire from the enemy.

I am sure, though, that should the war come to its only rational termination, viz., 'One flag for all South Africa,' everything will yet be well with us, and though at times we are somewhat down-hearted when we look at our losses, yet our spirits are raised and the blood flows more freely through us all when we receive such a letter as yours showing that our efforts are not in vain and unappreciated in the dear 'Old Country.'"

Should other interesting letters reach me from our members in South Africa, I hope to give further extracts later on.

G. W. Speth.

Buluwayo, Rhodesia.—There exists four Lodges here, 2 English, 1 Scottish and 1 Dutch. In spite of the difficulties of the present political situation they are now engaged in the task of erecting a Masonic Hall. The British South Africa Company has made them the grant of a corner plot of land, valued at £1,000, on condition that a building of not less than £2,000 value be erected thereon within a period of fifteen months from the date of the grant. Our Brother, the Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes, P.C., has guaranteed an overdraft from the bank for £1,000, and the Brethren are now occupied in raising £1,500 more by the issue of 3 p.c. debentures. Needless to say that our own Correspondence Members are in the forefront of the movement, and we wish them heartily every success in their plucky venture, of which we have little doubt. Such an undertaking at such a time argues great faith.

AMERICA.

Osawatomie, Kansas.—I am sending you by to-day's mail a copy of the service used at the laying of a corner stone by us last week.

In the box I placed the last St. John's Card and the last part of the present vol. of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, so that future ages may know something about "2076."

October 9th, 1900, C. S. Bixby.

SWITZERLAND.

During 1899 the membership of the Lodges under the Grand Lodge "Alpina" increased by 177. There were 262 initiations and 15 affiliations, against 64 deaths, 25 resignations and 11 exclusions.

Bro. Aimé Humbert died on the 19th September. He was born in 1819 and was Professor of French Literature at the University of Bern. On the outbreak of the Neuchatel revolution in 1848 he took a lively part in the foundation of the Republic, and was, in 1856, President of the Council. After a period of residence in Shanghai, as merchant and Ambassador, he entered upon his professional career at Neuchatel. From 1874 onwards his whole energy has been given to the suppression of prostitution, and he was the originator of the International Society for that end. He was initiated in 1842 at Morges, and in 1869 was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge "Alpina" of Switzerland, and in 1871 Grand Master, which post he occupied for three years. During this time he himself prepared a revision of the Swiss Constitutions, which was accepted. In every walk of life he proved himself eminent, not least so in the Masonic.

ENGLAND.

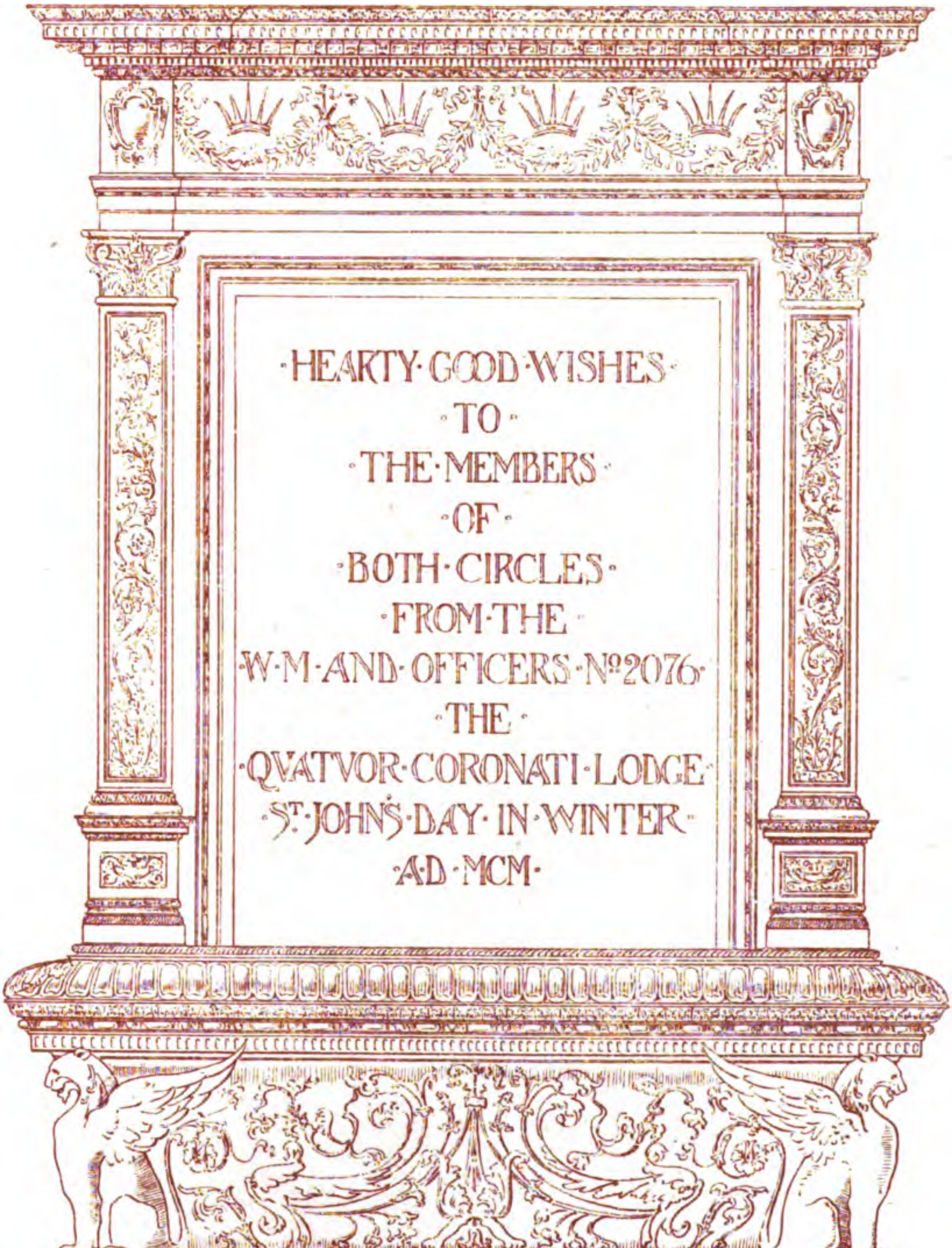
West Yorkshire.—Bro. H. B. Wilson, Fidelity Lodge, No. 289, Leeds, has been appointed Honorary Assistant Librarian. He is the son of the D.P.G.M., proficient in several languages, and an enthusiastic Masonic student. We congratulate our Bro. W. Watson on securing such promising assistance in his arduous labours, for the West Yorkshire Library is an important and growing one; and we congratulate the Province on its enterprise which must redound to its own credit and the benefit of the Craft.

Times have changed considerably within the past twenty years, and we think that if the statistics of the various Masonic Libraries now scattered up and down throughout the country were focussed and published, many of our old-fashioned Masons would be astounded.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1900.

ST. JOHN'S CARD.





Bale & Danielsson, Ltd., London

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,

London,

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

27th December, 1900.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1900.

Founders and Past Masters:

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.D.G.M., East Archi., Past Master.
* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, *M.R.A.S.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.
* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C. (Died 23rd December, 1887).
* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*
* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.
* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.
* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master (Died 17th August, 1899).
WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *R.I.B.A.*, Past Master (Died 10th December, 1898).
WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, Past Master.
REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.
EDWARD MACBEAN, Past Master.
GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master.
SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master.
CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.
THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Immediate Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	EDWARD CONDER, Jun., *F.S.A.*
Senior Warden	GOTTHELF GREINER.
Junior Warden	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *Q.C.*
Treasurer	SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*
Secretary	GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Vice-Admiral, P.D.G.M., Malta.
Junior Deacon	REV. JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*
Director of Ceremonies	ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D.
Inner Guard	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
Steward	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*
Steward	FRANCIS HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D.

WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, P.G.D., Ireland.

Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

27TH DECEMBER, 1900.

DEAR BRETHREN,

ONCE more, and for the last time in the Nineteenth Century, the Festival of St. John in Winter brings with it a fraternal message from the Worshipful Master to all the members of this Lodge and of its Correspondence Circle. I greet you heartily indeed; may each one of you enjoy a prosperous entry into the year that, turning over a fresh page in the history of our time, opens a new century, with possibilities of improvement and advance in all branches of science, art and politics, which none but T.G.A.O.T.U. can forecast or determine. May time in its flight deal gently with you and yours, bearing with it that enjoyment of life which health alone permits, and the wish nearest your hearts be the wish I send you.

We may, I think, congratulate ourselves upon the position which our Lodge has attained during the past, and look forward with some degree of confidence to its progress in the future. Death, alas, has deprived the Lodge of one of our members during the year, leaving our numbers standing at 32.

The members of the Correspondence Circle, who represent us in every part of the civilised globe, number about 2850; may that number steadily increase. For the Annual Card we are this year indebted to the kindness and skill of one of the oldest of them, Bro. F. A. Powell, F.R.I.B.A.

Our front page is a reproduction of a triptych, painted by F. Francken, the younger, in 1598, in honour of the Quatuor Coronati, which formerly stood above the Altar in the Chapel of Antwerp Cathedral maintained by the guild of Vier Ghecroonde of that city. It is now preserved in the Musée des Tableaux Anciens, at Antwerp, and it is to the kindness of Bro. Count Goblet d'Alviella that we are indebted for the photograph from which our engraving is copied.

With best wishes for your happiness and prosperity in the new reckoning of time.

I am, dear Brethren,
Your Worshipful Master and Brother,
EDWARD CONDER, JUN.

THE CONIGREE,
NEWENT,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren**, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate*. 245, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands**, William Harry, F.S.A., M.R.A.S. 37 *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London*. 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould**, Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey*. 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Besant**, Sir Walter, M.A., F.S.A. *Frognel End, Hampstead, N.W., London*. 1159, P.M. Founder, Treasurer.

1e **Rylands**, John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Heather Lea, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead*. 148, 1354. Founder.

1f **Pratt**, Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *Reay House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton, Surrey*. 92. Founder. Past Master.

1g **Hughan**, William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon*. 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

1h **Speth**, Geoge William, F.R.Hist.S. *La Tuya, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent*. 183, P.M. Founder. Secretary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

9 **Bywater**, Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London*. 19, P.M. Past Master. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined 7th April 1886.

10 **Whytehead**, Thomas Bowman. *Acomb House, York*. 1611, 2328, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Immediate Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.

11 **Riley**, John Ramsden. 25 *Grey Road, Walton, Liverpool*. 387, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., West Yorks. Joined 7th April 1886.

12 **Westcott**, William Wynn, M.B., Lond. 396 *Camden Road, N.W., London*. 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somersetshire. Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

13 **Crawley**, William John Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin*. 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Past Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

14 **Ball**, Rev. Charles James, M.A., Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders. *Bleckingdon Rectory, Oxford*. 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

15 **Castle**, Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, Q.C. 8 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, London*. 143, P.M. Junior Warden. Joined 4th May 1888.

12 **Macbean**, Edward. *Fullarton House, Tollcross, Lanarkshire*. 1 (S.C.), *2029*, Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

17 **Goldney**, Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey*. 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Junior Steward. Joined 4th May 1888.

18 **Kupferschmidt**, Gustav Adolph Cæsar. 23 *Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N., London*. 238, P.M. **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.** Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

19 **Clarke**, Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. 92 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London*. 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

20 **Klein**, Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey*. 404. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

21 **Markham**, Albert Hastings, Vice Admiral, A.D.C. to the Queen, F.R.G.S. 73 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London*. 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Senior Deacon. Joined 24th June 1891.

22 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. *Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Joined 9th November 1891.

23 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

24 **Conder,** Edward, jun., F.S.A., J.P. *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, *280.* Worshipful Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire. Joined 5th January 1894.

25 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 & 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. Senior Warden. Joined 24th June 1896.

26 **Horsley,** Rev. John William, M.A. Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, S.E., London.* 1973. Junior Deacon. Joined 24th June 1896.

27 **Malden,** Rev. Charles Herbert, M.A. Cambridge, Clerk in Holy Orders. *India.* 2576. P.Dis.G.Chaplain, P.Dis.G.W., Madras. Joined 24th June 1896.

28 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. 7 *Land of Green Ginger, Hull.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., *1511,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Inner Guard. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

29 **Le Strange,** Hamon. *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, P.M., *10, 52,* P.Z., P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** Joined 1st October 1897.

30 **Armitage,** Edward, M.A. *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, P.M., *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., Cumberland and Westmoreland, P.Pr.G.J., Cambridge. Senior Steward. Joined 7th October 1898.

31 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William. *Marsden, Torquay, Devon.* 328, P.M., *710,* P.Pr.G.O., Craft and Royal Arch, Devon. Local Secretary for Devonshire. Joined 8th November 1898.

32 **Thorp,** John Thomas. 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., 279, P.Z., Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. Joined 8th November, 1900.



MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.*

GOVERNING BODIES.

			Joined.
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
3	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire Library	Leeds	October 1889
5	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
6	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890
7	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Durban	June 1889
8	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
9	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
10	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
11	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	January 1891
12	District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
13	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
14	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (E.C.)	Brisbane	June 1895
15	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (S.C.)	Brisbane	October 1891
16	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W. Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
17	Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
18	Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
19	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887
20	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
21	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena, Montana	March 1898
22	Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890
23	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900
24	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893
25	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Library	Milwaukee	June 1899
26	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887
27	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895
28	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894
29	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899
30	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town	January 1899
31	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891
32	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890
33	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890
34	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894
35	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R, England	London	May 1888
36	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887
37	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington	March 1892
38	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton	March 1896
39	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888

*Owing to the continually increasing length of our members-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has, consequently, been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

					Joined.
40	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890
41	,,	31	United and Industrious Lodge	Canterbury	March 1898
42	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890
43	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham	June 1895
44	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889
45	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire	November 1890
46	,,	68	Royal Clarence Royal Arch Chapter	Bristol	October 1891
47	,,	84	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship	Guernsey	November 1896
48	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk	October 1890
49	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889
50	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent	November 1890
51	,,	150	Lodge Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893
52	,,	168	Mariners Lodge	Guernsey	May 1891
53	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894
54	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891
55	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895
56	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888
57	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888
58	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889
59	,,	278	Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888
60	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891
61	,,	309	Lodge of Harmony	Fareham, Hampshire	March 1888
62	,,	331	Phœnix Lodge of Honour and Prudence	Truro, Cornwall	November 1887
63	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897
64	,,	362	Doric Lodge	Grantham, Lincolnshire	March 1890
65	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada	June 1888
66	,,	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, Bengal	January 1896
67	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896
68	,,	418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	May 1889
69	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsboro', Lincolnshire	March 1890
70	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887
71	,,	459	Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood	Simla, Punjab	October 1892
72	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893
73	,,	466	Lodge of Merit	Stamford	October 1898
74	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890
75	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890
76	,,	525	Lodge Zetland	Hong Kong	October 1888
77	,,	539	St. Matthew's Lodge	Walsall, Staffordshire	January 1889
78	,,	540	Stuart Lodge	Bedford	May 1900
79	,,	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890
80	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffords	March 1893
81	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventor, I.W.	May 1898
82	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorks	October 1893
83	,,	587	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham	May 1900
84	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889
85	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
86	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Ayres	May 1890
87	,,	622	St. Cuthberga Lodge	Wimborne, Dorsetshire	January 1888
88	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888
89	,,	660	Camalodunum Lodge	Malton, Yorks	March 1891
90	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffords	January 1889
91	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	June 1887
92	,,	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888
93	,,	735	Southern Star Lodge	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1892

					Joined.
94	No.	767	Union Lodge	Karachi, Sind, India	January 1894
95	„	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire	May 1890
96	„	796	North Australian Lodge	Brisbane, Queensland	January 1892
97	„	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887
98	„	809	Lodge of United Goodfellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	March 1892
99	„	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
100	„	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
101	„	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891
102	„	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video	June 1890
103	„	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897
104	„	897	Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helen's, Lancashire	November 1888
105	„	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891
106	„	932	Lodge Leichhardt	Rockhampton, Queensland	March 1897
107	„	988	Lodge Wahab or Benevolent	Sialkote, Punjab	October 1897
108	„	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889
109	„	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900
110	„	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Ayres	June 1890
111	„	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire	January 1890
112	„	1060	Marmion Lodge	Tamworth, Staffordshire	May 1889
113	„	1066	Lodge Rock of Gwalior	Jhansi, Bengal	January 1894
114	„	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890
115	„	1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras	October 1893
116	„	1244	Marwood Lodge	Redcar, Yorks	June 1898
117	„	1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough	November 1889
118	„	1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
119	„	1283	Ryburn Lodge	Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks.	November 1895
120	„	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895
121	„	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire	January 1888
122	„	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891
123	„	1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
124	„	1436	Castle Lodge	Sandgate, Kent	January 1895
125	„	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888
126	„	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889
127	„	1513	Friendly Lodge	Barnsley, Yorkshire	January 1888
128	„	1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
129	„	1529	Duke of Cornwall Lodge	St. Columb, Cornwall	March 1888
130	„	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Cambourne, Cornwall	March 1891
131	„	1546	Charters Towers Lodge	Charters Towers, Queensland	January 1894
132	„	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic	May 1898
133	„	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
134	„	1596	Townsville Lodge	Townsville, Queensland	October 1895
135	„	1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
136	„	1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
137	„	1621	Castle Lodge	Bridgenorth, Shropshire	March 1889
138	„	1628	Tyrian Lodge	Bundaberg, Queensland	June 1898
139	„	1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
140	„	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889
141	„	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
142	„	1721	Manawater Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
143	„	1746	Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance	Benares, India	March 1900
144	„	1747	Transvaal Lodge	Pretoria, V.R.C.	November 1893
145	„	1792	Tudor Lodge	Harborne, Staffordshire	March 1889
146	„	1824	Buffalo Lodge	East London, South Africa	May 1896
147	„	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889

					Joined.
148	No.	1850	Raphael Lodge	Roma, Queensland	May 1893
149	,,	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888
150	,,	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
151	,,	1915	Graystone Lodge	Whitstable, Kent	March 1889
152	,,	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
153	,,	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
154	,,	2046	Robinson Lodge	Maidstone, Kent	May 1893
155	,,	2051	Springsure Lodge	Springsure, Queensland	June 1895
156	,,	2052	Douglas Lodge	Port Douglas, Queensland	May 1896
157	,,	2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
158	,,	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
159	,,	2088	Cango Lodge	Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony	January 1899
160	,,	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
161	,,	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
162	,,	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
163	,,	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
164	,,	2188	Lodge Karala	Calicut, India	October, 1900
165	,,	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
166	,,	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsular	October 1890
167	,,	2253	St. Michael's Lodge	Bridgetown, Barbados	January 1894
168	,,	2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
169	,,	2264	Chough Lodge	London	May 1890
170	,,	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
171	,,	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
172	,,	2280	Lodge of St. John	Saugor, Cent. Prov., India	November 1889
173	,,	2288	Sitapur Lodge	Sitapur, India	October 1896
174	,,	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891
175	,,	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, V.R.C.	June 1892
176	,,	2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpor, Selangor	May 1895
177	,,	2338	Lodge Aramac	Aramac, Queensland	May 1896
178	,,	2342	Easterford Lodge	Kilvedon, Essex	March 1897
179	,,	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
180	,,	2365	Winton Lodge	Winton, Queensland	October 1895
181	,,	2393	Charleville Lodge	Charleville, Queensland	May 1895
182	,,	2402	St. George's Lodge	Larnaca, Cyprus	March 1892
183	,,	2419	Hope Lodge	Allora, Queensland	March 1893
184	,,	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
185	,,	2439	Lodge Mount Everest	Darjeeling, Bengal	January 1899
186	,,	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
187	,,	2481	Jeppestown Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
188	,,	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
189	,,	2503	Lodge Cleveland	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
190	,,	2510	Meteor Lodge	Longreach, Queensland	May 1895
191	,,	2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Ayres	June 1898
192	,,	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
193	,,	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
194	,,	2576	Coorg Lodge	Pollibetta, India	January, 1900
195	,,	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
196	,,	2624	Excelsior Lodge	Eton, Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
197	,,	2634	Lodge Hopeful	Brisbane, Queensland	May 1897
198	,,	2671	Lodge Star of Agra	Agra, India	November 1895
199	,,	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
200	,,	2726	Lodge Light on the Surma	Silchur, Assam	October 1900
201	,,	2746	Lodge Tambo	Tambo, Queensland	October 1899

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

			Joined.
202	Ark Lodge, No. X. (I.C.)	Belfast	October 1888
203	Lurgan Lodge, No. 134 (I.C.)	Lurgan, Armagh	May 1889
204	St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 199 (I.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
205	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894
206	Lodge Hibernia and Albion, No. 289 (I.C.)	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
207	Lodge Unity and Concord, No. 292 (I.C.)	Maryborough, Queensland	May 1896
208	Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
209	West End Lodge, No. 331 (I.C.)	South Brisbane, Queensland	May 1892
210	Lodge Union, No. 339 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1898
211	Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No. 431, (I.C.)	Ballymena	January 1889
212	Derriaghy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 602 (I.C.)	Lisburne, Antrim	October 1893
213	Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6 (S.C.)	Dundee	October 1895
214	Townsville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 207 (S.C.)	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
215	Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
216	Golden Thistle R.A. Chap. No. 245 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
217	Saltcoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L., No. 320 (S.C.)	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	June 1893
218	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Capetown	October 1889
219	Lodge St. Andrew, No. 435, (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	November 1891
220	Lodge Athole and Melville, No. 455 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1893
221	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
222	Lodge Caledonia, No. 661 (S.C.)	Meerut, Bengal	March 1892
223	Douglas Lodge, No. 677 (S.C.)	Rockhampton, Queensland	June 1891
224	Lodge Maranoa, No. 730 (S.C.)	Roma, Queensland	May 1896
225	Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1896
226	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg V.R.C.	March 1895
227	St. John's in the South Lodge, No. 747 (S.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
228	Lodge Athole, No. 752 (S.C.)	Bundaberg, Queensland	October 1893
229	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
230	Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 768 (S.C.)	Croydon, Queensland	March 1892
231	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897
232	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, V.R.C.	October 1894
233	Lodge Hinchinbrook, No. 779 (S.C.)	Ingham, N. Queensland	October 1900
234	Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	January 1895
235	Lodge Norman, No. 803 (S.C.)	Sandgate, Queensland	June 1899
236	Gordon Lodge, No. 804 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	March 1895
237	Lodge St. Mungo, No. 805 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	October 1898
238	Lodge Maryborough, No. 811 (S.C.)	Maryborough, Queensland	March 1900
239	Lodge Torres Straits, No. 820 (S.C.)	Thursday Is., Queensland	June 1896
240	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnumulla, Queensland	June 1899
241	Lodge Rasslyn, No. 836 (S.C.)	Nambour, Queensland	November 1898
242	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
243	Lodge Robert Lee-Bryce, No. 872 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1898
244	Lodge Temperance, No. 897 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1900
245	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Cape Town	September 1887
246	Jubilee Lodge (D.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
247	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	June 1896
248	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899
249	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony	January 1899
250	Lodge de Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
251	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony	October 1899
252	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C)	Batavia, Java	November 1899
253	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp	January 1897
254	L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp	June 1898
255	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890
256	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin	June 1889

			Joined.
257	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896
258	Idris Lodge, No. 43 (Eg. C.)	Cairo	October 1899
259	Deloraine Lodge, No. 40 (Man. C.)	Deloraine, Manitoba	October 1894
260	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan	October 1898
261	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota	May 1900
262	Fidalgo Lodge, No. 77 (Wash. C.)	Anacortes, Washington, U.S.A.	March 1896
263	Crescent Lodge No. 109 (Wash. C.)	Enumclan, Washington, U.S.A.	May 1900
264	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia	May 1892
265	Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892
266	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	October 1892
267	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890
268	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900
269	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900
270	Geelong Lodge of Unity and Prudence (V.C.)	Geelong, Victoria	May 1888
271	Port Fairy Lodge, No. 67 (V.C.)	Port Fairy, Victoria	May 1893
272	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894
273	Lodge Hawera, No. 34, (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, Taranaki, N.Z.	June 1898
274	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889
275	Leinster Lodge, No. 44 (N.Z.C.)	Wellington, New Zealand	October 1897
276	Lodge Robert Burns, No. 50 (N.Z.C.)	Reefton, New Zealand	October 1899
277	Felix Gottlieb Conclave, No. 3 (O.S.M.)	Penang	January 1889
278	Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A.S.R.	Birmingham, Alabama	January 1899

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

279	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
280	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, U.S.A.	November 1889
281	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900
282	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890
283	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-on-Tyne	October 1890
284	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow	March 1899
285	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine, U.S.A.	October 1891
286	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.	June 1892
287	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.	January 1894
288	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington	January 1898
289	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California	March 1898
290	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan	March 1899
291	United Lodge of Improvement	Swansea	March 1894
292	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth	October 1897
293	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction, No. 4175	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899
294	Masonic Club	Shanghai, China	May 1895
295	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada	May 1895
296	Reading Masonic Library	Reading, Berkshire	March 1896
297	The American Tyler	Detroit, Michigan	October 1899
298	Masonic Book Company	New York	May 1900

BROTHERS.

*(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters).*

299 **Abraham**, Jabez. *Hemmant, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.M. March 1895.

300 **Abraham**, P. S. *2 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W. London.* 2546. January 1897.

301 **Abud**, Major Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. *45 Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

302 ***Aburrow**, Charles. P.O.B. 534 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1574, P.M., *1574*, P.Z. October 1888.

303 **Achard**, A.L., M.D. *9 Blandford Street, W. London.* 2045. May 1899.

304 **Ackers**, Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 845 (S.C.) October 1900.

305 **Acworth**, E. Cecil B. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1900.

306 **Adair**, A. P.O.B. 142 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

307 **Adair**, H. H. *Stranraer, N.B.* Pr.G.Sec., Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. January 1899.

308 **Adams**, Alfred W. P.O.B. 467 *Kimberley, S.A.* 2383, P.M. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.

309 **Adams**, Arthur W. *Buckingham Place, Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Local Secretary for Warwickshire. January 1892.

310 **Adams**, Thomas. 3 *Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 227 P.M., *7.* June 1895.

311 **Adams**, Thomas Smith. *Maes Teg, Mold, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.S.B., North Wales, *721*, P.Z. Jan. 1896.

312 **Adkins**, W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.

313 **Adler**, Elkan N., F.D.B. 43 *Copthall Avenue, E.C., London.* 1997. March 1895.

314 **Adrianyi**, Emile. *Nuremberg.* L. Matthias Corvinus. October 1893.

315 **Ainslie**, William Langstaff. *Hanworth Park, Middlesex.* 1118. October 1896.

316 **Aland**, Robert. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. May 1892.

317 **Alexander**, Adolphus B., L.D.S., R.C.S. 7 *Portland Place, W., London.* 2029. November 1889.

318 **Allan**, Francis John, M.D. 5 *Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 1768, *2029.* January 1897.

319 **Allen**, Alfred Henry. 8 *Broomfield Road, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M. June 1900.

320 **Allen**, George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 144, P.M., *186* P.Z. September 1887.

321 **Allen**, Joseph Eve, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, P.M., *2.* October 1899.

322 **Allen**, Percy James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546.* October 1900.

323 **Allen**, W. J. 798 *Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 638, P.M. May 1898.

324 **Aller**, Charles William. 27 *Aldborough Gardens, Ilford, Essex.* 2005. May 1897.

325 **Allom**, George Arthur Edward. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

326 **Allsop**, T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

327 **Amherst of Hackney**, the Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.

328 **Amphlett**, George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.

329 **Amselem**, Alfred. 526 *Cassilla del Correo, Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617.* May 1890.

330 **Ancell**, James Shirlaw. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546.* May 1897.

331 **Anderson**, A. *Maghalien P.O., Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

332 **Anderson**, William. *Goombungee, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) P.M., *194* (S.C.) October 1896.

333 **Anderton**, Frank. *Marchmont, Noodsberg, Natal.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

334 **Andrews**, John. *Homewood, Rondesbosch, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1889.

335 **Andrews**, John Peters. *Killarney, Anderton Park Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 1644, *176.* March 1898.

336 **Andrews**, S. *Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. May 1898.

337 **Andrews**, William Henry. 60 *Broadway, New York City.* P.D.D.G.M. November 1897.

338 **Andy**, S. Pulney, M.D. 1 *Ritherton Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.J. October 1893.

339 **Angel**, Robert Parsons. 36 *Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N., London.* 183, P.M., *179.* Jan. 1893.

340 **Annand**, William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1894.

341 **Annison**, Frederick Richard. *Perth, West Australia.* 857 (S.C.) November 1898.

342 **Ansell**, Frederick Henry. *Box* 530, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313. March 1891.

343 **Apelt**, Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, N., London.* 186, P.M. June 1894.

344 **Appleby**, Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. January 1900.

345 **Appleton**, Henry Robert. 128 *Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2508. May 1900.

346 **Aravamuthu**, Iyengar, Vathanta. P.W.D., *Saidapet, Madras.* 2356, P.M., *1906.* March 1895.

347 **Ardington**, William George. 38 *Princess Road, Selhurst, S.E., London.* 2581. March 1896.

348 **Argles**, T. A. *Eversley, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.* 129 P.M. October 1899.

349 **Armitage**, W. J. 89 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., London.* 859. October 1896.

350 ***Armington**, Arthur H. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Grand High Priest, Rhode Island; Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado.** May 1893.

351 **Armstrong**, David. *Roy. Bk. of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland.* 286 (I.C.), 127 (S.C.) May 1895.

352 **Armstrong**, John. 79 *Kingsley Road, Liverpool.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. May 1892.

353 ***Armstrong**, Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). February 1890.

354 **Ashdown**, Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

355 **Aspland**, W. G., F.R.G.S. *Newton Abbott, Devon.* 1138. May 1899.

356 **Atherton**, Jeremiah Leech. *Beech Grove, Bingley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.H., West Yorks. Local Secretary for Province of West Yorks. November 1887.

357 **Atkins**, Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

358 **Atkinson**, Rev. Christie Chetwynde, M.A. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.C. June 1894.

359 **Atkinson**, R. E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M., *711*, P.Z. June 1895.

360 **Atkinson**, Robert Fisher. *Hawick, N.B.* 111, D.M., *89*, Z. May 1900.

361 **Atwell**, George Washington, jun. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

362 **Attwell**, Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

363 **Austen**, Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* Dep.Dis.G.M., E. Div. South Africa. May 1887.

364 **Austen**, Rev. Edward Gillmore. *Berrow Vic., Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

365 **Austin**, C. H. *Widnes, Lancashire.* 1384. November 1898.

366 **Austin**, Sydney Montagne. 11 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, London.* 146, P.M. March 1899.

367 **Austin**, William. 109 *Craigpark Drive, Dennistown, Glasgow.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

368 **Ayling**, Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 19 *Old Queen Street, S.W., London.* May 1894.

369 **Ayres**, George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

370 **Bacon**, Col. Alexander S. 297 *Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

371 **Bacon**, William Arthur. 25 *Derby Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1030. January 1898.

372 **Baelz**, Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

373 **Baer**, Gustav Christian. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. May 1898.

374 **Baht**, William. 28 *State Street, New York, U.S.A.* 3, *55*. November 1894.

375 **Baikie**, Robert. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1894.

376 **Bailey**, B. S. 9 *Grosvenor Place, Leeds.* 2069, P.M. March 1898.

377 **Bailey**, Henry. *Clifton, Queensland.* 844 (S C.), P.M. January 1896.

378 **Bailey**, Tarleton Nathaniel. *Box 244, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2566. Local Secretary for Matabeleland. June 1896.

379 **Bain**, George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.P.G.R., P.P.G.So.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

380 **Bain**, J. Wilson. 113 *West Regent Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. January 1894.

381 **Baird**, Andrew Harry. *Aughton, near Ormskirk.* 2433, P.M., *605*. October 1896.

382 **Baird**, Reed McCollock, M.D. 1137 *Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.* 33, *7*. May 1895.

383 **Baker**, Alfred J. *Thames Bank Iron Co., Blackfriars, S.E., London.* 2469. May 1898.

384 **Baker**, Edwin. 70 *Weybosset Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Grand Musical Director (R.A.) of Rhode Island. Grand Representative, England.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. May 1890.

385 **Baker**, George Comstock. 1090 *Madison Avenue, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 5, *242*. June 1897.

386 **Baker**, Major Fawsett Maher, R.A.M.C. *Station Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham.* 349, *407*. June 1892.

387 **Baker**, William. 16 *Ella Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 192, P.M., *192*. October 1896.

388 **Baker**, William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1890.

389 ***Balfour**, Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. March 1892.

390 **Ball**, William Thomas. *Oak Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.* 435, P.M., *1260*, P.Z. November 1893.

391 **Ballantine**, Thomas J. *Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.* March 1896.

392 **Ballantyne**, Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., *56*. March 1899.

393 **Bambridge**, Henry. 27 *King Street, Great Yarmouth.* 100, *71*. January 1898.

394 **Bamlet**, William Henry. 22 *Abchurch Lane, E.C., London.* 183. October 1897.

395 **Banker**, S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

396 **Bannatyne**, Brice McAlister. *Surbiton, Surrey.* 216, P.M., *216*. May 1891.

397 **Barcham**, Captain Sidney. P. & O. S. N. Co. Agent, *Bombay.* 549, *549*. June 1900.

398 **Barchus**, T. J. 72 *Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee.* May 1895.

399 **Barefoot**, James William. *The Bank, Grays, Essex.* 1343. October 1900.

400 **Barker**, Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.P.G.O., Durham, P.P.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

401 **Barker**, John. *Denby Leigh, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) May 1888.

402 **Barlow**, William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

403 **Barnard**, George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

404 **Barnes**, Charles Henry. *62 Colfe Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 19. June 1895.

405 **Barnes**, Edward Filmer. *3 Duckett Road, Harringay, N., London.* 2763, P.M. June 1900.

406 **Barnes**, John Walter. *27 Clements Lane, E.C., London.* 19. June 1895.

407 **Barnes**, William Chapman. *7 St. James' Park, W. Croydon, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

408 **Barnett-Clarke**, V. Rev. Charles William, Dean of Cape Town. *The Deanery, Cape Town.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent, W. Div. of S.A.** October 1891.

409 **Barr**, William Robert. *Ivy Court, Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1632, P.M., *1556*, P.Z. October 1898.

410 **Barrett**, J. Leach. *53 Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1892.

411 **Barron**, Edward Jackson, F.S.A. *55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

412 **Barrow**, Charles James. *Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Grand Warden.** March 1894.

413 **Barry**, David J. *Ledbury, Reigate.* 1362. October 1899.

414 **Bartlett**, Alfred. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Auckland.** November 1897.

415 **Bartlett**, George. *1 Buckingham Gate, S.W., London.* 2030. January 1900.

416 **Baskett**, Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset March 1887.

417 **Bastone**, John Millard. *3 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W., London.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

418 **Bate**, H. Francis. *Applegarth Studio, Augustus Road, Brook Green, N., London.* 2925. Oct. 1899.

419 **Bate**, Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* P.D.G.W., South Africa. E. Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1899.

420 **Bate**, Thomas Frederick. *9 Park Street, Haslingden, nr. Manchester.* 345. January 1895.

421 **Bateman**, Arthur Charles. *Asthal, Burford, Oxon.* P.P.G.W. November 1899.

422 **Batho**, William John. *Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1366.* May 1896.

423 **Battersby**, Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1894.

424 **Battersby**, William Maxwell, J.P. *11 Clyde Road, Dublin.* **Grand Deacon, Ireland.** June 1896.

425 **Bayliss**, Thomas Abraham. *The High House, Kings Norton, Worcester.* 2724. November 1899.

426 **Beak**, Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.) June 1891.

427 **Beamish**, William H. *Brooklodge House, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

428 **Bean**, Harold. *25 All Saints' Street, Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

429 **Bean**, Joseph Henry. *Gasworks, Sandgate, Queensland.* 2670, P.M. Local Secretary for Sandgate. May 1898.

430 **Beattie**, William. *82 Brook's Green, Hammersmith, W., London.* 95, P.M. January 1899.

431 **Beaumont**, Charles G., M.D. *Old Manor House, Epsom, Surrey.* P.P.G.R., Hants. March 1888.

432 **Beck**, Rudolph Carl. *17½ Wilhelmshöher Allée, Wahlershausen Cassel.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

433 **Becker**, Pitt. *18 Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. January 1896.

434 **Bedford**, James P., I.C.S. *Tinnevelly Railway Station, Madras.* 150. March 1900.

435 **Beer**, Percy. *Alexandra Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.* 40, *40*. January 1891.

436 **Beer**, William A. *139 Richmond Road, Cardiff.* 1992, 2547. January 1896.

437 **Beerend**, Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* L. zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep. M. March 1896.

438 **Beeston**, Joseph L. L.K.Q.P.S. *Newcastle, New South Wales.* Dis. G.I. of W. October 1897.

439 **Beever**, Cyril Howard. *Laurel House, Laurel Grove, Withington, Manchester.* Pr. Gr. Registrar., P.Z., *1387.* March 1893.

440 **Begemann**, Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenberg, Wilmersdorfer Strasse, 14, near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklemberg.** February 1887.

441 **Begemann**, Simon. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 2480. Local Secretary for Barberton. May 1896.

442 **Bell**, George, M.B., C.M. *Box 1840, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

443 **Bell**, James Richard. *42 Addison Road, W., London.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.

444 **Bell**, Maurice David, Capt. R.A. *Jun. Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W., London.* 415. Oct. 1897.

445 **Bell**, Seymour. *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.

446 **Bellew**, Thomas Acheson. *13 Percy Street, Liverpool.* 1280. May 1892.

447 **Benningham**, Augustus William Harvey, A.M.I.C.E. *Tienstin, N. China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.

448 **Bemrose**, Sir Henry Howe, M.P. *Derby.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1898.

449 **Benbow**, William Ernest. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Bundaberg. May 1896.

450 **Bennett**, John George Lloyd. *Bromley, Kent.* 183. June 1897.

451 **Bennett**, Thomas R. *Montecito, California, U.S.A.* 48 (N.J.C.), *51.* June 1897.

452 **Bennewitz**, Carl. *Queen's Hotel, Eastbourne.* 1627. October 1897.

453 ***Bennion**, Thomas. *Orphir Cottage, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and vicinity. June 1892.

454 **Benns**, Edward. 35 *Pine Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 1623. January 1899.

455 **Benson**, Charles Kenny. *Wrexham, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1894.

456 **Berry**, Carey Edward Ernest. 316 *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 2281. January 1899.

457 **Berry**, Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E., London.* 860, P.M., P.Z. Oct. 1899.

458 **Berry**, Frederick Gorton. 2 *Polygon Avenue, Ardwick, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.

459 **Berry**, Henry F., M.A. 60 *Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.* 357. January 1895.

460 **Best**, Albert Sidney. *Standard Bank, Newcastle, Natal.* 1467. October 1891.

461 **Best**, Robert Valentine Brown. 138 *Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 183. March 1898.

462 **Bestow**, Charles Horton. 233 *Brooke Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* Pr.G.Pt., Essex. March 1894.

463 **Bevan**, George Alfred. *P.O.B.* 39 *Germiston, V.R.C.* 2498, *2313.* November 1897.

464 **Bevan**, Paul. 64 *Avenue Road, N.W., London.* 4. March 1897.

465 ***Bevington**, Richard George. *P.O.B.* 1091 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* SubD.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) August 1892.

466 **Beynon**, John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, *2433.* May 1900.

467 **Bhownaggree**, Sir M. M., C.I.E. 8 *Cromwell Crescent, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward, Scotland.** October 1893.

468 **Bice**, W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Grand Treasurer.** May 1898.

469 **Bilson**, John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010*, P.Z. March 1889.

470 **Bindley**, William Allen. *Armstrong Works, Chester Street, Aston, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W. Warwickshire. October 1892.

471 **Bingham**, Harry. 20 *Mile, near Richmond, Hughenden, North Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) Oct. 1894.

472 **Binney**, Joseph. 27 *Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.R. Local Sec. for Sheffield. Oct. 1890.

473 **Bird**, Francis. *Malden, Essex.* P.P.G.A.P., Essex. October 1895.

474 **Birdseye**, Henry. *Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 715, P.M., *22*, P.Z. March 1899

475 **Bishop**, Frederick William. 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1056. March 1898.

476 **Bissell**, Ernest. 22 *Gowlett Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1339. October 1896.

477 **Bixby**, Charles Sumner. *Ossawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* 24, P.M., *80.* June 1897.

478 **Black**, Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* D.G.S.B. May 1899.

479 **Black**, William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Grand Haggai, Scotland.** October 1888.

480 **Blackbeard**, C. A. *Beaconsfield, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.

481 **Blair**, William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffords.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.

482 **Blake**, Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362. May 1898.

483 **Blake**, Col. Charles John, R.A. 4, *Serjeant's Inn, E.C., London.* P.Dis.G.J.W., P.Dis.G. Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.

484 **Blake**, William Henry Joyce. 15 *Knight Rider Street, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.

485 **Blake**, William James. *P.O.B.* 329, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 918, P.M. June 1890.

486 **Blaker**, Walter C. 63 *St. James Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

487 **Bland**, William Edward. 211 *Lord Street, Southport, Lancashire.* 2295, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

488 **Blenkinsop**, Thomas. 3, *High Swinburn Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., Northumberland. March 1890.

489 **Blinkhorn**, Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

490 **Block**, Cecil Macartney. *Caixa L., Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

491 **Blommestein**, Christian van. *Jagersfontein*, O.R.C. L. Star of Africa (D.C.), *234* (S.C.) May 1893.

492 **Blood**, John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.

493 **Bloss**, Orlando Powers. 1009 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 219, *102.* November 1899.

494 **Blossom**, Wayne W. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge. January 1899.

495 **Bluett**, Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M., *1335.* October 1895.

496 **Blumenau**, Louis. 111 *Seville Place, Dublin.* 126, *126.* March 1900.

497 **Board**, George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancashire. March 1894.

498 ***Bodenham**, John. *Egmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.

499 **Boileau**, Sir Francis George Manningham, Bart. *Ketteringham Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Deacon, Grand Superintendent.** October 1894.

500 **Bolton**, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lord. *Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.* **Past Grand Warden.** September 1887.

501 **Bomeisler**, Louis Edwin. *27 Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.

502 **Bomeisler**, Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.

503 **Bonar**, William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

504 **Bond**, E. E. 20 *Queenhithe, E.C., London.* 1232. March 1898.

505 **Bond**, Frederick Fielding, M.D. *Thorncliffe, Brighouse, Yorks.* 1301, *448*. October 1896.

506 **Bond**, J. Kenton, B.Sc. *The Crescent, Plymouth.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. March 1900.

507 **Boor**, Leonard George. *5 Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past First Grand Principal, New Zealand.** January 1889.

508 **Boord**, W. A. *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 2. October 1898.

509 **Booth**, Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.

510 **Boreham**, Harold James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932, P.M., *205* (S.C.) May 1896.

511 **Borg**, Raphael. *Cairo.* **Past Grand Master, Egypt.** January 1892.

512 **Bosanquet**, Rev. Reginald Albert, M.A. *Penshurst, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Suffolk. January 1896.

513 **Boswell**, Arthur George. *31 Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

514 **Boswell**, Major-General John James, C.B. *Darnlee, Melrose, N.B.* Sub.Pr.G.M., Roxburg and Selkirk. March 1892.

515 **Boteler**, William Stewart. *Harbour Works, Penang.* P.D.G.S.B., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.

516 **Boulton**, James. 267 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** Oct. 1891.

517 **Bourne**, John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.

518 ***Bourne**, Robert William. *Higham, Northiam, Sussex.* 32, P.M., *32*. June 1890.

519 **Bourne**, William George. *Bombay.* 2162, P.M. January 1898.

520 **Bowe**, William Fairbanks. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, *2*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.

521 **Bowers**, R. W. 89 *Blackfriars Road, S.E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191*, P.Z. May 1899.

522 **Bowles**, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus, R.A. *Shoeburyness, Essex.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

523 **Bowser**, Wilfred Arthur. *Haslemere, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 2000, P.M., J. October 1899.

524 **Boyce**, John Alexander. *Fernside, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *288* (S.C.), H. June 1891.

525 **Boyce**, Walter James. *Heath Asylum, Bexley, Kent.* 1708. June 1896.

526 **Boyd**, Peter. 1001 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, P.M., *183*. May 1897.

527 **Boyd**, Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Wanweig, New Brunswick.* 28 (S.C.) January 1893.

528 **Boyd**, William Henry. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.) October 1895.

529 **Boydell**, W. T., jun. 1 *South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. January 1899.

530 **Bradly**, William. 158 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 140. June 1896.

531 **Bradley**, Alfred Charles. *Park Gate, Petersham, Surrey.* 1507, *1507*. January 1897.

532 ***Bradley**, Herbert, C. S. *Madras, India.* P.D.G.R., Madras. October 1893.

533 **Bradley**, J. Wallace. 151 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 731, *175* (S.C.), J. October 1895.

534 **Bradshaw**, Thomas. *Stanley Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 1596, P.M., *207* (S.C.), J. May 1897.

535 **Bradshaw**, W. J. *Calcutta.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.So., Bengal. March 1898.

536 **Braine**, Woodhouse. 76 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 5, P.M. March 1892.

537 **Bramble**, Colonel James Roger, F.S.A. P. Clifton Antiquarian Club. *Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft) and Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.), England.** February 1887.

538 **Brander**, Carl Magnus. 91 *Wimpole Street, W., London.* 1563, P.M., *1305*, Z. January 1893.

539 **Brangwin**, Rowland Allan. 77 *Perry Hill, S.E., London.* 507, P.M. May 1899.

540 **Brayshaw**, John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091, *265*. January 1889.

541 **Brederkoft**, Jacob E. *Albany, West Australia.* 861 (S.C.) March 1900.

542 **Breed**, Edward Aries Thomas. 2 *Prince Albert Street, Brighton.* 811. January 1894.

543 **Brereton**, Charles A. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. June 1898.

544 **Brewer**, Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *7 Park Road, E., Birkenhead.* 2496, P.M., *605*. Jan. 1895.

545 **Brewster**, William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., *22*, P.H.P. March 1900.

546 **Briant**, William. *Town Hall, Westminster, S.W., London.* 101, P.M., *1329*. January 1896.

547 **Brice**, Albert Gallatin. *Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

548 **Brickhill**, James, *Launceston, Tasmania.* **Deputy Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** Local Secretary for Tasmania. May 1895.

549 **Bright**, Frederick Harry. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M. May 1896.

550 **Brindley**, Charles Frederick. *Severn Road, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

551 **Briscoe**, Edward John. 120 *Caixa, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 1601. March 1900.

552 **Britton**, George. 66 *Wardour Street, W., London.* 22, P.M. November 1898.

553 **Broderip**, Edmund Francis, J.P. 7 *York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1363, P.M. June 1900.

554 **Brogden**, Thomas Skillbeck. *Walton House, Boston Spa, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So.N. June 1890.

555 **Brook**, Rev. Canon Alfred. *View Hill, Inverness.* Pr.G.Ch. October 1894.

556 **Brooking**, William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 248. October 1895.

557 **Brooking**, William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.P.G.W. (I.C.) October 1895.

558 **Brooks**, Arthur David. 95 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 587. June 1899.

559 **Brooks**, Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, *376*. October 1895.

560 **Brooks**, William. *Witney, Oxon.* P.Pr.G.S.B. November 1899.

561 **Broom**, Arthur Robert, M.D. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, *908*. October 1898.

262 ***Brough**, Bennett-Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* *777*. November 1895.

563 **Brough**, James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, N., London.* 2397. January 1899.

564 **Brown**, Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

565 **Brown**, Ernest. *Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

566 **Brown**, Ernest. *Rickmansworth, Herts.* 2218, *591*. January 1900.

567 **Brown**, Frederick. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1365. October 1899.

568 **Brown**, George Herold. 3 *South Hill Grove, Oxton, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1892.

569 **Brown**, Harry. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) May 1896.

570 **Brown**, Henry Samuel. *Blenheim, Laidley, Queensland.* 2267, P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1895.

571 **Brown**, J. *Gora Gali, Punjab.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

572 **Brown**, Julius L. 1 *&* 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16*. June 1892.

573 **Brown**, Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 5 *Lymington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.

574 **Brown**, Mount. 39 *St. Mary at Hill, E.C., London.* 1997, P.M., *141*, P.Z. Jonuary 1895.

575 **Brown**, Pelham. 24 *Evelyn Mansions, Westminster, S.W., London.* 21. March 1898.

576 **Brown**, Robert Smith. 76 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.

577 **Brown**, Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 23. June 1900.

578 **Brown**, William Peter. 3 *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1897.

579 **Browne**, George Duncan. *Singapore.* 373. January 1900.

580 **Browne**, Herbert Henry. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.

581 **Browne**, Major Henry Buxton. *Durban, Natal.* P.Pr.G.D., Cheshire. November 1889.

582 **Browne**, John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M. June 1894.

583 **Browning**, A. G., F.S.A. *Spencer Lodge, Wandsworth Com., S.W., London.* 83, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.

584 **Browning**, Robert William. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Walden Ch. Jan. 1899.

585 **Brownrigg**, Henry John, A.M.I.E.E. 287 *Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1589. October 1899.

586 ***Bruennich**, Johannes Christian. *Agricultural Coll., Gatton, Queensland.* P.D.G.Sup.W. Oct. 1893.

587 ***Bruce**, Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward. Grand Scribe N.** June 1894.

588 **Bruce**, Frederick. 2 *York Buildings, Hastings.* 2692. June 1897.

589 **Bruce**, John M'Lean. *Gladstone, Queensland.* 2235, P.M. March 1896.

590 **Bruce**, J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481*. October 1898.

591 **Bruton**, James. *Wootton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1890.

592 **Bryant**, James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1069. June 1900.

593 **Bryant**, R. R. *The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth.* Pr.G.Std.B., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. October 1889.

594 **Buchanan**, Hon. Ebenezer John. Puisne Judge. *Clareinch, Claremont, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop L., P.M. October 1898.

595 **Buchanan**, Francis C. *Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.* **Provincial Grand Master.** May 1894.

596 **Buchanan**, James Isaac. *Vandergrift Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162*. Nov. 1896.

597 **Buck**, Charles William. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091. October 1889.

598 **Buck**, Edward H. *The Priory, Hardway, Gosport.* 2153. October 1892.

599 **Buckham**, George Milward. *Campfield, Battle, Sussex.* 1184, *40.* January 1899.

600 **Buckeridge**, Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.

601 ***Buckley**, Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.

602 **Budden**, Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.

603 **Bugler**, Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 171. March 1895.

604 **Buist**, George Alexander. *Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1898.

605 **Bumstead**, Alfred. 9 *Strada, Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 1923, *515*, D.G.D.C. October 1896.

606 **Bunting**, W. S. 10 *Court Road, West Norwood, S.E., London.* 2500. January 1899.

607 **Burdon**, Charles Sambrook. 87 *Inderwick Road, Weston Park, N., London.* 2523, *1201.* Oct. 1898.

608 **Burgess**, Dr. Christopher Venning. 223 *Great Dover Street, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Middlesex. January 1890.

609 **Burgess**, Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.* P.Pr.G.Stew., Surrey. January 1900.

610 **Burgess**, J. W. 7 *South Street, Thurloe Square, S.W., London.* 1325. November 1898.

611 ***Burkitt**, Hon. William Robert, Judge, B.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* D.D.G.M., D.G.H., Bengal. October 1898.

612 ***Burnand**, Alphonse A. 1103 *Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.

613 **Burne**, Thomas. *Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. January 1889.

614 **Burnicle**, John Scoby. 10 *Woodlands Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 1848. October 1900.

615 **Burningham**, Alonzo James. 1120 *Burn's Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 5, *7.* March 1898.

616 **Burr**, Frederick Horst. P.W.D., *French Rocks, Mysore, Madras.* 1841. October 1900.

617 **Burslem**, Albert. 77 *Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200, P.M., *874.* May 1899.

618 **Burstow**, Thomas Stephen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. Nov. 1892.

619 **Burt**, William Charles. *Torrington, Devon.* 1885, P.M., *538*, P.Z. June 1899.

620 **Burtchaell**, George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Sec. R.S.A., Ireland. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin*, 241, *357.* January 1895.

621 **Busbridge**, Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. October 1893.

622 **Bushby**, Thomas. *Market Street, Rye, Sussex.* 341, P.M. May 1892.

623 **Butler**, Charles. 104, *Craven Park, Willesden, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M. March 1898.

624 **Butler**, Charles McArthur. *St. James's Hall, W., London.* 195, *195.* May 1897.

625 **Butler**, Edgar John. c/o Messrs. Thomson, Watson and Co., *Cape Town.* June 1899.

626 **Butler**, Rev. G. Corly. *Wesley Manse, Broad Arrow, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.B.B. June 1900.

627 **Byrne**, William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.

628 **Cadle**, Harold. *Fenton, Willow Bridge Road, Canonbury, N., London.* 1339. November 1898.

629 **Cairns**, Andrew Struthers. *Dalveen, Queensland.* 2588. October 1900.

630 **Calhoun**, David T. *St. Cloud, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Orator of Minnesota.** May 1900.

631 **Calhoun**, Dr. S. Frederick, D.D., A.M. 69 *Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Vermont.** September 1887.

632 **Calkoen**, Charles. 267 *Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.* 92 (E.C.) March 1897.

633 **Callam**, Frederick. 12 *Stanger Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.

634 **Calvert**, Albert F. *Royston, Eton Avenue, N.W., London.* 28, P.M. January 1900.

635 **Calvert**, Alfred Beaumont. 192 *Barking Road, E., London.* 212. May 1899.

636 ***Cama**, Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** September 1887.

637 **Cameron**, Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

638 **Campbell**, Archibald John. Lieut. 19th Hussars. *Charing, Kent.* 434. January 1898.

639 **Campbell**, Colin. *Mysore, India.* 1841. May 1895.

640 **Campbell**, Henry Johnstone, M.D. *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974. March 1900.

641 **Campbell**, John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

642 **Campbell**, John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. *Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Grand Representative, Dakota; Past Grand Joshua; Grand Representative of G. C. of Maryland.** March 1889.

643 **Campbell**, Philip Charles John. *Freemantle, West Australia.* Pres. B.G.P. March 1898.

644 **Campbell**, Robert John. *Oxford Street, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. March 1899.

645 **Campion**, Samuel S. *Mercury Office, Parade, Northampton.* 1764. November 1891.

646 **Caney**, Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1415, *720*. October 1899.

647 **Cannon**, A. J. 43, *Westhill Road, Southfields, S.W., London.* 1044, P.M. January 1897.

648 **Capel**, George William. *Abingdon, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon.* 19, P.M. May 1894.

649 **Carew**, Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. Local Sec. for Christchurch. Oct. 1898.

650 **Carey**, James. 15 *Trinity Place, Windsor.* 179, *179*. January 1893.

651 **Carkeek**, Charles. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. Local Secretary for Blackall. Oct. 1895.

652 **Carmichael**, Dr. A. Ross. *Cathcart, Glasgow.* 617, S.M., *79*. January 1896.

653 **Carmon**, William Francis. 3 *Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Z. November 1889.

654 **Carnell**, James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden, Grand King.** May 1894.

655 **Carpenter**, Arthur. *Laurel Villa, Gresham Road, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135*. June 1900.

656 **Carpenter**, John Austin. 17 *Greencroft Gardens, S. Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2565, P.M. June 1900.

657 **Carpenter**, Theophilus James. 64 *Adelaide Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 1982. March 1900.

658 **Carrell**, Charles William. *Holmwood, Leytonstone.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1894.

659 **Carrick**, William Lowther. *Stokesley, Yorks.* Pr.G.R., N. and E. Yorks. March 1897.

660 **Carruthers**, John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Deacon; Grand Representative of Connecticut; Past First Grand Sojourner; Representative of G.C. of Dakota.** May 1892.

661 **Carsberg**, George Risden. 8 *Meredith Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1893.

662 **Carson**, Joseph Lougheed. *Alexander Terrace, Enniskillen, Ireland.* P.G.D., Tyrone and Fermanagh. March 1890.

663 **Carstens**, C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Sw.B. March 1899.

664 **Cart**, Rev. Henry Thomas. 9 *Rockmount Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2705. May 1900.

665 **Carter**, C. A. 18 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis.A.G.So., E. Div. Oct. 1888.

666 ***Carter**, Elmer Josiah. *Box 496, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, *25*. October 1899.

667 **Carter**, John Robert. *Hampden House, St. Mary's Road, Walthamstow.* 2374, *201*. Oct 1894.

668 **Carter**, Robert William. *Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C., London.* 2242. May 1898.

669 **Cartwright**, Ernest H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. 1 *Bower Terrace, Maidstone.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.So.N. Oxon. January 1891.

670 **Carus-Wilson**, Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

671 **Carver**, Charles William. *Christmas Estate, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *794* (S.C.) June 1895.

672 **Casper**, Ezekiel. *Perth, Western Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Queensland. Local Secretary for Perth. May 1891.

673 **Cass**, Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Hadley Rectory, Barnet, Herts.* 622. May 1888.

674 **Cassal**, Charles Edward, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Brenne House, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex. March 1891.

675 **Cassal**, Marcel Victor. *Boundaries Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 1415. November 1896.

676 **Castello**, James. 46 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W., London.* 227, P.M., 7 P.Z. January 1891.

677 **Caster**, F. *Devon House, Park Road, Peterborough.* 424. May 1898.

678 **Caster**, G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.P.G.W., P.G.J. March 1892.

679 **Cathcart**, W. T. *Silcuri Tea Estate, Silchar, Assam.* 2726. October 1900.

680 **Caton**, William Henry. 175 *Graham Road, Hackney, N., London.* 1365, *1471*. November 1898.

681 **Cave**, William Henry. 11 *Highlever Road, N. Kensington, W., London.* 1767. January 1899.

682 **Cawthorne**, John Elstone. 26 *Reginald Terrace, Leeds.* 1221. May 1897.

683 **Cerf**, Albert J. W., M.A. 10 *St. Mary's Road, Dublin.* 357. May 1897.

684 **Chabot**, Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C., London.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

685 **Chamberlin**, Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45*. March 1893.

686 **Chambers**, W. Boughton. Ed., *Indian Freemason. Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta.* P.M. June 1895.

687 **Chand**, Rai Hukm, M.A., Chief Judge, City Court. *Hyderabad, Deccan, India.* P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Madras. March 1894.

688 **Changuoin**, François Daniel, D.Lit.Ph. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* L. San. Jan. (D.C.) May 1895.

689 **Chant**, Thomas Whitemore. *Stone Lodge, St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.* 2128. June 1896.

690 **Chapman**, A. C. 7 *Regent's Park Road, N.W., London.* 2397. November 1898.

691 **Chapman**, Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* D.G.Tr., E. Africa. October 1895.

692 **Chapman**, D. S. 1 *Park Road, North Shields.* 431, P.M. January 1899.

693 **Chapman**, Frederick. *P.O.B. 9 Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop L. May 1899.

694 **Chapman**, George B. *Bayard Cottage, Bexley Heath, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So. Oct 1897.

695 **Chapman**, John. *Belvoir House, Babbacombe Downs, Torquay, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) May 1887.

696 **Chapman**, John Midelton. 20 *Whitefriar Gate, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

697 **Charles**, Wilfred J. 24 *College Street, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. March 1899.

698 **Charlton**, Matthew Forster. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

699 **Charleton**, John Robert. 1215 *East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.* 9, P.M., *9*, P.H.P. June 1891.

700 **Chataway**, Hon. James Vincent. *Parliament House, Brisbane, Queensland.* 318 (I.C.), P.M., *304* (S.C.) May 1892.

701 **Cheesman**, Rowland Hill. 94 *Lyndhurst Grove, Peckham, S.E., London.* 860. October 1898.

702 **Cheesman**, William Norwood. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.A.So. Jan. 1893.

703 **Cheffin**, James. *Box* 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

704 **Chesterton**, Lewis Birch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 72. October 1891.

705 **Chick**, Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

706 **Childe**, Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. *Christ Church, Cheltenham,* **Past Grand Chaplain.** Jan. 1898.

707 **Childs**, John Frederick. 22 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.R., Cornwall. May 1899.

708 **Chirgwin**, Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121.* May 1890.

709 **Chisholm**, Edward A. *Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.* October 1900.

710 **Chubb**, Charles Lyttelton. 5 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 2545. January 1896.

711 **Churchill**, Arthur. 25 *Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1092. November 1900.

712 **Clark**, Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

713 **Clark**, David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* 0, P.M. June 1890.

714 **Clark**, Robert Douglas, M.A. *The College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W. March 1889.

715 **Clarke**, Albert Edward. 40 *Long Street, Cape Town.* 2379, *2379.* June 1897.

716 **Clarke**, Arthur Laver. *Gas Works, Maldon, Essex.* 1024. October 1900.

717 **Clarke**, Charles. *Taroom, Queensland.* 11 (V.C.), P.M. June 1895.

718 **Clarke**, Rev. F. C. P. C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Ch., Dis.G.Sc.N. March 1899.

719 **Clarke**, Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

720 **Clarke**, John Richard. *Redhill, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.A.P., Lincoln. March 1891.

721 **Clarry**, George. *West Mount, Llandaff, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. March 1900.

722 **Clay**, Robert Keating. *Anglesey, Killiney, Co. Dublin.* **Grand Treasurer.** January 1897.

723 **Clayton**, Robert G. 67 *Douglas Terrace, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 2391. October 1900.

724 **Cleaton**, Edmund Richard. 12 *Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2077, P.M. May 1900.

725 **Cleghorn**, William. 9 *Thurlow Place, South Kensington, S.W., London.* 1287, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

726 **Clemens**, Joshua Henry. 9 *Richorough Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1895.

727 ***Clendinning**, James Hermon. 95 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134. May 1890.

728 ***Clifford**, Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

729 **Cloudsdale**, Benjamin. *Institute for Blind, South Brisbane, Queensland.* 879 (S.C.), *258* (S.C.) Sc.E. June 1900.

730 **Clough**, G. T. 73, *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2077. March 1895.

731 **Coates**, Arthur Robert. *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

732 **Cobb**, J. G. 31 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1900.

733 **Cobb**, Preston. *The Hill, Acomb, York.* 236, *236.* October 1898.

734 **Cobbett**, Charles Newberry, M.D. 29 *Rosslyn Hill, N.W., London.* January 1900.

735 **Cobham**, Charles, F.S.I. *The Shrubbery, Gravesend.* P.R.G.Sup.W., Durham. June 1900.

736 **Cochran**, Sam P. *Box* 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, *47.* June 1899.

737 **Cochrane**, E. F. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. January 1898.

738 **Cochrane**, W. N. *Woodleigh, Darlington.* 1379, P.M. January 1897.

739 **Cochrane**, William Percy. *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, London.* 1448, *602.* November 1890.

740 **Cock**, Williams. 147 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Middlesex. Nov. 1889.

741 **Cockburn**, Brigade Surgeon, J. Balfour, M.D. *Elm House, Guernsey.* **Provincial Grand Master, Guernsey and Alderney.** Local Secretary for the Channel Islands. October 1890.

742 **Cockson**, Edward Herbert. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 2451. June 1893.

743 **Cockson**, William Vincent Shepstone. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* May 1889.

744 **Codding**, James H. *Towanda, Pennsylvania.* 108, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.H.P. May 1890.

745 **Coffin**, Maitland, M.D. 8 *Westgate Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W., London.* 2581, P.M. *1891*, P.Z. October 1900.

746 **Cohn**, Albert. *Hazeldene, 84 Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* May 1897.

747 **Cohu**, Thomas. *Glatney, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* P.P.G.W., Guernsey & Alderney. Nov. 1890.

748 **Cole**, Christian John. *P.O.B. 468, Cape Town.* 654 (S.C.), P.M. March 1899.

749 *Cole, Charles William. *55 Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2105, P.M. May 1899.

750 **Cole**, Dr. *Deloraine, Tasmania.* P.M. June 1896.

751 **Cole**, William F. *Box 1333, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 822. January 1892.

752 **Coleman**, Frank William. *Glen Iffa, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.* 1222. October 1895.

753 **Collens**, William James. 2 *Gresham Bldgs., Guildhall, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. Jan. 1896.

754 **Colles**, Ramsay, F.R.Hist.S., M.R.I.A., M.J.I., F.R.S.A.I., J.P. 1 *Wilton Terrace, Dublin.* 25, *4.* Local Secretary for Dublin. March 1895.

755 **Collier**, Henry James. 22 *Highbury Place, Highbury, N., London.* 2192. May 1896.

756 **Collingwood**, Charles Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

757 **Collins**, George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 2192, P.M., *1471.* January 1897.

758 **Collins**, Henry Albert. *Hillside, Avondale Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.D.G.A.Pt., Shanghai. May 1895.

759 **Collins**, Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* 587, P.M., *43*, P.Z. January 1894.

760 **Collins**, William John. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 286 (I.C.), *127* (S.C.) May 1891.

761 **Colman**, William Henry, B.A. 83 *Vesta Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 2513. October 1895.

762 **Compton**, Walter George. *Box 495, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

763 **Condell**, Thomas De Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

764 **Conder**, Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

765 **Constant**, W. 40 *Fulham Place, Paddington, W., London.* 753. May 1899.

766 **Cook**, Charles James. *McNess Arcade, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.) November 1898.

767 **Cook**, John. *College Square, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.* 2646, P.M. May 1898.

768 **Cook**, John Oliver. *Wrottlesen Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. May 1898.

769 **Cook**, Thomas. *Box 105, Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. Local Sec. for Natal. March 1889.

770 **Cooke**, C. Whitehall, M.D. 129 *Walm Lane, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2361. May 1899.

771 **Cooksey**, James Hughes. *Town Clerk, Bridgnorth, Salop.* Pr.G.Treas. May 1896.

772 **Cooper**, Edward, Surg. R.N. *H.M.S. Buzzard, N.A. & W.I. Station.* 278. January 1897.

773 **Cooper**, Edwin Ernest. 20 *Hyde Park Place, W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1894.

774 **Cooper**, Rev. Horace Hayes, B.A. *Bridge House, Castletownbere, Co. Cork.* 84. January 1897.

775 **Cooper**, John William. *P.O.B. 588, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1574. June 1890.

776 **Cooper**, William Henry, J.P. *P.O.B. 244, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Auckland, N.Z. May 1893.

777 **Coote**, John. *Plas Teg, Rushley Green, Catford, S.E., London.* 1259, P.M. November 1897.

778 **Corbett**, John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4.* June 1896.

779 **Cornish**, James Mitchell. *Stanley House, Alverton, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121.* March 1890.

780 **Corsham**, Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, N.E., London.* 183, P.M. November 1891.

781 **Cory**, Paul Peter John. *Box 411, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

782 ***Cory-Wright**, Dudley. *Northwood, Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 357, *357.* October 1897.

783 **Costello**, F. *Saville Street, Hull.* 250. May 1898.

784 **Coster**, Robert Joseph. *Virudapati, Tinnevelly, India.* 2356, *465.* October 1895.

785 **Couch**, Richard Pearce. 21 *Chapel Street, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, P.M., P.Z. March 1890.

786 **Coulson**, Nicholas. *Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 3, *16.* May 1898.

787 **Cousans**, Henry Edward. 7 *Albemarle Street, W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Lincoln. October 1888.

788 **Cowan**, James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89.* Local Secretary for South Scotland. January 1892.

789 **Cowen**, George, M.D. *Dunurlin, New Malden, Surrey.* 889. November 1898.

790 **Cowell**, Sidney George. *Chester Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dis.A.G.D.C. March 1894.

791 **Cowey**, Charles Wesley. *Box 636, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

792 **Cowins**, Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* October 1897.

793 **Cowper**, Frederick Spencer. 8 *Belle Vue, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Nov. 1890.

794 **Cowper**, William Henry, J.P. *Ravenscroft, Grove Hill, Middlesborough, Yorks.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1888.

795 **Cox**, Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., London.* 163, *141.* May 1890.

796 **Cox**, F. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.* 190, P.M. March 1898.

797 **Cox**, George David. *Swan Creek, Warwick, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

798 **Cox**, John Samuel. *Ardhallow, Dunoon, N.B.* P.Dis.G.R., Hong Kong and S. China. Feb. 1887.

799 **Cox**, W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1706, *2182*. March 1899.
800 **Coxen**, Harold. 16 *Arkwright Mansions, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 53. November 1899.
801 **Coxen**, William George. 155 *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.
802 **Coxon**, C. M. 5 *Wood Street Square, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. March 1898.
803 **Crabtree**, Charles. *Hillside Villas, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. March 1888.
804 **Cramp**, Charles Edward. 10 *Denzil Terrace, Westcombe Park, S.E., London.* 871. May 1899.
805 **Cran**, Alexander, M.B. *Townfield House, Great Horwood, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. March 1893.
806 **Crane**, Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2397. November 1895.
807 **Crane**, Stephen. 8 *Dighton Road, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2664. October 1899.
808 **Crank**, William Henry. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 769 (S.C.) March 1900.
809 ***Cranswick**, William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Tr., C.S.Africa. March 1888.
810 **Craster**, Major James Cecil Balfour. *Alipore, Calcutta.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.D.G.A.Sc.E., Bengal. May 1896.
811 **Craven**, Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Epis. Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G.Ch., Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.
812 **Crawford**, George. 21 *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.** Nov. 1897.
813 **Crawford**, Robert. *Edina House, Grangemouth, Scotland.* **Past Grand Steward.** Nov. 1892.
814 **Crerae**, John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** January 1898.
815 ***Creswell**, John. 5 *Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 957. January 1894.
816 **Crick**, William Clifton. 102 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. Oct. 1898.
817 **Crider**, George A. 804 *Market Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52*. May 1897.
818 **Criswick**, George Strickland, F.R.A S. *Rothley, Mycenæ Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1593, P.M., *1593*, P.Z. January 1891.
819 **Crombie**, Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* 574. October 1899.
820 **Crompton**, Frederick Leslie. *Shanghai.* P.D.G.O., Northern China. May 1895.
821 **Crone**, John Mann. *St. Anne's-on-Sea, West Lancashire.* 1375, *1387*. January 1899.
822 **Crookshank**, Robert Percy, M.D. *Box* 125, *Rapid City, Manitoba.* D.D.G.M., *105*. June 1900.
823 **Cross**, Edward William. *Old Bank, Portland, Dorset.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.
824 **Cross**, Samuel J. 1 *Tower Villas, South Woodford, Essex.* 2242, P.M. March 1898.
825 **Crossle**, Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* P.G.Sec., Down. January 1893.
826 **Crossthwaite**, Lawrence. 169 *Walton Lane, Kirkdale, Liverpool.* 1289, P.M., *537*. Oct. 1898.
827 **Crozier**, Henry Charles. *Box* 334, *Cairo, Egypt.* **Grand Deacon, Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **Egypt**. June 1896.
828 **Crundall**, Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud. Argentina, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617*. Oct. 1900.
829 **Cuckow**, Walter Mason. *Ellerslie, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* P.P.G.St., Suffolk. November 1895.
830 **Cullen**, T. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. March 1895.
831 **Cullingworth**, J. M. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1896.
832 **Cumberland**, J. S. *Stanley, Elm Road, Beckenham.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.
833 **Cumming**, Thomas Turner. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2*. March 1898.
834 **Cundill**, Thomas Jordan. *Gladstone, De Beers, Kimberley.* 2486. November 1894.
835 **Cunliffe**, William Joseph. 16 *Byrom Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancs. January 1889.
836 **Cunningham**, John Skirving. *Richmond Hill, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1596, *206* (S.C.) March 1896.
837 **Cunningham**, Ronald Elliott. 25 *Crutched Friars, E.C., London.* 1159. March 1899.
838 **Cunningham**, Rev. William. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Ch. May 1896.
839 **Curtis**, William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 1628. March 1894.

840 **Dales**, Hugh James. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2*, P.H.P. March 1898.
841 **Dalgleish**, William Holway. 5 *Park Place, Exeter.* 39. March 1899.
842 **Dally**, Dr. Frederick. 51 *Waterloo Roads, Wolverhampton.* P.Pr.G.D., Stafford. March 1888.
843 **Dangerfield**, Frederick. *Haslemere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.
844 **Daniels**, L. E. 1104 *Main Street, La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.* 124, *31*. May 1887.
845 **Danielsson**, Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1471. June 1897.
846 **Dansie**, Brandon. *May Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent.* 529, P.M. January 1896.
847 **Dansie**, Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.

848 **Danziger**, Bernhard. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.), P.M. May 1889.

849 **Darby**, James Thomas. *54 Brook Street, Bootle, Liverpool.* 1380, *241.* June 1892.

850 **Darley-Hartley**, W., M.D. *Mayfield, Gilmour Hill Road, Kloof Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R., East Division, South Africa. October 1888.

851 **Darling**, Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 293, P.M., *393.* October 1895.

852 **Darlington**, George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.

853 **Davey**, Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Ch. March 1899.

854 **David**, James. *Bisley, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. January 1900.

855 **Davies**, Charles. 50 *Wellington Street, Oldham, Lancashire.* 467. March 1898.

856 **Davies**, F. Trehawke. 9 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2771. October 1900.

857 **Davies**, J. Hudson. *Sion House, nr. Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1898.

858 **Davies**, James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.

859 **Davies**, Richard. *Brynmawn, Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 176. January 1899.

860 **Davies**, Samuel. 5 *Alvanley Terrace, Frodsham, Cheshire.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) June 1897.

861 **Davis**, Edmund W. *Ferndale, Richmond, Surrey.* Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. January 1900.

862 **Davis**, F. R. *Harewood, Andover, Hants.* 1373. November 1899.

863 **Davison**, T. 28 *Great Ormond Street, W.C., London.* 200. June 1899.

864 **Davy**, F. D. 19 *St. James Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., Lincoln. June 1896.

865 **Davy**, Percy Haddon. 161 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 1196. May 1898.

866 **Dawe**, Alfred. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 744 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

867 **Dawson**, J. *Moulamien, New South Wales.* 163, *166.* November 1899.

868 **Day**, Edward P., M.D. 9 *Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W., London.* 1636. June 1894.

869 **Day**, Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

870 **Day**, Henry Shadforth. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* D.G.D.C. March 1899.

871 **Day**, Jack C., C.E. *Fayoum, Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

872 **Day**, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M. October 1898.

873 **D'Amer-Drew**, J. 69 *Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Haggai.** May 1898.

874 **Deacon**, Rev. J. *Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* October 1900.

875 **Dean**, Col. Charles Stuart. *Craiglands, Bromborough, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J., June 1896.

876 **Dearden**, Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* 904, *904.* March 1890.

877 **Deats**, Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37, P.M., *37.* May 1897.

878 **De Beer**, Houlton Augustus. *Box 26, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 1574, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

879 **Debenham**, Edward Percy. 55 *London Road, St. Alban's, Herts.* P.P.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.

880 **De Conlay**, James. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.

881 **Dee**, Thomas George. 17 *Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2664, P.M. March 1898.

882 ***De Fabeck**, Surgeon-Major-General (I.M.S., retired) William Frederick, M.D. *Bangalore.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. January 1893.

883 **Denholm**, William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Deacon, Third Grand Principal, Scotland; Grand Representative of G.C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah.** March 1891.

884 **Dennis**, Alfred W., F.R.G.S. *Warner Street, Barnsbury, N., London.* 180. June 1895.

885 **Denny**, Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

886 **Dentith**, Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 859. June 1898.

887 **Denton**, John Burton. *Huby, nr. Leeds.* 1001. May 1900.

888 **De Rabours**, Jules. 2 *Chemin du Square de Contamines, Geneva.* Union des Coeurs. Oct. 1900.

889 **De Ridder**, Louis E. *Chateau de Renescure, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.* 152, *68.* Jan. 1890.

890 **Derbyshire**, John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* 1045, *1045.* May 1896.

891 **Derrick**, George Alexander. *Masonic Hall, Singapore.* Dis.G.Sec., Eastern Archipelago. Oct. 1890.

892 **Deutsch**, Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

893 **Dew**, F. W. 4 *Limesford Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 87. June 1899.

894 ***Dewell**, James D. *New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 1. January 1888.

895 **De Whalley**, L. J. 172 *Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1275. October 1897.

896 **Dewsbury**, Alfred. *Mellish Road, Walsall.* P.Pr.D.C., Staffords. May 1900.

897 **Diamond**, Arthur William. 28 *Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1365, *1471.* March 1898.

898 **Diamond**, Charles Graham. 128 *Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2715, *192.* March 1899.

899 **Dibdin**, W. T. 2 *Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* January 1899.

900 **Dickins**, Vernon W. Frank. *Atherstone, Eton Avenue, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* May 1898.

901 **Dickinson**, William. *Sunnymount, Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.

902 **Dickson**, Robert. *Jönköping, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** September 1887.

903 **Dieperink**, Arend Abraham Johannes Christoffel. *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1892.

904 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S. 14, Splittgerbergasse* 3. **Grand Keeper of Archives.** March 1898.

905 **Digby-Green**, Arthur. 5 *Mount Adon Park, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 19, P.M. May 1890.

906 ***Dill**, James Brooks. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* 124. June 1898.

907 **Dingle**, William Alfred, M.D. 46 *Finsbury Square, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Herts. June 1894.

908 **Dinwiddie**, William Alexander. *Bridge Bank, Dumfries, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Dumfriesshire.** May 1892.

909 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

910 **Dixon**, George, Lieut.-Col. *St. Valery, Sutton, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.W., Berks. and Bucks. June 1899.

911 **Dixon**, James John. 6 *Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W., London.* 1415, P.M. November 1896.

912 **Dobson**, Edwin Howard. *Chronicle Office, Yea, Victoria.* 172, P.M. October 1899.

913 **Docker**, Robert Arthur. *Money Order Office, Sydney, New South Wales.* 57, P.M. October 1894.

914 **Dod**, Thomas Crewe Wolley. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

915 **Dodd**, Matthew Henry. 41 *Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

916 **Dodds**, William. *Murray Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. March 1897.

917 **Dodds**, William. *P.O.B.* 33, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

918 **Doe**, George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* 1885, P.M. October 1897.

919 **Doesburgh**, L. Van., M.D. *Prinsengracht* 592, *Amsterdam.* Concordia vincit Animos Lodge. P.M. January 1889.

920 **Dolby**, Rev. Reginald, M.A., R.N. *H.M.S. Nile, Devonport.* Dis.G.Ch., Malta. March 1890.

921 **Dolling-Smith**, H. 65 *Wool Exchange, E.C., London.* 946. March 1898.

922 **Dorman**, Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* A.G.D.C. March 1889.

923 **Dowden**, W. J. M. *Iddersleigh, Oxford Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

924 **Dowding**, Capt. H. H. Hewitt. *Essex Regiment, Shwebo, Burma.* 2439. January 1898.

925 **Downe**, Sidney J. *St. Elmo, Chichester Road, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth.* 342. March 1900.

926 **Downie**, Tom. *Northampton Downs, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. October 1898.

927 **Dowse**, François. *Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., *777,* P.Z. May 1895.

928 **Dowsett**, G. H. 1 *Gloucester Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 79. May 1900.

929 **Drew**, William George. 68 *Richmond Road, Islington, N., London.* 765, *1602.* November 1899.

930 **Drewett**, William. 140 *Bulwer Street, Perth, West Australia.* 857 (S.C.) November 1898.

931 **Dring**, Edmund Hunt. 40 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 229. January 1899.

932 **Dring**, John Whitford. 22 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* June 1899.

933 **Drummond**, Charles James. *Northfield, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1541, P.M January 1899.

934 **Drummond**, the Hon. Josiah Hayden. *Portland, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Maine; Past General Grand High Priest, U.S.A.** Nov. 1891.

935 **Drury**, Charles Dennis Hill, M.D., J.P. *Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1892.

936 **Drysdale**, J. W. *Melley, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

937 **Durrant**, James Wilhelm. 1 *Argyle Street, Tynemouth.* 1712, *48.* March 1898.

938 **Dudfield**, Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

939 **Dudley**, William George. *Northampton Downs, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. January 1897.

940 **Duffield**, Albert John. *Box 74 Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M., *711.* June 1895.

941 **Duffill**, John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

942 **Dumolo**, William. 20 *Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

943 **Duncan**, James Dalrymple, F.S.A., Lond. and Scot., F.R.S.E. *Meiklewood, Stirling.* **Past Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland.** June 1888.

944 **Dunn**, Charles Henry. *Princess Café, Field Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. November 1888.

945 **Dunn**, Matthew. *Goole, Yorks.* 566. October 1899.

946 **Dunn**, William Haynes. 9 *Brownswood Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.P.G.S. of W., Herts. March 1895.

947 **Dunscombe**, William. 25a *Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W., London.* November 1898.

948 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. 14 *Sectarim Ghose's Street, Calcutta.* P.D.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

949 **Dutton,** Arthur. 65 *Tulse Hill, S.E., London.* 34, P.M., *34*, P.Z. May 1894.

950 **Dutton** Richard Gay. *Baloroo, Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), 247 (S.C.) October 1895.

951 **Dyke,** Charles P. *The Park, Totteridge, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., Dorset. June 1890.

952 **Dyke,** Edwin George, F.G.S. *Greenbank, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.O., Cornwall. June 1899.

953 **Dyson,** Walker. *Croft House, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1899.

954 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. November 1898.

955 **Eales,** Rev. Arthur R. T. *Elstree Rectory, Herts.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Essex. October 1899.

956 **Eales,** C. L. M., B.C.S. *Bareilly, North West Provinces, India.* D.G.R., Bengal. October 1900.

957 **Earley,** James Jerome. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. June 1900.

958 **Eastcott,** Thomas. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40. March 1896.

959 **Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, F.S.A. *Tintern, Christchurch Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 99. January 1898.

960 **Eberstein,** Carl. 119 *Upper Thames Street, E.C., London.* 1949. October 1898.

961 **Eberstein,** John. *Claremont, Bycullet Park, Enfield.* 2562. March 1898.

962 **Eden,** Alfred John. *Railway Station, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1896.

963 **Eden,** Charles Stockwell. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *187* (S.C.) May 1896.

964 **Edmonds,** Thomas C. 254 *Liverpool Road, Barnsbury, N., London.* 1507, P.M., P.Z. May 1896.

965 **Edwards,** Charles. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

966 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. 718 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1897.

967 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1888.

968 **Edwards,** Edward Tickner. *Camp Field, Overhill Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 788, P.M. Oct. 1889.

969 **Edwards,** P. G. *Somerton, Frognel, N.W., London.* 1627. January 1896.

970 **Edwards,** Percy J. *Argyll Lodge, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1898.

971 **Edwards,** Robert Cromwell. 37 *Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2408, P.M. March 1899.

972 **Edwardson,** E. 43 *Cardington Street, N.W., London.* 179. March 1898.

973 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 2500. January 1899.

974 **Eedle,** F. T. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

975 **Egan,** Charles James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King Williams Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master, Eastern Division of South Africa.** January 1889.

976 **Eisenmann,** J. 14 *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C., London.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

977 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 95 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

978 **Ellis,** J. W. Hay. *Birur Simoga Railway, Tarikere, India.* 1841. May 1899.

979 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9 *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.R. (R.A.) November 1893.

980 **Ellis,** Richard Sidney. 22a *Old Bond Street, W., London.* 2242, P.M. May 1896.

981 **Ellis,** Tom Henry. 68 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339. March 1899.

982 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Ashfield, Hyde Road, Gorton, Manchester.* 104. January 1898.

983 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738*. October 1895.

984 **Elvin,** John William. *Overton Lodge, Overton Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 2395, P.M. March 1898.

985 **Ely,** Thomas Robert, J.P. *Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea, Ireland.* G. Sec. Midland Counties. January 1900.

986 **Embleton,** Henry C. *Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.* 289. January 1895.

987 **Emmerson,** Joseph Ralph. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1546. October 1900.

988 **Ennson,** Henry John. *Vizianagram, Madras.* 2592. May 1898.

989 **Enslin,** Ludwig Johann Frederick. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1898.

990 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* A.G.D.C., Egypt. June 1899.

991 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. 20 *Strada Genio, Malta.* P.D.G.St.B., Punjab. Jan. 1897.

992 **Evans,** Maj.-Gen. Horace Moule, C.B. *Jullundun, Punjab.* P.D.G.R., P.D.G.So., Bengal. May 1896.

993 **Evans,** J. Henry. *Woodlands, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. May 1899.

994 **Evans,** John Bowen Owen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1372, P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1895.

995 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. *P.O., Lindequi's Drift, V.R.C.* 766 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

996 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* 67, P.M. October 1892.

997 **Evekink,** Huibert, jun. *Ravenstraat 2, Zutphen, Holland.* Karel van Zweden. May 1900.

998 **Evens**, Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1949, P.M., *1589*, P.Z. Jan. 1898.

999 **Everett**, Herbert Southwell. *Box 146, Cape Town.* 334, *334*. January 1898.

1000 **Everingham**, Edward. *Pittsworth, Queensland.* 2588, P.M., *1315*. June 1894.

1001 **Eversley**, William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1893.

1002 **Ewen**, Alfred. *Official Receiver, Bedford.* March 1898.

1003 **Ewing**, Alexander. *Castleton, Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366. October 1894.

1004 **Ewing**, William Henry. *Templin, Boonah, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1897.

1005 **Ezard**, Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* 2140, P.M., *25*, P.Z. January 1891.

1006 **Ezard**, Herbert B. 18 *Manor Place, Edinburgh.* 2, *56*, P.Z. May 1899.

1007 **Fairbank**, Robert Stephen. 13 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 2000, P.M. June 1900.

1008 **Falconer**, William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* P.Pr.G.Pres. of Stew., Glasgow. June 1890.

1009 **Farrar**, Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, N., London.* 1339. May 1896.

1010 **Farrow**, Frederic Richard, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *New Court, Carey Street, W.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. March 1897.

1011 **Fearnley**, James Banks. 12 *Springwood Avenue, Huddersfield.* 2321, P.M. January 1899.

1012 **Feild**, Ebenezer George. *Percy Villa, St. John's, Redhill, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. June 1898.

1013 **Fendelow**, Charles. *Carisbrooke, Riches Road, Wolverhampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer and Past Grand Deputy Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

1014 **Fennell**, George H. 50*b* *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1015 **Ferguson**, James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) October 1896.

1016 **Ferguson**, James Finlay. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1017 **Ferguson**, John. *The Neuk, Bowdon, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G St., P.Pr.G.A.So.E. November 1898.

1018 **Fern**, Edmund Watkins. 55 *Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.* 338 (S.C.), *71* (S.C.), Z. June 1900.

1019 **Ferry**, C. E. *Beverleys, Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 65, P.M., P.Z. February 1887.

1020 **Fick**, William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop L. May 1899.

1021 **Fillingham**, Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393*. June 1890.

1022 **Finch**, Fred. *Dalby, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), P.M., *206*, P.Z. Local Sec. for Dalby. June 1895.

1023 **Finlay**, Capt. Alexander Russel. *Bedford Regiment, Barracks, Lichfield.* 1960, *1960*. May 1896.

1024 ***Finnemore**, Robert Isaac, the Hon. Mr. Justice. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent, Natal.** January 1889.

1025 **Finney**, Maurice E. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 21, *21*. May 1897.

1026 **Firebrace**, Cordell William. *Stratton House, Cirencester.* 2. March 1896.

1027 **Firminger**, Rev. Walter Kelly. *Bishop's Palace, Chowringhee, Calcutta.* 229. March 1900.

1028 **Firth**, Oliver. *Baildon, Shipley, Yorks.* 1545. May 1891.

1029 **Fischer**, Geheim-Regierungs-Rath Robert. Editor of "Latomia." *Gera, Germany.* L. Archimedes z.d.e.B., W.M. October 1894.

1030 **Fisher**, Rev. Canon Frank Hawkins, D.D. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* D.G.Chaplain. June 1895.

1031 **FitzGibbon**, Gerald, jun., B.A., B.L. 10 *Merrion Square, Dublin.* January 1895.

1032 **Fitz Herbert**, Arthur Hugh Francis. 6 *Gatcombe Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1461, *2425*. March 1899.

1033 **Fletcher**, Elliott G. *Riversdale, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* 1000, P.M. May 1900.

1034 **Fletcher**, Henry. 47 *Charles Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, *7*. May 1893.

1035 **Fletcher**, James. *Point Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.A.Sec., Natal. October 1888.

1036 **Fletcher**, John William. 99 *Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121. October 1898.

1037 **Flick**, B. W. 12 *Stanley Villas, Pembury Road, Tottenham.* P.Pr.G.D. Suffolk. March 1899.

1038 **Flintoff**, J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1039 **Flockton**, William. *Oulton, near Leeds, Yorks.* 1042, P.M., *304*, J. November 1888.

1040 **Fogg**, James. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167, P.M., D.G.S. October 1900.

1041 **Foley**, Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G. Soj. June 1899.

1042 **Fooks**, William, LL.B. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2033. October 1891.

1043 **Footer**, Thomas. *Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden.** October 1895.

1044 **Foppoli**, L. *Holford Villa, Holford Square, W.C., London.* 2687. January 1899.

1045 **Forbes**, Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1046 **Forbes**, Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 76 *Via della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887.

1047 **Forbes**, Rev. William. 3 *The Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey.* 398 (S.C.) *86*. January 1898.

1048 **Ford**, J. H. 39 *Great George Street, Leeds.* 1221. January 1894.

1049 **Fornaes**, O. *Throndhjem, Norway.* 4. January 1899.

1050 **Fortescue**, George West. *Termain, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2437, P.M., *946.* November 1898,

1051 **Fortmeyer**, George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1052 **Foster**, Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.* Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1053 **Foster**, Frank Oswald. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1899.

1054 **Foster**, John Belcher. *4 Nelson Road, Hastings, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt. March 1892.

1055 **Foster**, Thomas. *40 George Street, Richmond, Surrey.* 1656. June 1900.

1056 **Foster**, Walter A. *Glyn Menai, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St.B:, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) May 1894.

1057 **Foster**, Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1058 **Fowler**, Thomas Benjamin Davis. *441 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1890.

1059 **Fox**, Clement Lyman. *State School, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2419, P.M., *908*, P.Z. Mar. 1893.

1060 **Fox**, Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1061 **Fox**, Thomas E. *Willow City, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 47, P.M. October 1899.

1062 **Fox**, Walter Caughey. *Kenwood Glen, Cherrytree, Sheffield.* 1260, P.M., *139.* May 1891.

1063 **Fox-Thomas**, Rev. Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* P.P.G.C., P.P.G.A.So., North and East Yorks. March 1896.

1064 **Francis**, Charles King. 425 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.

1065 **Francis**, Robert C. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 1665. March 1894.

1066 **Francis**, Thomas. *Havant, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1067 **Francis**, Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1068 **Fraser**, George Dunbar. *Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 2310. November 1899.

1069 **Fraser**, Rev. W. Henry, D.D. *Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* January 1899.

1070 **Freeman**, Vincent Paine. 25 *Queen's Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.S. **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1894.

1071 **Freer**, Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffords.* 1941, P.M. March 1899.

1072 **French**, Frank Togill. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703. May 1899.

1073 **French**, John Richard. *Thirsk, Yorks.* 1416, P.M. March 1900.

1074 **Friedman**, Monroe J. 4559 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.* 311, *69.* November 1899.

1075 ***Frias**, Gillaume Raphael. *Sagua-la-Grande, Cuba.* Hijos de la Fé Masónica. October 1889.

1076 **Fripp**, John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W., London.* 2098. June 1899.

1077 **Frost**, Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1078 **Fruen**, Charles. 120 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.So., Middlesex. Jan. 1891.

1079 **Fry**, George Charles Lovell. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2427. March 1896.

1080 **Fryberger**, Dr. Ludwig. 41 *Regents Park Road, N.W., London.* 1397. June 1898.

1081 **Fuerst**, H. 64 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park, W., London.* 238, P.M. October 1897.

1082 **Fulford**, Frederick Henry, F.R.Hist.S. *The Elms*, 71 *Ashley Road, Bristol.* 68, *68.* January 1891.

1083 **Fullbrook**, George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1084 **Fuller**, Rev. A. S., D.D. *Leeson Park, Dublin.* **Representative of G. L. Hamburg.** May 1899.

1085 **Fuller**, William Palmer. 2 *Verulam Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** January 1897.

1086 **Furby**, William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1898.

1087 **Furman**, Henry M. *Ardmore, Indian Territory, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** March 1899.

1088 **Furze**, John Joseph. *Box 260, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.), J. March 1895.

1089 **Gale**, Frederick William, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Kaikoura, Marlborough, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Organist.** June 1897.

1090 **Gamble**, George Cliffe. *Parkinson's Chambers, Bradford.* 600, P.M. January 1893.

1091 **Gammon**, Victor Emmanuel. 94 *Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., London.* 177. March 1898.

1092 **Gane**, William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200. March 1899.

1093 **Garbutt**, Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. 40 *Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2416. January 1898.

1094 **Garden**, John. *National Bank, Winburg, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.) P.M. October 1893.

1095 **Gardiner**, Bruce Herbert John, M.D. *Gloucester House, Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1261. March 1895.

1096 **Gardiner**, Thomas Asko. *Longlands, Vaal River, South Africa.* 1417. January 1889.

1097 **Gardner**, Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* 1017. March 1895.

1098 **Garland**, Rev. David John. *Church Office, Perth, Western Australia.* 485. October 1894.

1099 **Garner**, Frederick. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), P.M. June 1892.

1100 **Garraway**, Capt. Charles William. *Indore, Central India.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1101 **Gathercole**, William Henry Joseph. 141 *Rendlesham Road, N.E., London.* 2664. Nov. 1898.

1102 **Gauntlett**, Edwin. *Lavington Lodge, Coplestone Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* 1901, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

1103 **Gaveston**, Joseph John. *Paxton Street, Townsville, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. May 1897.

1104 **Gaydon**, Thomas. *Childers, Queensland.* 2573, P.M. October 1898.

1105 **Gaye**, W. H. E. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

1106 **Geddes**, James, LL.B. *George Street, Dumfries, Scotland.* P.Pr.G.Mar., Dumfries. October 1892.

1107 **Gensan**, A. von. *P.O.B. 25, Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1108 **George**, George Stewart. *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 2. June 1898.

1109 **George**, Henry, B.A. *Harcourt Street, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. Jan. 1900.

1110 **Gerrard**, John Henry. *Barkly West, South Africa.* 1417, P.M. October 1894.

1111 **Gervis**, Frederick Heudebourck. 1 *Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. June 1895.

1112 **Gervis**, Dr. Henry. 74 *Dyke Road, Brighton.* 409, P.M., *271.* March 1897.

1113 **Ghislain**, Louis. 16 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* L. Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1114 **Ghosh**, Dr. Rakhaldas. 109 *College Street, Calcutta.* Pr.G.D., Pr.G.So., A.S.F.I. October 1900.

1115 **Gibbs**, Clement Stanley. 256 *Willesden Lane, N.W., London.* 2489, *2489.* March 1898.

1116 **Gibbs**, Capt. James Alec Charles. *Bangalore, Madras.* P.D.G.Pt., Barbados. January 1898.

1117 **Gibbes**, Charles Alfred. *Gloucester Lodge, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1397, *1397.* May 1900.

1118 **Gibson-Sugars**, John Sugars. *H.M.S. Pioneer, Chatham.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Malta. Local Secretary H.M. Navy. March 1889.

1119 **Gieve**, John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.So.N., Hants. January 1889.

1120 **Gilbert**, Alfred George Fisher. 5 *Lothbury, E.C., London.* 1521. January 1900.

1121 **Gilbert**, Arthur. 4 *Malbrook, E.C., London.* 15. January 1900.

1122 **Gilbert**, H. P. 11 *Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, N.W., London.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1123 **Gilbert**, John. *Grove Park, Liskeard, Cornwall.* 510. October 1897.

1124 **Gilks**, William S. 15 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2201, P.M. November 1894.

1125 **Gill**, Henry Frederick. *P.O.B. 242, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1126 **Gillespie**, Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris-O'Kane, Tipperary.* P.G.Chap., Midland Counties. May 1900.

1127 **Gillies**, David. *Hong Kong.* P.Dis.G.D., Hong Kong and South China. October 1888.

1128 **Giraud**, Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1129 **Gladding**, W. 238 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2632. March 1897.

1130 **Glaeser**, Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1627. May 1893.

1131 **Glaeser**, F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

1132 **Glaister**, George J. 69 *Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester.* 424, *48.* May 1897.

1133 **Glaser**, C. *Hanan House,* 160 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1446. June 1900.

1134 **Glass**, John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.Pr.G.S. of W., Essex. May 1890.

1135 **Goblet D'Alviella**, Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.

1136 **Godding**, Clarence Miles, M.D. 312 *Benefit Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 33, P.M. May 1893.

1137 **Godding**, J. W. S. 7 *Wyndham Square, Plymouth.* P.P.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.

1138 **Godfray**, Arthur Walter. 67 *St. John's Road, Jersey.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1139 **Godfree**, John. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Unity L. (D.C.), P.M. March 1895.

1140 **Goffage**, John. *State School, Condamine, Queensland.* 1315, *194* (S.C.) May 1891.

1141 **Goldberg**, Albert Nathan Simon. *Box 248, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

1142 **Goldenberg**, Maurice. *Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Cairo.* **Past Grand Warden, Egypt.** May 1897.

1143 **Goldstein**, Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

1144 **Goode**, Henry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), P.M. June 1899.

1145 **Goodinge**, James W. 10 *Gower Street, W.C., London.* 1818, P.M., *1269.* June 1899.

1146 **Goodfellow**, George Ben. *Woodley, nr. Stockport.* 1030, P.M. March 1900.

1147 **Goodman**, G. H. *Maiwand, Brockhurst, Gosport.* 1705. March 1898.

1148 **Goodrich**, Edward Conyers, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2,* P.H.P. March 1898.

1149 **Goodrich,** Thomas Henry. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166. October 1898.

1150 **Goold,** George Hawkins. *Picton House, Gloucester.* 483, *493.* November 1890.

1151 **Goolden,** Richard Edward. *Horton Grange, Maidenhead, Berks.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1898.

1152 **Gordon,** George. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **Past Grand Registrar, South Australia.** May 1888.

1153 **Gordon,** Gerald. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, *1546.* October 1900.

1154 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.

1155 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christoph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.

1156 **Gottlieb,** George Spencer Harris. *Penang.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Penang. January 1889.

1157 **Gould,** Joseph. 4 *Bouverie Place, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1899.

1158 **Gowan,** J. *P.O. Florida, V.R.C.* 1989. May 1898.

1159 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, S.W., London.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1160 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1385.* May 1896.

1161 **Graff,** Hans. 11 *Park Hill, Moseley, Worcestershire.* 938, P.M., *938,* P.Z. May 1897.

1162 **Graham,** Alexander. 2 *Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.* P.Pr.G.A.Pt., Salop. May 1896.

1163 **Graham,** Henry. *Holmwood, Langholm, N.B.* 107, P.M. January 1897.

1164 **Granja,** Dr. Edward de la. 265 *Shawmut Avenue, Boston, U.S.A.* Gate of the Temple Lodge. October 1888.

1165 **Grant,** Captain Donald. *The Chantry, near Frome, Somersetshire.* 2328. May 1890.

1166 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.

1167 **Grant,** George, M.D. *Woodthorpe, Padiham, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1892.

1168 **Grant,** John Miller, jun. 136 *Sutherland Avenue, W., London.* 176, P.M. March 1900.

1169 **Grant,** Walter Daniel. *Roslyn House, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.

1170 **Gratton,** Frederick Montague, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. 16 *The Bund, Shanghai.* P.D.G.W. June 1894.

1171 **Gray,** Percy. 82 *Effingham Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2264. March 1898.

1172 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe. 349 *Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.

1173 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sup.W., C.S.Africa. May 1892.

1174 **Greatorex,** John Thomas. *Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) October 1893.

1175 **Greaves,** J. Holmes. *Carleton Park, Pontefract, Yorks.* 910, P.M. June 1898.

1176 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.

1177 **Green,** Robert Sheddon St. John. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.) May 1893.

1178 **Greene,** Thomas, LL.D., J.P. *Millbrook, Magenny, Co. Kildare.* 116, *116.* January 1899.

1179 **Greenefield,** Joseph C. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1898.

1180 **Greeneish,** Joseph. *Winton, Queensland.* 2365, P.M. Local Secretary for Winton. Jan. 1896.

1181 **Greenland,** Oliver. 10 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 1227. January 1898.

1182 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.

1183 **Greenstreet,** William John. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* 702, *702.* January 1897.

1184 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1185 **Greenwood,** Rev. Francis Jones. 1 *Brewster Gardens, St. Quintin Park, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 2593. January 1898.

1186 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *Alderbury Farmhouse, Salisbury.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.So.N., Oxfordshire. March 1888.

1187 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14,* P.H.P. March 1899.

1188 **Gregory,** George. 25 *Barnsbury Park, N., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.T. (R.A.) M'sex. Oct. 1889.

1189 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 100 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1539. January 1900.

1190 **Gregory,** Harry. 133 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37. May 1892.

1191 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1192 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.D.G.W. October 1898.

1193 **Gribble,** James Dunning Baker. *Hyderabad, India.* P.G.W., M.C. (R.A.), India (S.C.) Oct. 1893.

1194 **Griffith,** the Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, G.C.M.G. Chief Justice. *Merthyr, Brisbane, Queensland.* **Past Provincial Grand Master** (I.C.) **Queensland.** March 1894.

1195 **Griffiths,** Arthur. *Box* 3928, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1196 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Grand Sup. Nelson and Mark Gr. Chancellor.** March 1899.

1197 **Griffiths**, Harold. *Daisy Bank, Court Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.
1198 **Grigg**, William Henry. 2 *Ackfold Road, South Fulham, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.
1199 **Gripper**, Walter, M.D. *The Poplars, Wallington, Surrey.* 1826, P.M., *2000.* November 1894.
1200 **Grisdale**, J. 100 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1708. November 1895.
1201 **Grisenthwaite**, R. T. 143 *Streatham High Road, S.W., London.* 857, P.M. January 1900.
1202 **Grisewood**, Rev. Arthur G. *Daylesford Rectory, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.
1203 **Grosvenor**, Wilshaw W., M.D. 18 *Clarence Street, Gloucester.* 829. October 1900.
1204 **Guenzel**, Ludwig. 1 *Herbert Road, Stockwell, S.W., London.* 2021, P.M. January 1898.
1205 **Guidi**, C. 45 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 1559. June 1899.
1206 **Gundelfinger**, Isaac. 26 *Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.
1207 **Gundersen**, A. 72 *Armagh Street East, Christchurch, New Zealand.* 609. November 1889.
1208 **Gunnell**, Louis J. 440 *Commercial Road, Portsmouth.* 342. October 1899.
1209 ***Gunther**, Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198.* March 1896.
1210 **Gurney**, Arnold. 36 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.
1211 **Gurney**, E. W. 10 *Stanger Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.
1212 **Guthrie**, Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.
1213 **Guthrie**, James. 13 *Bourtree Place, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.
1214 **Guy**, Frederick Spencer. 17 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* 1343, P.M. March 1895.

1215 **Haarburger**, Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. October 1895.
1216 ***Haarhoff**, Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.D.G.M., C.S.Africa. January 1889.
1217 **Haes**, David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 1056. June 1898.
1218 **Hagborg**, Gustav. 86 *Adelaide Road, N.W., London.* 2562. March 1898.
1219 **Hale**, Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.
1220 **Hale**, Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. *A.M.S. South Camp, Aldershot.* 1971. January 1898.
1221 **Hales**, Thomas. 25 *Charing Cross, W.C., London.* 1155, P.M. March 1898.
1222 **Hall**, Albert Edward. *Norbury, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.* 1779. May 1898.
1223 **Hall**, Charles Robert. *Singapore, Harcourt Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1815, *1507.* June 1899.
1224 **Hall**, Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1793, P.M. March 1899.
1225 **Hall**, Ernest James. 267 *Borough High Street, S.E., London.* 1346. November 1898.
1226 **Hall**, Col. Geoffrey Craythorne, I.M.S. *Lucknow, India.* P.D.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.So., Bengal. Oct. 1898.
1227 **Hall**, George W. 1131 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* 121, P.M., *183.* May 1891.
1228 **Hall**, Henry Foljambe, F.R.Hist.S. 17 *Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.* 296. June 1900.
1229 **Hall**, James J. 17 *Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.
1230 **Hallet**, Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1890.
1231 **Halliwell**, Frederick William. *North Eastern Hotel, Scarborough.* 1611. January 1888.
1232 **Hallows**, Frederick. 41 *Noble Street, E.C., London.* 861, P.M., *141,* P.Z. January 1896.
1233 **Hamel**, Fergus Edward. 73 *Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N., London.* 2408. June 1897.
1234 **Hamilton**, George M. E. 48 *St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 1446, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.
1235 **Hamm**, Johannes M. 57 *Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 238, P.M. March 1891.
1236 **Hammer**, Edwin Howard. 116 *William Street, New York.* 771, *160.* May 1898.
1237 **Hammerich**, Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), *175* (S.C.) J. June 1896.
1238 **Hammersley**, Edward J. *Hanley, North Staffordshire.* 418. June 1900.
1239 **Hammett**, B. W. 184 *Barking Road, E., London.* 860. March 1899.
1240 **Hammond**, William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 209. Oct. 1899.
1241 **Hammond**, Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.
1242 **Hamsher**, William. *Gulistan, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan 1898.
1243 **Ham-Smith**, W. J. 241 *Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 2096. May 1899.
1244 **Hancock**, Frank Rider. 536 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.* Dis.G.Treas., D.G.W. May 1890.
1245 **Hancock**, F. W. 33 *Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 548, P.M. March 1898.
1246 **Hancock**, Walter, M.I.E.E. 10, *Upper Chadwell Street, E.C., London.* 2191, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.
1247 **Hands**, Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 188. May 1899.
1248 **Hanify**, Gerald Page. *Box 256, Brisbane, Queensland.* 389 (I.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for S. Brisbane. May 1895.

1249 **Hankin**, Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* Pr.G.W. January 1900.

1250 **Hanks**, Walter Samuel. 14 *Davenport Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 2466. March 1893.

1251 **Hann**, Lewis. *Lindisfarne, Cheltenham.* 82, P.M. June 1900.

1252 **Hanson**, John Currie. 5 *Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.* 570, *570.* Local Secretary for Shanghai. March 1898.

1253 **Harben**, Henry Andrade. 107 *Westbourne Terrace, W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1254 **Hardie**, Peter Curtis. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2365. January 1896.

1255 **Harding**, Ernest James. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) January 1897.

1256 **Harding**, James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Fernville Terrace, West Hartlepool.* 2462, W.M., *764.* Nov. 1898.

1257 **Hardwick**, Charles Arthur. *Cambridge House, Sutton, Surrey.* P.G.Stew. March 1893.

1258 **Hardy**, Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549.* May 1899.

1259 **Hardy**, Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Dep. Grand Master.** June 1900.

1260 **Hare**, Sholto Henry, F.R.Hist.S., etc. 7 *Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. January 1892.

1261 **Harmer**, W. S. 3 *Tower Street, Cirencester.* 592. October 1900.

1262 **Harrer**, Dr. C. 34 *City Road, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January, 1898.

1263 **Harries**, Frederick James. Editor of the Craftsman." 283 *Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.* May 1894.

1264 **Harris**, Arthur William. 102 *St. John's Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 1380. November 1893.

1265 **Harris**, Edward Bernard. 1 *Holy Innocents Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2580. June 1900.

1266 **Harris**, Ernest Edmund. *Box* 340, *Durban, Natal.* 1937, *1937.* October 1899.

1267 **Harris**, Ernest Wormser. 124 *Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* 158, P.M., P.K. October 1899.

1268 **Harris**, Henry. 2 *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 1349. March 1894.

1269 **Harris**, Herbert. 47, *High Street, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Maine.** March 1894.

1270 **Harris**, Leonard Woosmer. *Stock Exchange, E.C., London.* 2488, P.M. March 1900.

1271 **Harris**, Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.Stew., E.Div., South Africa. May 1891.

1272 **Harris**, W. H. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 956, P.M. June 1891.

1273 **Harris**, Walter. 300 *Banbury Road, Oxford.* 1515, P.M. November 1894.

1274 **Harrison**, Frank Drake. 15 *Springfield Place, Bradford.* 600. October 1888.

1275 **Harrison**, Percy, I.S.C. *Bahraich, Oudh, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.

1276 **Harry**, William Moodie. *Box* 176, *Cape Town.* 2379, *2379.* October 1896.

1277 **Hart**, Arthur. *Crewkerne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.G.Sup.W., Somersetshire. May 1889.

1278 **Hart**, Charles Sumner. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M. Walden Chapter. Local Secretary for Massachusetts. May 1898.

1279 **Hart**, George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.

1280 **Hart**, Morris. 73 *Portsdown Road, W., London.* 73, P.M. November 1899.

1281 **Harte**, Albert Edward. *Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1894.

1282 **Hartnell**, William. *Box* 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1283 **Harty**, John. *P.O. No.* 11, *East London Division, Cape Colony.* D.G.W., E. Div. August 1892.

1284 **Harvey**, J. M. *Palace Green, Ely.* P.Pr.G.W. Suffolk. October 1899.

1285 **Harvey**, John. *Shamrock Lodge, Heath Farm Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So., Hants and Isle of Wight. Local Secretary for Bournemouth. October 1889.

1286 **Hascall**, Lee Clafin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.

1287 **Haslam**, Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College, University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1897.

1288 **Haslip**, Lewis Christopher. *Osborne House, Sutton Valence, Maidstone.* 813, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.

1289 **Hastings**, David Whyte. *Townsville, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1896.

1290 **Hatherly**, William Firmer. *Hong Kong.* 1341. October 1888.

1291 **Hatton**, Arthur Vincent. *Colebridge House, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1900.

1292 **Havell**, Charles Graham. *Highbury Lodge, Felixstowe.* P.P.G.O., Suffolk. November 1895.

1293 **Haward**, Edwin, F.R.C.S. 34*a Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., London.* 231. October 1889.

1294 **Hawkins**, Elyot Sidney. *The Lindens, Ferrers Road, Oswestry.* 2131. May 1898.

1295 **Hawkins**, William Isaac. *Wade House, Canterbury.* 1046. March 1898.

1296 ***Haworth**, Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. June 1899.

1297 **Hawthorn**, James George. 41 *East India Road, E., London.* 871. May 1897.

1298 **Haydon**, William Nicholson. 12 *St. George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W., London.* 2128. Jan. 1896.

1299 **Haysom**, George. 109 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1816. May 1899.

1300 **Hayter**, Henry Harvey. 24 *Trinity Square, Newington, S.E., London.* 871. March 1900.

1301 **Hayward**, W. D. 42 *George Street, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. October 1899.

1302 **Hazzledine**, F. A. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2098, P.M., *141.* March 1899.

1303 **Headlam**, John Emmerson Wharton, Capt. R.H.A. *Meerut, India.* 1789. October 1897.

1304 **Heanley**, Marshall. *Little Houghton, Northampton.* 2533. March 1899.

1305 **Heap**, Herbert Ryder. *Ciltalgarth, Frongoch, Bala, Merionethshire.* P.G.Stew. March 1895.

1306 **Heard**, Edward Severin, Major. *Rossdohan, Tahilla, Kerry, Ireland.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Berks. May 1898.

1307 **Heard**, Henry Charles. *Hailey Hall, Hertford.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1308 **Hearn**, James John. 3 *Newnham Street, Edgware Road, W., London.* 1538. October 1900.

1309 **Heath**, Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.A.G.Sec., Bristol. May 1893.

1310 **Heath**, Rev. William Mortimer. *Lytchett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.

1311 **Heathcote**, James William. *Encobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 1875, P.M. June 1893.

1312 **Heber-Percy**, Algernon. *Hodnet Hall, Market Drayton, Shropshire.* 262. November 1895.

1313 **Hehner**, Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. February 1887.

1314 **Heimann**, C. A. 6 *Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.D.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.

1315 **Heitzman**, Charles G. 76 *Brodrick Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 2395. Jan. 1898.

1316 **Heller**, Adolf. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

1317 **Hellmuth**, Carl August. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.

1318 **Hellyer**, Herbert Rowe. 41 *Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W., London.* Dis.G.D.C., Dis.G.Sw.B., Malta. March 1898.

1319 **Henderson**, John Robson. 5 *Queen Anne Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1320 **Henderson**, William, J.P. *Klipdam, South Africa.* P.D.G.R., C.S.Africa. November 1887.

1321 **Hendry**, Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 396 (N.Y.C.), *173* (N.Y.C.) June 1889.

1322 **Henley**, Edward W. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. October 1900.

1323 **Henley**, J. F. 62 *Kennington Oval, S.E., London.* 2504. January 1897.

1324 **Henning**, Albert. *Broughton Lodge, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, Surrey.* 1471. January 1898.

1325 **Henry**, George. 3 *Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.

1326 **Henry**, Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart St., St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M., *55,* P.H.P. January 1899.

1327 **Hensley**, Henry Clay. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1328 **Herbert**, Captain D. *Asst. Com., Shillong, Assam.* P.D.G.D. Bengal. October 1900.

1329 **Herman**, Henry Edward. 92 *Bartholomew Close, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1330 **Hertslet**, Gerald Spencer. 22 *Linacre Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2722, *1503.* Oct. 1899.

1331 **Hertslet**, Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *Brooklyn, Larkfield, Richmond, Surrey.* 1503. October 1899.

1332 **Hervey**, Rev. G. A. Augustine, M.A. *The Vicarage, Southowram, Halifax, Yorks.* 1826. June 1893.

1333 **Hesketh**, William Thomas. 10 *Brook Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1375, P.M., P.Z. March 1899.

1334 **Hewer**, Henry John, M.D. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1896.

1335 **Hewitt**, David John. 2 *Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

1336 **Hey**, Dr. Milnes. 6 *Copthall Avenue, E.C., London.* 1657. June 1899.

1337 **Heymann**, Michel. *St. Charles and St. Peters Avenues, New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. June 1895.

1338 **Heymann**, Samuel Leopold. *P.O.B 77 Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) October 1892.

1339 **Heyzer**, Charles Henry. 407 *Sixth Avenue, New York.* **Representative of G.L. of New South Wales.** May 1899.

1340 **Hiam**, William John. 124 *Casenove Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1364. June 1898.

1341 **Hicks**, Edward. 144 *Calle Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.* 1025, P.M., *617.* October 1898.

1342 **Hicks**, Francis Baptist. *Kwalor Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* D.G.St. March 1899.

1343 **Hicks**, Thomas *Tregamere, St. Columb, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. June 1889.

1344 **Higgs**, Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

1345 **Higman**, John Wheeler. *St. Austell, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall, May 1888.

1346 **Hill**, Elliot. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A.So. June 1895.

1347 **Hill**, J. Cotesworth. *The Moors, Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1898.

1348 **Hill**, John Ernest. 22 *Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1460, P.M. October 1898.

1349 **Hillman**, W. *George Hotel, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 539, P.M. November 1894.

1350 **Hills**, David. *St. Brelades, Elm Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. May 1899.

1351 **Hills**, Gordon, P.G., A.R.I.B.A. 4 *Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416. May 1897.

1352 **Hinxman**, Ernest. 8 *Thurloe Place, Winchester, Hants.* 76, P.M. October 1895.

1353 **Hitchcock**, John Franklin. 839 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1354 **Hobbs**, Hugh Marcus. *Lloyds, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1355 **Hobbs**, Thomas H. 59 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* P.P.A.G.Sec., Bucks. May 1899.

1356 **Hobbs**, W. C. *Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, Surrey.* 901. November 1899.

1357 **Hoblyn**, Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1358 **Hocken**, Joshua. 31 *Oldhall Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D.D.C., P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1896.

1359 **Hodge**, A. P. D. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1360 **Hodgkinson**, John Newton. 3 *Ripon Place, Whitehall Street, Aylesbury.* 2420, *1501.* May 1900.

1361 **Hodgkinson**, Rev. William Eccles. 286 *Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* January 1897.

1362 **Hodgson**, Richard. *Clifton House, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. March 1888.

1363 **Hodson**, James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184. P.M. May 1892.

1364 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. *P.O.B. 86 Capetown.* Lodge Oranje, P.M., *103,* P.Z. January 1899.

1365 **Hogg**, James C. 2 *Clifton Terrace, Forest Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 58 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1366 **Hoghton**, William Henry. *Burnley, Lancashire.* 1064. May 1897.

1367 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, S.W., London.* 1513. May 1894.

1368 **Holbrook**, Jasper Leslie. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 872 (S.C.) March 1899.

1369 **Holden**, James Austin, A.B., A.M. 27 *Elm Street, Glens Falls, New York.* 456, P.M., *55,* P.H.P. October 1891.

1370 **Hole**, Hugh Marshall. *Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2479. Local Secretary for Matabeleland. Jan. 1898.

1371 **Holland**, Henry James. *Wellington Street, Perth, West Australia.* 829 (S.C.) November 1898.

1372 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* 2391, P.M. May 1898.

1373 **Hollander**, George Henry. *Winburg Road, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. November 1892.

1374 ***Holliday**, Cecil. *Box* 18 *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1729, P.M. October 1889.

1375 **Hollingshurst**, H. G. C. 127 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1524. June 1900.

1376 **Holloway**, William James. 4 *St. Michael's Round, Bournemouth.* 195. January 1897.

1377 **Holloway**, John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1378 ***Holme**, Henry Edward, District Judge. *Azamgarh, N.W.P., India.* 391, *398.* October 1896.

1379 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1676, *48.* Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1380 **Holmes**, Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1381 **Holmes**, John Franklin. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* May 1899.

1382 **Holmes**, John Richard, Dis. Judge Papho. *Cyprus.* 387. June 1888.

1383 **Holt**, Charles. *Eyre Street, Townsville, Queensland.* 1956, P.M., *297* (S.C.) June 1896.

1384 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Durham.* 509, P.M. June 1900.

1385 **Holt**, William Henry. 11 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* 537, P.M. November 1894.

1386 **Holtorp**, Oscar James von. 105 *Forest Road, Dalston, N.E., London.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex. Jan. 1893.

1387 **Hood**, Harry John, M.A. 115 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Oxon. June 1899.

1388 **Hood**, James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1389 **Hooker**, Richard. *Lyndale, Prospect Park, Exeter.* 39. June 1899.

1390 **Hope**, Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1391 **Hope**, Rev. Walter Muirhead, M.A. *Prestwick, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Berks. March 1890.

1392 **Hopwood**, James William. *Vrede, Orange River Colony.* L. Vrede. May 1899.

1393 **Horley**, Percy H. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1394 **Horn**, John Herman. *Townsville, Queensland.* 1596, P.M. November 1895.

1395 **Horne**, Thomas. 76 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1356, P.M. January 1898.

1396 **Hornsby**, Thomas Nightingale. *Cuyo 760, Buenos Ayres.* 1617. October 1900.

1397 **Horst**, Christian. *Fairmount, Church Hill, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1471. March 1898.

1398 **Horton**, Edward. *Stanley Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. January 1892.

1399 **Horton**, William Abbott. *Ruthin Villa, Westcombe Park, S.E., London.* 1472. May 1899.

1400 **Horwill**, Hughes. *Belle Vue House, City Road, Winchester.* 1883. January 1898.

1401 **Houlden**, John William. *Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire.* 126, P.M. Local Secretary for Burnley and vicinity. March 1893.

1402 **Houndle**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1403 **Hovenden**, R., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1897.

1404 **Howard**, Charles Curtis. 330 *Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.

1405 **Howard**, J.W. *Westpark Brewery, Glasgow.* 1731. June 1888.

1406 **Howard**, John William. *Box 221, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, PM., P.Z. October 1899.

1407 **Howard**, Sir Richard Nicholas. *Greenhill House, Weymouth.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Jan. 1894.

1408 **Howell**, Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. 109 *High Street, Portsmouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.) Hants. March 1888.

1409 **Howell**, Herbert Channing. *Holly Lodge, Seymour Street, Birkenhead.* 605, *605.* May 1898.

1410 **Howson**, Alfred James. 9 *Lorne Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 241, *241.* March 1899.

1411 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D. West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1412 **Hubbard**, Edmund Isle. *Moorgate Street, Rotherham, Yorks.* 904, P.M. November 1890.

1413 **Hudson**, Robert. 24 *Hotspur Street, Tynemouth.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. **Past Grand Sword Bearer and Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

1414 **Hudson**, Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., K. October 1899.

1415 **Hughes**, Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 482, P.M. March 1898.

1416 **Hughes**, Robert. *St. Oswald's Alexandra Park, Hastings.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Sussex. Local Secretary for East Sussex. February 1887.

1417 **Hughes**, William. 66 *High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1418 **Hullett**, Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1419 **Humphreys**, Alfred W. 44, *Canonbury Square, N., London.* 1677. June 1892.

1420 **Hunt**, A. H. 16 *Gordon Road, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M. June 1898.

1421 **Hunt**, Charles John. *State School, Nudgee, Queensland.* 803 (S.C.) June 1899.

1422 **Hunt**, Dr. De Vere. 13 *Westbourne Crescent, Sophia Gardens, Cardiff.* 348, *118.* October 1898.

1423 **Hunt**, J. H. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* District Grand Inner Guard. June 1900.

1424 **Hunter**, Colonel Charles, F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A. Scot. *Plus Coch, Anglesey.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1898.

1425 **Hunter**, George. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. May 1898.

1426 ***Hunter**, William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Scotland.** March 1890.

1427 **Hutchinson**, Dr. Berks Thompson. 2 *Queen Victoria Street, Capetown.* 864, P.M., *334.* Jan. 1899.

1428 **Ikkink**, Peter Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

1429 **Inches**, Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* 291 (S.C.) June 1900.

1430 **Inghram**, John T. 236 *N. Fifth Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* 159 (Mich. C.) *5.* P.H.P. March 1899.

1431 ***Ingle**, Thomas. 10 *Albert Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 79, P.M., *79*, P.Z. November 1897.

1432 **Inglis**, Charles J. *St. John Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 9, P.M. January 1899.

1433 **Inglis**, Joseph W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* 757, *56.* June 1899.

1434 **Inman**, John. 24 *Robertson Street, Hastings.* 40. May 1895.

1435 **Inskipp**, George, F.R.I.B.A. 5 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 1997, P.M. March 1897.

1436 **Irvine**, Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.

1437 **Irving**, David Halliday. *G.P.O. Perth, West Australia.* L. Australia (W.A.C.) June 1900.

1438 **Irving**, Miles, I.C.S. *Jhelum, Punjab.* 357. May 1899.

1439 **Irving**, William. *Cintra Villa, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, *174.* November 1896.

1440 **Isebree-Moens**, Joost. *Villa Blooïs, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, W.M. **Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.

1441 **Isherwood**, John Vernon. *West View, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. January 1899.

1442 **Isitt**, Frank Neilson. 80 *Adelaide Road, N.W., London.* 2108. March 1900.

1443 **Isler**, C. 45 *Marlboro Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1471. October 1897.

1444 **Jackman**, Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.

1445 **Jackson**, John Chappell. *Town Hall Chambers, Borough High Street, London, S.E.* October 1898.

1446 **Jackson**, Richard. 17 *Commercial Street, Leeds.* 289, P.M. Local Secretary for Leeds and Vicinity. January 1893.

1447 **Jackson**, Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 413, P.M., Gr.St.B. (R.A.) January 1895.

1448 **Jackson**, Robert Leonard. *State School, Pittsworth, Queensland.* 292. May 1896.

1449 **Jackson**, Thomas Clepham. *Caixa 675, Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

1450 **Jackson**, W. Grierson, I.C.S. 41 *Preston Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex*. P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J., Bengal. June 1895.

1451 ***Jackson-Jones**, W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth*. March 1894.

1452 **Jacob**, William Henry. *Magdala Villas, Winchester*. Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1453 **James**, Rev. Francis Grant. *Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorks*. 1618. October 1899.

1454 **James**, Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand*. 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

1455 **James**, Hugh. 85 *Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London*. 1441, *946*. June 1898.

1456 **James**, John. *St. Martin's Crescent, Haverford West, South Wales*. Pr.G.Sec. March 1891.

1457 **Jamieson**, Christian. *Croydon, North Queensland*. 768 (S.C.) March 1895.

1458 **Jamieson**, James. *Gibson Place, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

1459 **Janson**, Laurens. *Eastern Boyne, Gladstone, Queensland*. 2235, P.M. November 1895.

1460 **Jarvis**, Matthew Jervoise. *Hawthorns, Twyford R.S.O., Berks*. 12. May 1895.

1461 **Jauncey**, John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, E.C., London*. 1471. March 1898.

1462 **Jefferis**, Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester*. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.

1463 **Jenkins**, Frederick. 9 *September Road, Liverpool*. 673, P.M., P.Z. November 1898.

1464 **Jenkins**, Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, N., London*. 860, P.M., *860*, P.Z. June 1894.

1465 **Jenkins**, Joseph Molyneux. *Headmaster, Grammar School, Rye, Sussex*. P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan. 1892.

1466 **Joel**, Jenkin. 18 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E., London*. 2381. June 1893.

1467 **Johns**, Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide*. **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1468 **Johnson**, Charles Thompson, A.M.I.C.E. *Town Hall, Thornaby-on-Tees*. Pr.G.D.C., P.A.G.So.E. March 1899.

1469 **Johnson**, Harry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland*. 667 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1895.

1470 **Johnson**, H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria*. 110. May 1898.

1471 **Johnson**, John Worthy. *Leedersville, Perth, West Australia*. 859 (S.C.) January 1899.

1472 **Johnson**, Joseph. *Sugar Loaf, Stanthorpe, Queensland*. 293 (I.C.), P.M. May 1898.

1473 **Johnson**, Louis Stanley. 16 *Shacklewell Lane, N.E., London*. 453. March 1899.

1474 **Johnston**, David. *Police Station, Mackay, Queensland*. 730 (S.C.), *247* (S.C.) May 1897.

1475 **Johnston**, James. *Emu Vale, Warwick, Queensland*. 2629. October 1900.

1476 **Johnston**, Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 5 *Trinity College, Dublin*. 357, P.M. June 1898.

1477 **Johnstone**, Thomas Andrew. *Rockhampton, Queensland*. 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

1478 **Jolley**, Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand*. **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1479 **Jones**, D. W. Carmalt. *Corpus Christi College, Oxford*. 2183, P.M. March 1899.

1480 **Jones**, Edward Mark. 10 *St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W., London*. 2696. June 1899.

1481 **Jones**, George Henry Thomas. *Nambour, N.C.R., Queensland*. 836 (S.C.), P.M. October 1897.

1482 **Jones**, Hugh. *Gowrie Colliery, Toowoomba, Queensland*. 826 (S.C.) May 1898.

1483 **Jones**, John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. 27 *Southfield Road, Middlesborough, Yorks*. 391. Nov. 1895.

1484 **Jones**, Samuel. 13 *Elm Grove, Birkenhead*. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. November 1892.

1485 **Jones**, Rev. S. Wickham. *Salt Vicarage, Stafford*. P.P.G.Ch., Staffords. June 1895.

1486 **Jones**, Thomas. 52 *Oxford Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex*. 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1487 **Jones**, Thomas. 34 *Anerley Hill, S.E., London*. **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1488 **Jones**, Thomas Banfield. *Crescent Road, Gympie, Queensland*. 2067, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1489 **Jones**, William Henry. *Norfolk Chronicle Office, Norwich*. 1808, P.M. January 1899.

1490 **Jones**, William W. 101 *Up Parliament Street, Liverpool*. 786, P.M. January 1900.

1491 **Joslin**, J. F. 4 *Ilbert Street, Plymouth*. 156. January 1899.

1492 **Joyce**, Alfred. 18 *Leighton Road, Clapton, N., London*. 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1493 **Kapadia**, A. 39 *Cranfield Road, Brockley, S.E., London*. 1155. January 1899.

1494 **Kautz**, C. W. J. H. *Inverell, New South Wales*. 48. May 1896.

1495 **Keble**, Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate*. 183. March 1894.

1496 **Keeble**, Frederick Thomas Coleman. 87 *Gilmore Place, Edinburgh*. P.G.B.B. January 1895.

1497 **Keeson**, Charles Albert Cuthbert. *St. Cuthbert's, Crediton Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London*. 822, *29*. November 1895.

1498 ***Keighley**, Lieut.-Col. C.M., C.B. *Rawal Pindi, India*. 1960, P.M. January 1897.

1499 **Keith**, William. 19 *Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London*. 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

1500 **Kelley**, John Goshorn. 27 *North*, 38th *Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, *250*. May 1897.

1501 **Kellner**, E. F. F. G., B.A. *Horst College, Pannal, Harrogate.* 1001. November 1899.

1502 **Kelly**, Charles Frederick. *Box* 1160, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1503 **Kemp**, Alfred Bell. *Herries Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1897.

1504 **Kemp**, Charles. *Southbrook, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) June 1891.

1505 **Kemp**, William Coster. 13 *Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead.* 477, *477*. November 1893.

1506 **Kemp**, William David. 32 *Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115*, J. May 1894.

1507 **Kempster**, William Henry, M.D. *Chesterfield, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1888.

1508 **Kendal**, Edwin Austin, I.C.S. *Etawak, N.W.P., India.* 1422, *1936*. January 1899.

1509 **Kennan**, Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** January 1900.

1510 **Kenning**, Frank Reginald. *Upper Sydenham, S.E., London.* 192, *192*. March 1894.

1511 **Kenning**, George. Proprietor of "Freemason." *Upper Sydenham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D. and P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. November 1887.

1512 **Kentish**, G.A. *Pen-y-Craig, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire.* 1177. June 1895.

1513 **Kenworthy**, Robert Judson. 41 *Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1514 **Kenyon**, George Henry. 123 *North Maine Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Rhode Island.** October 1890.

1515 **Kenyon**, William John Charles. *South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45*. January 1893.

1516 **Kephart**, Rev. William H. 683 *East* 143rd *Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 435, *139*. October 1900.

1517 **Kerr**, James A. S. 19 *St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Past Grand Joshua Representative of G.C. Massachusetts.** November 1893.

1518 **Kerr**, Robert England. *Jeppestown, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 389. June 1895.

1519 **Kertesz**, Dr. Joseph. *VIII, Sándor utcza* 9, *Budapest.* Mathias Corvinus Lodge. March 1898.

1520 **Key**, Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376*. May 1899.

1521 **Keyser**, Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** (R.A.) January 1893.

1522 **Khory**, Edalji Jamsedji. 8 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1890.

1523 **Kiallmark**, Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1895.

1524 **Kidd**, Edwin Moses. *Mount Vernon, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1899.

1525 **Kidson**, R. G. Fenn. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 1820. March 1898.

1526 **Kieser**, Charles John. *Klipdam, Kimberley, South Africa.* 2486. June 1899.

1527 **Kilham**, John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1528 **King**, Arthur William. *Preston Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345. January 1896.

1529 **King**, Frank. 87 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 1607. January 1890.

1530 **King**, George Seymour. 91 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 765. November 1898.

1531 **King**, G. T. *Bangalore, Madras, India.* 1043, *1043*. October 1899.

1532 **King**, Stephen. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1533 **King**, Walter R. 74 *London Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 1761, P.M. March 1898.

1534 **King**, William Archer. *Adderley Street, Worcester, Cape Colony.* 1603. March 1899.

1535 **King**, William Yuill. 27 *Rutland Street, Edinburgh.* 1 bis, P.M. March 1898.

1536 **Kingdon**, Henry Faulkes. 1 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 822. May 1898.

1537 **Kingston**, William Richard. *Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.* P.D.G.Stew. January 1893.

1538 **Kipps**, William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.O., Kent. June 1894.

1539 **Kirchhoffer**, Samuel G., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. *Yately Grange, Blackwater, Hants.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) November 1887.

1540 **Kirchner**, Conrad Philip. *Broadwater Sugar Mill, Richmond River, N.S. Wales.* 1554. May 1897.

1541 **Kirk**, John Croisdale. *Belmont, Clarendon Road, Leeds.* 2069, *2069*. May 1896.

1542 **Kirkpatrick**, Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1543 **Kite**, Edwin. 150 *Brighton Street, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 823, P.M., *823*, P.Z. November 1892.

1544 **Kitson**, George H. 43 *Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., *79*, Z. October 1894.

1545 **Klock**, Robert A. *Aylmer, Quebec Province, Canada.* 405. March 1895.

1546 **Knight**, Arthur. *Singapore.* P.D.D.G.M., East Archipelago. May 1896.

1547 **Knight**, Charles Neil. 31 *Holland Park, W., London.* 1036. May 1895.

1548 **Knight**, Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Pres. B. of Gen. Purposes.** June 1892.

1549 **Knight**, W. Walworth. *Albany, West Australia.* 2782. March 1900.

1550 **Knobel**, Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.

1551 **Kolberg**, C. *Rouxville, Orange River Colony.* 2089. October 1900.

1552 **Kotze**, Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* L. San. Jan. May 1898.

1553 **Krasa**, Ferdinand. *9 Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1504. January 1899.

1554 **Krueger**, Albert J. *30 Rue Osy, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1555 **Kruszinski**, Henry Marks. *62 Highbury New Park, N., London.* 185. November 1899.

1556 **Kuhn**, William Frederick, M.D. *1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* **Past Gr. High Priest.** March 1900.

1557 **Kuhles**, George F. *451, Dewey Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 190, *55*. November 1899.

1558 **Kundig**, Henry. *Case Post* 54 *Stand, Geneva.* Union des. Coeurs March 1900.

1559 **Kyd**, D. Hope. *10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., London.* 2611. October 1899.

1560 **Kyle**, Hugh. *Box 28, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 779 (S.C.) March 1895.

1561 ***Kyle**, James, sen. *Box 28, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 159 (I.C.), P.M., *198* (I.C.) March 1895.

1562 **Kyle**, James, jun. *Box 28, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 591 (S.C.), *179* (S.C.) March 1895.

1563 **Kyle**, William Boyle. *Box 28, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 159 (I.C.), *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

1564 **Lacy**, W. G. *52 North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1899.

1565 **Lake**, Richard, F.R.C.S. *19 Harley Street, W., London.* 2000, P.M. November 1898.

1566 **Lake**, William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** May 1887.

1567 **Lamb**, Thomas Kelsall. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1895.

1568 **Lambert**, Alfred. *Belclart, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1897.

1569 **Lambert**, Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1570 **Lambert**, James J. *83 Mosley Street, Manchester.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Assistant Sojourner.** March 1891.

1571 **Lambert**, R. *P.O., Roodeport, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.

1572 **Lambert**, Richard. *Room 11 Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest, Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1573 **Lambert**, Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1899.

1574 **Lamberton**, James McCormick. *P.O.B.* 297, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* 21, P.M. January 1897.

1575 **Lambton**, John William. *96 West Percy Street, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.

1576 **Lamonby**, William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England; Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.

1577 **Lancaster**, George Felton. *3 Moreland Terrace, Forton, Gosport.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.J., Pr.A.G.Sec., Hants. May 1887.

1578 **Lane**, Charles Sheriff. *Newstead, Eaglecliff Junction, Yarm, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H. March 1888.

1579 **Lane**, Stanley Herbert Newman. *2 Bannercross Abbey Road, Torquay.* 1402. May 1900.

1580 **Lange**, Albert Jacob. *Eidsvold, Voerk, Norway.* 39 (S.C.) October 1899.

1581 **Lange**, Paul. *Senekal, O.R.C.* Lodge Unity (D.C.) May 1893.

1582 **Langton**, John Gordon. *6a Austin Friars, E.C., London.* 96, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., M'sex. Oct. 1898.

1583 **Lansdell**, Edwin. *Box 122, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.

1584 **Lapin**, Bernard. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) June 1889.

1585 **Lapsley**, James M. *Fire Brigade Station, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

1586 **Lardner**, Henry Joseph. *27 Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C., Surrey. May 1890.

1587 **Large**, James Richard. *15 Springfield Gardens, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1607, P.M., *174*. March 1890.

1588 **Larker**, Ezekial Henry. *State School, Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167. October 1900.

1589 **Larkin**, Edgar. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* October 1899.

1590 **Larkins**, Charles. *58 Ringstead Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

1591 **Larsen**, August. *117 Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1898.

1592 **Last**, John Thomas. *48 Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. March 1887.

1593 **Last**, J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 2098. January 1900.

1594 **La Touche**, Hon. James John Digges, I.C.S., C.S.I. *Allahabad, India.* P.Pr.G.W., P.D.G.Sc.N., Bengal. October 1898.

1595 **Lavery**, Hugh. *Bennalla, Victoria.* 64, P.M., P.Z. October 1892.

1596 **Lawless**, James Frederick. *Pacific Coast Co., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Minnesota.** November 1892.

1597 **Lawrance**, Walter, F.S.I. *13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416*. October 1899.

1598 **Lawrence**, Rev. John Thomas, M.A. *21 Hope Street, Accrington, East Lancashire.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So., Madras. May 1893.

1599 *Lawrence, General Samuel Crocker. 28 *Lancaster Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.** March 1888.

1600 **Lawrence**, Thomas. *Fernville, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.A.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.A.D.C. (R.A.) Nov. 1897.

1601 **Lawson**, Thomas Mann. *Hill Top, Armley, Leeds.* 600, *600*. January 1889.

1602 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Cear Grow, Churchdown, near Cheltenham.* P.P.J.G.W. October 1900.

1603 **Leah**, John. *Cobar, New South Wales.* P.D.G.W. October 1895.

1604 **Le Cronier**, Dr. Maxwell. 40 *David Place, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1897.

1605 **Lee**, Harry William. *Childers, Queensland.* 2673, P.M., *211* (S.C.) Local Sec. for Childers. May 1896.

1606 **Lee-Bryce**, Robert. *Masonic Hall, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.D.G.M. (S.C.) March 1895.

1607 **Lee-Dillon**, the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.* 1165, *1165*. May 1897.

1608 **Leeson**, Charles John. *P. and Tel. Dep., Georgetown, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M. Jan. 1892.

1609 **Le Feuvre**, Major John Emilius, J.P. 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.

1610 **Le Feuvre**, Dr. William Philip. *Tou's River, Cape Colony.* 1603. January 1899.

1611 **Lehmann**, Viggo. *Pilestroede, 70b, Christiania, Norway.* Lodge Oscar til den flammende Stjerne. October 1897.

1612 **Leichney**, George Alexander. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2419. October 1895.

1613 **Leigh**, George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.

1614 **Leigh**, J. Dickinson, M.B., M.S. 7 *Avenue Road, Scarborough.* 1618. October 1899.

1615 **Leigh**, William Stonier. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.N. June 1898.

1616 **Leighton**, Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C., London.* 263. May 1897.

1617 **Leighton**, Alexander Robert. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.D. October 1898.

1618 **Lello**, Horace John. 467 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. May 1898.

1619 **Lemon**, Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Stratton, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.

1620 **Leoser**, Thomas Smith. 457 *Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 33, *16*. May 1898.

1621 **Leslie**, Major John Henry, R.A. *Hathersage, Sheffield.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.D.C. (R.A.), Punjab. Local Secretary for H.M. Army. October 1891.

1622 **L'Estrange**, Guy S., M.D. *Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), P.M., *247* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1892.

1623 **Letts**, Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509. October 1898.

1624 **Levander**, Frederick William, F.R.A.S. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.

1625 **Leversedge**, Robert Coram. *Eng. Depmt., G.P.O., E.C., London.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.G.S., Middlesex. June 1900.

1626 **Levoy**, Lewis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.

1627 **Lewenberg**, Jacob Frank, M.D. 2321 *Oxford Street, Philadelphia.* 11 (D.C.), *3* (D.C.) May 1891.

1628 **Lewes**, Prince Kinnear, Lieut. R.A. *Harwich.* October 1896.

1629 **Lewin**, Francis Montague Spencer. 32 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2000, *2000*. October 1900.

1630 **Lewin**, Frederick. 11 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1155. March 1900.

1631 **Lewis**, Charles Edwardes. *Baeda Street, Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) Oct. 1892.

1632 **Lewis**, Edward Charles. 77 *Palace Road, Tulse Hill Park, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Essex. Jan. 1897.

1633 **Lewis**, Harold. *Mercury Office, Bristol.* Keeper of the Archives, Bristol. February 1887.

1634 **Lewis**, J. J. *Fron Deg, Mold, North Wales.* 1477, P.M. October 1900.

1635 **Lewis**, Mosely Lewis. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, *194* (S.C.) May 1895.

1636 **Lewis**, Rayner Blount. 37 *Annerley Park, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1637 **Lewis**, Thomas White, M.A., M.D. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* XXV. (I.C.) Oct. 1898.

1638 **Litchtenfeld**, Sigmund. 300 *Regent Street, W., London.* Pr.G.Stew., Herts. October 1896.

1639 **Lidgey**, William. *Devoran, Truro, Cornwall.* 589, P.M., 1006, P.Z. October 1889.

1640 **Lightfoot**, Bruce. *Station Master, Shoreham, Kent.* 1915. March 1889.

1641 **Lightfoot**, Richard Henry. *Homebush, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Mackay. May 1894.

1642 **Lindsay**, Thomas. 13 *Minerva Street, Glasgow.* 553, *69*. October 1897.

1643 *Lindsay, Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.

1644 **Line**, Harry. *Willow Grove, Chislehurst, Kent.* 2266. March 1898.

1645 **Linsell**, William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.

1646 **Lipinski**, Louis. *Box 119, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 738 (S.C.) May 1889.

1647 **Lissack**, Simeon. *Box 511, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) January 1891.

1648 **Lister**, Colville William. *Greenmount, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

1649 **Livsey**, Milton. *Maple Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1893.

1650 **Lloyd**, James John. *Box 105, Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2486. January 1897.

1651 **Lloyd**, Dr. Samuel. 60 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.

1652 **Lloyd**, William Thomas. *Box 105, Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539, P.M. Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. October 1894.

1653 **Lobingier**, Charles Sumner. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. Local Sec. for Nebraska. May 1900.

1654 **Lockwood**, Joseph. 50 *Strada Reale, Malta.* 1926, *349.* May 1899.

1655 **Lockwood**, Luke A. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Connecticut, Grand Representative of England.** October 1894.

1656 **Loewy**, Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.SA.* 209, *220,* P.H.P. Local Secretary for New York. May 1894.

1657 **Logan**, William. *Langley Park, Durham.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. February 1887.

1658 **Logan**, William Charles. *Llys Alaw, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1895.

1659 ***Long**, Geoffrey Rogers. *Moulmein, Burma.* 542, *542.* November 1896.

1660 **Longman**, Henry. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.

1661 **Longman**, Val. J. Rod. 35 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1328. January 1898.

1662 **Loomes**, Reuben. 83 *Carlton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1899.

1663 **Loutit**, William F. *Naracoorte, South Australia.* 42, P.M. October 1900.

1664 **Lovegrove**, Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. *Eboracum, Herne Hill, S.E, London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.

1665 **Lovell**, Arthur. 5 *Portman Street, W., London.* 1425. October 1898.

1666 **Lowe**, F. J. *The Mount House, Shrewsbury.* 117. March 1898.

1667 **Luck**, Henry Courtenay, A.K.C., F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S., A.S.E. *Toowoong, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. October 1890.

1668 **Lunn**, Henry Simpson, M.D. 5 *Endleigh Gardens, N.W., London.* 2410, *2410.* January 1898.

1679 **Lyon**, H. Thomson, M.I.E.E. 57 *Onslow Square, S.W., London.* 1789. January 1899.

1670 **Lyons-Montgomery**, Foster Kynaston Walter. *Brit. S.A. Co., Cape Town.* 1331. January 1898.

1671 **Mabin**, Frank. 10 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 105. January 1891.

1672 **Macadam**, William Ivison, F.R.S.Edin., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A.Scot. *Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Director Ceremonies, Dep. Grand Principal.** March 1890.

1673 **McAdam**, Archibald Campbell. 20 *Arundel Drive, Battlefield, Langside, Glasgow.* O, *67,* P.Z. March 1900.

1674 **MacArthur**, Peter Robertson. 11 *Randolph Place, Mount Florida, Glasgow.* May 1899.

1675 **MacAlister**, Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

1676 **MacBride**, Andrew Somerville. 17 *Doune Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.* D.P.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1677 **MacCall**, Frank. *Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 165, *165.* March 1898.

1678 **MacCalla**, W. A. Editor of "Keystone." 239 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* March 1894.

1679 **MacCaw**, J. Dysart. M.D., F.R.C.S. *Coolard Lodge, Great North Road, East Finchley, N., London.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.

1680 **MacCombie**, W. G. 20 *Queenhithe, E.C., London.* 1232. March 1898.

1681 **M'Cullough**, David Ballantyne. *Melbourne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2119, P.M., *908.* Oct. 1898.

1682 **MacCullough**, William. *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.) North Island. March 1891.

1683 **MacDonald**, John. *Bowen, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.

1684 **MacDonald**, John Christopher. 6 *Lynwood Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1685 **MacDonald**, Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 754, P.M., *69.* January 1893.

1686 **MacDonald**, Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Scotland.** June 1891.

1687 **MacDougall**, John. *Merton Road, Woolloongabba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 339 (I.C.), P.M. May 1896.

1688 **MacDougall**, W. A. *Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** May 1895.

1689 **MacDowall**, Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kircudbright, N.B.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.So.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.

1690 **MacDowall**, G. A. *Jesmond, Plaistow, Essex.* 2291. January 1892.

1691 **Mace**, Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1692 **M'Eachern**, Archibald. *Malvern Hills, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1898.

1693 **Macfarlane**, George. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1546, P.M., *1546*. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1897.

1694 **MacGee**, Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1695 **MacGregor**, George Robert. *Bingley, Yorkshire.* 439. May 1889.

1696 **McGuigan**, Edward. 801 *Odd Fellows Building, St. Louis, Montana, U.S.A.* 445, P.M. May 1900.

1697 **MacIntyre**, Richard Beech. *Gayudah, Queensland.* March 1895.

1698 **Mackay**, Wallace. 26 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1699 **MacKellar**, John Douglas. *Benton Harbour, Michigan.* 298, *72*. June 1898.

1700 **Mackenzie**, Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.Gr.ScribeE. Local Sec. for Inverness. November 1893.

1701 **Mackenzie**, Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), P.M., 227 (S.C.) October 1900.

1702 **Mackenzie**, J. E. *Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409. May 1890.

1703 **MacKenzie**, James. *Belize, British Honduras.* 339 (S.C.), *115* (S.C.) November 1895.

1704 **Mackersy**, Lindsay. 74 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* 48 (S.C.), P.M. June 1900.

1705 **MacKinnon**, Ludovic, Lieut. Derbyshire Regiment. *Chatham.* 1843. March 1898.

1706 **Maclaren**, Duncan Mark. *Block 14, Broken Hill, South Australia.* 199, *10*. June 1898.

1707 **M'Lean**, Hugh Gordon. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2338. Local Sec. for Hughenden. March 1899.

1708 **MacLean**, Lachlan. *Capetown.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. March 1893.

1709 **MacLean**, Peter. *Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), P.M., *247* (S.C.) October 1894.

1710 **MacLeavy**, James. *Wirral Hotel, New Ferry, Birkenhead.* 477, *477*. January 1894.

1711 **MacLeod**, George. *Claremont Villa,* 59 *Tonnahurich Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.S.W., *115*, H. January 1895.

1712 **MacLeod**, James Morrison. 6 *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1713 ***MacMillan**, Frederick Douglas. *Box 1541, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) November 1890.

1714 **MacNair**, Thomas S. *Hazleton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 242, P.M., *181*, P.H.P. May 1887.

1715 ***MacNeill**, Percy Russell. *Longlands, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1716 **Macpherson-Grant**, George Bertram. *Ballindalloch Castle, Scotland.* Pr.G.W., Inverness. March 1896.

1717 **Macpherson-Grant**, John. *Milton Cottage, Kingussie, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Inverness.** May 1894.

1718 **Mactaggart**, Major Charles, M.B., I.M.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. March 1898.

1719 **Mager**, William Kelk. *Queenstown, South Africa.* P.M. May 1893.

1720 **Maguire**, Edward. *Gowrie Crossing, S. and W.R., Queensland.* 826 (S.C.), W.M. May 1898.

1721 **Mahon**, Ernest Leonard. *Pollibetta, Coorg, India.* 2576, P.M., *1043*. June 1896.

1722 **Makeham**, Henry William Payne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. 330 *New Cross Road, S.E., London.* 1559, P.M., *1275*, P.Z. October 1896.

1723 **Makein**, William. 33 *Torbay Street, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 180. March 1896.

1724 **Makovski**, Stanislaus. *Fairlawn, Redhill, Surrey.* 416, P.M. October 1896.

1725 **Malcolm**, Alexander George. 2 *Huntley Gardens, Cathcart, Glasgow.* 754. November 1896.

1726 **Malcolm**, John Cooper. 30 *Spencer Street, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1896.

1727 **Maltby**, Charles Barnard Richard. 44 *Forest Road, Kew, S.W., London.* 2562, P.M. May 1899.

1728 **Mander**, James. *Compton House, Hounslow, W., London.* 1201, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

1729 **Manfield**, Harry. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

1730 **Mangles**, William Waring. 19 *Chesham Place, Brighton.* 811. June 1897.

1731 **Manley**, Herbert, M.A., M.B. *West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 2385, P.M., *662*, P.Z. June 1896.

1732 **Mann**, Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112*. March 1892.

1733 **Manning**, Dr. Leslie Samuel. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2597. June 1900.

1734 **Mansfield**, W. W. *Belle Vue House, Dean's Brook Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702*, P.Z. May 1898.

1735 **Manton**, James Odom. *Gower Street, Derby.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C., P.Pr.G.So.N. March 1892.

1736 **Manuel**, Robert. 5 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. October 1893.

1737 **Mapleton**, Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 256. June 1890.

1738 **March**, Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

1739 **Marchand**, J. H. A. *Eastwood, King Edward's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509, P.M. Jan. 1899.

1740 **Margerison**, James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. May 1897.

1741 **Markham**, Christopher A., F.S.A. 4 *St. George's Place, Northampton.* P.P.G.W. May 1892.

1742 **Marling**, W. J. P. *Stanley Park, Stroud, Gloucester.* 702. January 1898.

1743 **Marples**, Robert Muffet. *Tyndale Lodge, Bromley Park, Kent.* 754. June 1900.

1744 **Marr**, Robert. 29 *Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C., London.* 238. June 1896.

1745 **Marrian**, Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2489, *2489.* June 1895.

1746 **Marrison**, Oswald S. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1747 **Marriott**, H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 5 (Sp.C.), *259* (S.C.) January 1897.

1748 **Marrs**, John H. *Box* 113, *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chap., K. October 1898.

1749 **Marshall**, Augustine M.D. *London Road S., Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452. January 1899.

1750 **Marshall**, A. V. 211 *Camberwell Road, S.E., London.* 1539. June 1898.

1751 **Marshall**, Henry. *Wellington Street, Leeds.* 1001. May 1898.

1752 **Marshall**, James. 24 *Charing Cross, S.W., London.* 4, P.M., *50.* March 1892.

1753 **Marshall**, William Bayley, F.S.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. *Richmond Hill, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R., Warwickshire. June 1892.

1754 **Marsland**, Octavius. 15 *Seething Lane, E.C., London.* 19. November 1895.

1755 **Marson**, James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* 726, *726.* Local Secretary for Staffordshire. November 1893.

1756 **Marston**, Henry Charles. *Church Street, West Hartlepool.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham. March 1900.

1757 **Marston**, Thomas Henry. *Casilla* 170 *Rosaria de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* June 1898.

1758 **Martin**, George. 33 *Park View Road, Manningham, Bradford.* 702, *702.* January 1890.

1759 **Martin**, George. 19 *Eltham Road, Lee, Kent.* 829, P.M., *2099.* October 1896.

1760 **Martin**, John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, Essex.* 1056. May 1899.

1761 **Martin**, William Henry. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1896.

1762 ***Marty**, Francis Charles. 195 *Calle Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.* 1553, P.M., *1553.* May 1898.

1763 **Martyn**, Rev. Charles J. *The Rectory, Daglingworth, Cirencester.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** June 1898.

1764 **Masey**, Francis Edward. 44 *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* October 1899.

1765 **Mason**, Charles Letch. *The Hollies, Cliff Road, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. June 1887.

1766 **Mason**, Rev. Henry J. *Wigston Magna Vicarage, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Dorset. January 1891.

1767 **Mason**, J. J. *Hamilton, Ontario.* **Grand Secretary for Canada.** March 1888.

1768 **Mason**, John. *Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Oct. 1897.

1769 **Mason**, William Edward. *Advertiser Office, Durban, Natal.* 447 (S.C.) March 1900.

1770 **Massey**, Louis Conrad. *Spartanburg, South Carolina, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M., Florida. March 1898.

1771 **Massey**, Stanley Franklin. *Rio de Janeiro.* 3. November 1896.

1772 **Massey-Hicks**, John Moses. *P.O.B.* 2031, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 853, P.M. October 1890.

1773 **Massie**, E. J. *Simla House, Spring Road, Bedford.* P.G.D.D.C., West Yorks. January 1888.

1774 **Masson**, David Parkes. *Lahore, Punjab, E.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

1775 **Matalha**, E., Baron de. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 738, P.M., *738.* October 1889.

1776 **Mathews**, Robert Humphrys. *Cootamundra, New South Wales.* 185, P.M. November 1895.

1777 **Mathewson**, Capt. James W. *Engine House, No.* 3, *Detroit, Michigan.* 138, *16.* March 1898.

1778 **Mathieson**, James. *Box* 1022, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

1779 **Matier**, Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1888.

1780 **Matthew**, John. *Box* 92, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1781 **Matthews**, Edmund Harry. *Royal Bank of Queensland, Croydon, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), *273* (S.C.) October 1899.

1782 **Matthews**, H. J. *The Mount, Monken-Hadley, Middlesex.* 2509, P.M. January 1899.

1783 **Matthews**, James Woodrow. *Coimbra, Alleyn Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1784 **Matthews**, Robert C. *Sheridan Street, Gundagai, New South Wales.* 25, P.M. June 1895.

1785 **Matusch**, Frederick Charles. 48 *Fairholme Road, West Kensington, W., London.* 228. March 1899.

1786 **Matzinger**, Capt. Theodore. 9 *Napier Avenue, Hurlingham, S.W., London.* 174. May 1894.

1787 **Maund**, William Charles. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1896.

1788 **Maunsell**, Major G. W. *2nd Roy. W. Kent R., Alexandria, Egypt.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. Nov. 1897.

1789 ***Maxwell**, John M. *Room 1, Chicago Block, East Fifth Street, Leadville, Colorado, U.SA.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

1790 **Maxwell**, Robert Miller. *St. George's Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1791 **May**, Samuel McHean. 62 *Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 2608. May 1898.

1792 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Std.B. (R.A.) Jan 1889.

1793 **Mayer**, Daniel. 18 *Great Marlborough Street, W.C., London.* **Grand Deacon.** May 1898.

1794 **Mays**, Charles Albert. 13 *Northumberland Road, Sheffield.* 2263, P.M. May 1900.

1795 **Mayfield**, Joseph. *Roma, Queensland.* 780 (S.C.), P.M., *190* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Roma. October 1892.

1796 **McLennan**, John Paul. *Houie's Creek, Mansfield, Victoria.* 131, P.M., *64.* November 1899.

1797 **McMillan**, Donald. 12 *Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1798 **Mead**, Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, P.M. March 1900.

1799 **Mears**, Arthur. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St., P.Dis.G.S.B., Queensland. Local Secretary for Cairns. March 1888.

1800 **Meek**, J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

1801 **Meggy**, Arthur Robert. *Orthez, Hare Street, Romford, Essex.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1898.

1802 ***Mehta**, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

1803 **Mendelssohn**, Max. 56 *Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, N., London.* 212, *1839.* January 1889.

1804 **Mendelssohn**, Sidney. *Ashleigh, Fairhazel Gdns., Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1409, P.M. Jan. 1889.

1805 **Mercer**, Harry West. *Box 6, Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1806 **Mercer**, Thomas James. 7 *Connaught Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 2427, P.M. January 1895.

1807 **Meredith**, Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master Ireland.** March 1898.

1808 **Meredith**, Jonathan Hopkins. *Sansome Street, Worcester.* P.Pr.G.R., Staffords; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Worcester. October 1897.

1809 **Meredith**, Morgan. *Mayne, Brisbane, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), P.M. November 1896.

1810 **Merrick**, Rev. George Purnell. *Chaplain's House, Camden Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Surrey. June 1891.

1811 **Merrick**, William. 120 *Bedford Street, Liverpool.* 2714. May 1898.

1812 **Metcalf**, George Reuben, M.D. 110 *West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1892.

1813 **Meyer**, Ernest Alfred. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.) October 1898.

1814 **Meyer**, Frank. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E., London.* 1471. March 1895.

1815 **Meyer**, Joseph. *Townsville, Queensland.* 677 (S.C), *207* (S.C.) November 1895.

1816 **Michell**, George Francis. *Gover Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Grand Steward.** Jan. 1896.

1817 **Michelsen**, Michel Bernard. 47 *London Road, Enmore, Sydney, New South Wales.* 42. Oct. 1900.

1818 **Mickley**, George, M.A., M.B. *Freshwell House, Saffron Waldon, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1890.

1819 **Milburn**, Robert. 84 *Brae Side Street, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *87.* March 1900.

1820 **Miles**, Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. March 1888.

1821 **Miles**, William. *Tinana, Maryborough, Queensland.* 775 (SC.) March 1895.

1822 **Millar**, George W. 64, *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241.* May 1897.

1823 **Miller**, Francis Hugh. *Widcombe Lodge, The Glebe, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1593, P.M., *1593.* March 1890.

1824 **Miller**, Frederick Richard, F.R.C.S. 31 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 753. January 1898.

1825 **Miller**, George Henry. *Mill View, Edgworthstown, Ireland.* Pr.G.Ins., Meath. March 1892.

1826 **Miller**, Harry Risch. 9 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 58. June 1899.

1827 **Miller**, James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), D.M. October 1896.

1828 **Miller**, T. L. *Eyre Cottage, Jews Walk, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1897.

1829 **Miller**, W. S. *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. May 1899.

1830 **Miller**, W. Scott. *Belfaris, Grove Park, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 2500. January 1899.

1831 **Millington**, James. *Station Road, Horsford, near Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. May 1893.

1832 **Milne**, J. G. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1833 **Milne**, W. G. *Box 402, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1834 **Milthorp**, Edward Fairburn, J.P. 1 *Burns Street, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. January 1900.

1835 **Milton**, John Harold. 9 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 2511, P.M., *174.* May 1897.

1836 **Mims**, Frederick Bosworth. *Laurifer, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 435, P.M. October 1898.

1837 **Mitchell**, Albert George. *Public School, Peak Hill, New South Wales.* 204, P.M. June 1900.

1838 **Mitchell**, Frederick William. *Holmbury, Norbiton Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1013. Jan. 1896.

1839 **Mitchell**, John Mitchell. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 92 P.M. November 1895.

1840 **Mitchell**, Thomas Wiseman. *Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.* 1198, *1198.* October 1893.

1841 **Mitchell**, William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1894.

1842 **Mitchell**, Wilmot Wadsworth. *Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., U.S.A.* Meridian L., P.M., Putnam C. March 1900.

1843 **Moar**, J. T. 15 *Beak Street, W., London.* 813, P.M. March 1898.

1844 **Mocke**, Petrus Johannes Keeve. *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town.* Goede Trouw L. January 1899.

1845 **Mold**, Charles Trevor. 760 *Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.* **District Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Argentine Republic. June 1894.

1846 **Molesworth**, Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Wynnum, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.

1847 **Molloy**, Harry J. *French Rocks, Mysore, India.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

1848 **Moncrieff**, John George. 48 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 2696. January 1900.

1849 **Montague**, John Henry. 101 *New Bond Street, W., London.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

1850 **Monteith**, H. Campin. *Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

1851 **Monteith**, Robert. *State School, Glencoe, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

1852 **Montgomerie**, William Henry. *Townsville, Queensland.* 1595, P.M., *207* (S.C.) November 1895.

1853 **Montgomery**, Thomas. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Minnesota.** May 1893.

1854 **Mooers**, Edwin. *Kingston, Ontario, Canada.* 79, *20.* March 1896.

1855 **Moore**, Edward D. 318 *North East Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.* 500, *6.* May 1900.

1856 **Moore**, J. Charles. 19 *Church Street, Stoke, Devonport.* 70. October 1898.

1857 **Moore**, Lieut.-Col. Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

1858 **Moore**, Silas B. 1015 *South G. Street, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Steward.** October 1895.

1859 **Moore**, Lieut.-Col. W. F., A.S.C. 1 *Wellington Villa, Military Road, Cork.* P.Dep.D.G.M., Malta. June 1898.

1860 **Moorhead**, Robert. *Bollon, Queensland.* 293. (I.C.) June 1897.

1861 **Moorhouse**, Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. June 1900.

1862 **Moors**, Henry. 498 *Punt Hill, South Yarra, Victoria.* 151, P.M., *1*, P.Z. October 1892.

1863 **Morecroft**, Arthur Hubert. 5 *Castle Street, Liverpool.* 2316. March 1890.

1864 **Morgan**, Charles Talgai. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. June 1894.

1865 **Morgan**, Robert Barton. 3 *Lincoln's Inn, Corporation Street, Birmingham.* P.P.G.St.B. Nov. 1893.

1866 **Morland**, John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* D.Pr.G.M. June 1896.

1867 **Morley**, Edward. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2338. May 1894.

1868 **Morphy**, Ferdinand Jamison. *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, Buenos Ayres.* **Grand Superintendent, Argentine Republic.** March 1897.

1869 **Morris**, John Jones. 24 *Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St. May 1894.

1870 **Morris**, Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 231, P.M. Jan. 1894.

1871 **Morrish**, Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 25 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 1593. March 1898.

1872 **Morrison**, Robert. 99 *Napiershall Street, Glasgow, N.B.* 413, P.Dep.M., *50*, P.Z. October 1888.

1873 **Morton**, Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* 171, P.M. June 1896.

1874 **Moss**, William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

1875 **Mossop**, John. 4 *St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, W., London.* P.Pr.G.R., Worcester. Jan. 1898.

1876 **Moulder**, Victor J. 110 *Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 2694. March 1900.

1877 **Mountain**, T. J. *Regency Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2030. June 1898.

1878 **Moutray**, Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D. *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.G.Ch. March 1895.

1879 **Moyle**, J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

1880 **Moysey**, Thomas. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1881 **Muckleston-Allen**, Major Francke. *Llanfachreth, Valley R.S.O., Anglesey.* 1861, *384.* March 1893.

1882 **Muggeridge**, Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 1704, P.M., P.Z. March 1894.

1883 **Muirhead**, Rev. John William. *Whitewood, Assa., Canada.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** Oct. 1900.

1884 **Muller**, Cornelius Johannes. *Cathcart Villa, Capetown.* P.Pr.G.Ins., Netherlands. March 1889.

1885 **Mullins**, Arthur Ernest. 97 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1446, P.M., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

1886 **Munday**, Rev. J. G. *St. John Baptist Vic., Felixstowe, Suffolk.* P.P.G.Ch., Lincoln. March 1893.

1887 **Munro**, John. *P.O.B. 174, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1888 **Murphy**, James Alexander. *Police Station, Chinchilla, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1894.

1889 **Murphy**, Major J. J. 25 *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

1890 **Murray**, Alfred Alexander, LL.B., W.S., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* 2. Gr. Treas. (R.A.) March 1898.

1891 **Murray**, James. 144 *Craig Park, Denistoun, Glasgow.* *50*, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas., Glasgow. March 1894.

1892 **Murray**, James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

1893 **Murrow**, Baron. 107 *Waterloo Crescent, The Forest, Nottingham.* 2189. March 1889.

1894 **Myers**, Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) October 1895.

1895 **Myers**, Moss Phineas. 80 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W., London.* 2522. May 1896.

1896 **Myine**, Thomas. *Brisbane, Queensland.* **District Grand Master, Provincial Grand Superintendent** (S.C.), **Queensland.** March 1892.

1897 **Nadel**, Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.A.G.Pt. March 1897.

1898 ***Nairne**, Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1899 **Naoroji**, Dadabhai. *Washington House, 72 Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1159, P.M. Jan. 1895.

1900 **Napper**, Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.

1901 **Nash**, Frank Archibald. *Clovelly, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 2581. January 1898.

1902 **Nash**, Stewart. *Gympie, Queensland.* 1249, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1897.

1903 **Naylor**, Walter Olliver. *Box 188 Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313, *2313*. October 1896.

1904 **Neech**, George Christian. *Geham, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 826 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1894.

1905 **Nelson**, George. *Villa Devoto, Buenos Ayres.* P.Dis.G.D., Dis.G.Stand.B. (R.A.) March 1891.

1906 **Nelson**, George Cawood. *Myrtle Villa, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 651 (S.C.) June 1895.

1907 **Nelson**, Peter August. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 982, P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.J. October 1896.

1908 **Nelson**, William Cowper. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *1*, P.H.P. May 1894.

1909 **Ness**, James Ross. *The Groves, Casal Balzan, Malta.* 2755, *349*. March 1900.

1910 **Nethersole**, Captain Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras.* 150, *150*. March 1897.

1911 **Nettleship**, Rev. C. Frank. *P.O. Box F, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 1. June 1896.

1912 **New**, Thomas Cheney. 2 *Prospect Place, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.* Pr.G.St.B. June 1896.

1913 **Newman**, A. *P.O., Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1914 **Newman**, Frank. 90 *Shardeloes Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1310. June 1898.

1915 ***Newman**, Henry Field. 16 *High Street, Shrewsbury, Salop.* 117. October 1888.

1916 **Newstead**, W. J. 128 *Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1973. November 1899.

1917 **Newton**, James. 23 *Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* Pr.G.Sec , Pr.G.So.E., East Lancashire. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** February 1887.

1918 **Newton**, William John. *Brightside, Heswall, Cheshire.* 1289, *537*. June 1898.

1919 **Newton**, William Watson. 52 *St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.* **Grand Standard Bearer.** May 1894.

1920 **Nicholes**, W. S. 8 *Pownall Gardens, Hounslow, Middlesex.* 209, P.M. October 1896.

1921 **Nicholl**, Allan Hume. 30 *Silverdale, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744, P.M. June 1900.

1922 **Nichols**, H. Bertram. 6 *Piers Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 1180. May 1898.

1923 **Nicholson**, J. J. *Florida, Vaal River Colony.* 67 (I.C.) May 1898.

1924 **Nickel**, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* L. zur Perle. October 1895.

1925 **Nicklin**, John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

1926 **Nicol**, John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

1927 ***Nicole**, C. 4 *Cotton Street, Australia Avenue, E.C., London.* 2278. March 1898.

1928 **Nightingale**, Charles. *Glover's Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. January 1900.

1929 **Nilsson**, Pehr. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Ch. May 1900.

1930 **Niven**, John. *Osborne House, Clayton, Bradford.* 750. January 1889.

1931 **Nixon**, Dr. Edward John. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

1932 **Nixon**, John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

1933 **Noakes**, H. W. 3 *Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 108, P.M., *749*, Z. May 1892.

1934 **Nock**, George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Hull.* 1896. January 1889.

1935 **Noehmer**, C. W. 3 *Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 186, P.M. January 1895.

1936 **Norden**, Rev. Henry Louis. 4 *The Gardens, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Suffolk. June 1898.

1937 **Norfolk**, Thomas. 9 *Manor Row, Roseberry Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

1938 **Norman**, F. M. *Alpha House, Cheltenham.* 246. October 1900.

1939 **Norman**, George. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41*. P.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

1940 **Norman**, George. *Alpha House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1888.

1941 **North**, W. J. R. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1942 **Norton**, James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.J.D. March 1900.

1943 **Nunn**, Richard Joseph, M.D. 119½ *York Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. November 1889.

1944 **Nuttall**, John Robert. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1945 **Oakes**, Jabez James. 49 *Brook Street, Kennington, S.E., London.* 1339. January 1900.

1946 **O'Donnell**, Francis. 532 24th *Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.* October 1900.

1947 **O'Duffy**, John. 54 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 227, *93.* January 1899.

1948 **Oehley**, Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.

1949 **Oertel**, Frederick Oscar, C.E., A.I.D.A. *Saharanpur, N.W.Prov., India.* 1870. March 1898.

1950 **Oetzmann**, Charles H. *Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1898.

1951 ***Officer**, William. 21 *Castle Street, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

1952 **Oliver**, Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W., London.* 263, *2416.* May 1900.

1953 **Oliver**, Thomas Gordon. *One Mile, Gympie, Queensland.* 863 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1954 **Oppert**, Emile Daniel. 9 *New Broad Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1895.

1955 **Oram**, William Adams. *Manila, Phillipine Islands.* P.Dis.D.G., Japan. May 1897.

1956 **Oranje**, Pieter. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1957 **Orchard**, Vivian. 124 *Blackheath Hill, S.E., London.* 79, P.M. March 1895.

1958 **Orme**, James Edgerton. 880 *Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 163, P.M., *45.* Nov. 1895.

1959 **O'Rorke**, William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

1960 **Orr**, Andrew William, M.D. *Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 286 (I.C.) May 1897.

1961 **Orr**, Leonard J. 11 *Chatsworth Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* 1572. May 1898.

1962 **Orttewell**, Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024.* November 1894.

1963 **Osman**, Constant Edward. 132 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 2469, P.M. November 1898.

1964 **Overbeck**, H. E. 28 *Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 216, P.M. May 1898.

1965 **Owen**, S. Walsh, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 901, *201.* October 1898.

1966 **Owens**, Frederick Edward. 57 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, *2433.* May 1898.

1967 **Oxland**, Rev. John Oxley, J.P., F.R.G.S., etc. *Gilletts, Pine Town, Natal.* Dis.G.Ch. May 1888.

1968 **Packer**, Henry John. *Asylum, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) H. Oct. 1894.

1969 **Page**, Alfred. 11 *Fowler Street, South Shields.* 1676, *1626.* May 1895.

1970 **Page**, Alfred. *Long Row, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Tr. (R.A.) January 1899.

1971 **Page**, Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 79, P.M. March 1899.

1972 **Page**, Augustus Hammond. *Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. October 1894.

1973 **Page**, W. S. *The Gales, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M. October 1894.

1974 **Page**, W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* Pr.G.Sec. October 1896.

1975 **Paine**, Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.

1976 **Painter**, Edwin Richard. 156 *Larkhall Lane, Clapham, S.W., London.* 766. May 1898.

1977 **Pakes**, John James. 2 *Cedar Road, Teddington.* 871, P.M., *140*, P.Z. January 1890.

1978 **Palmer**, Maj. A. S. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1165. November 1897.

1979 **Palmer**, Charles. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* 1469, P.M. May 1896.

1980 **Palmer**, Edward Joseph. 6a *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.

1981 **Palmer**, Fred Freke. 122 *Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W., London.* 46. March 1899.

1982 **Palmer**, Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.

1983 **Palmer**, Rev. James Nelson. *Bembridge, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1888.

1984 ***Palmer-Thomas**, R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.

1985 **Papenfus**, Herbert B. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge. October 1891.

1986 **Papworth**, Oliver. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.

1987 **Paramore**, David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand High Priest.** October 1893.

1988 **Pardoe**, Samuel Alfred. 90, *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.

1989 **Parke**, George Henry. *St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. January 1895.

1990 **Parke**, P. Halkett. *Thursday Island, Queensland.* 820 (S.C.) June 1896.

1991 **Parker**, George Phillip. 8 *Ormond Terrace, N.W., London.* 1397, P.M. June 1898.

1992 **Parker**, Gerald Longley. *Box 287, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, *2566.* March 1899.

1993 **Parker**, William Fox. *Armidale, New South Wales.* Dis.G.Insp.W. May 1895.

1994 **Parkyn**, Alfred Charles. *Par, Cornwall.* 1151, P.M. January 1900.

1995 **Partridge**, Samuel Steads. 16 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.

1996 **Pastfield**, John Robinson. *Princess Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 39. March 1897.

1997 **Patlansky**, Joseph Manuel. *P.O.B. 378, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* De Goede Trouw L. May 1892.

1998 **Paterson**, Colin Archibald. *Vizianagram, Madras.* 2592. May 1898.

1999 **Paterson**, J. Mountain. 62 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1898.

2000 **Patterson**, William George. *Sandgate, Queensland.* 2670, P.M., *908.* May 1899.

2001 **Patton**, Thomas R. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Representative of Grand Lodge of England.** May 1887.

2002 **Paul**, George William Frederick, M.D. *Sandgate, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M. May 1899.

2003 **Pavitt**, G. W. 14 *Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London.* 860. May 1898.

2004 **Pawsey**, W. J. *Orchardleigh, Brockhurst, Gosport, Hants.* 2153, P.M. May 1900.

2005 **Paxon**, Harold Charles. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* 2337. May 1895.

2006 **Payne**, Henry B. J. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 4. January 1899.

2007 **Peacock**, Thomas Francis, F.S.A. *Fernlea, Sidcup, Kent.* **Past Grand Steward.** Jan. 1899.

2008 **Pearce**, Gilbert P. *Mellanear House, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.

2009 **Pearse**, Albert, Capt. R.A.M.C. *Aldershot.* 1174. March 1899.

2010 **Pearse**, F. E. *Ripley, Surrey.* 1395. November 1898.

2011 **Pearson**, Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.

2012 **Pechey**, Thomas Pollard. 24 *High Street, Maldon, Essex.* 1024, *1024.* January 1898.

2013 **Peck**, Allen Millard. *Elm Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 36, P.M. May 1893.

2014 **Peck**, Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209.* October 1891.

2015 **Peck**, Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2016 ***Peek**, Rev. R. *Drewsteignton, Newton Abbot, Devon.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2017 **Pegler**, Stephen Francis. *Amcot House, Retford, Notts.* P.Pr.G.R., Notts. March 1894.

2018 **Pellon**, José F. *Cienfuegos, Cuba.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1893.

2019 **Pemberton**, W. A. *Eversley House, Naini Tal, N.W.P., India.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Bengal. March 1898.

2020 **Penfold**, Abel. 43 *The Common, Woolwich.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1899.

2021 **Penlington**, Thomas. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 819 (I.C.) October 1894.

2022 **Pentz**, Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town.* L. De Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.

2023 **Pepper**, J. F. *Handsworth, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H., Staffords. March 1898.

2024 **Perceval**, John. *Slanly View, Wexford, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2025 **Percival**, Ernest Passawer, LL.D. *Stefansplatz 8, Vienna.* 1415. November 1897.

2026 **Percy**, Harry Walter. *Harefield, Elmsleigh Road, Paignton, South Devon.* 1853, P.M. March 1899.

2027 **Perry**, Harry. 30 *Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancs. March 1894.

2028 **Perryman**, Charles Henry. 55 *Doughty Street, W.C., London.* 2398, P.M. January 1899.

2029 **Peters**, Frederick William. *Box 747, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* January 1889.

2030 **Peters**, Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2031 **Petrie**, David. *Box 152, Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

2032 **Pettigrew**, George Attwood. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2033 **Phelps**, W. E. 6 *Diamond Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1670, P.M., *2395.* January 1898.

2034 **Phillipson**, Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade 24, Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2035 **Phillips**, Ebenezer S. 440 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13.* March 1894.

2036 **Phillips**, George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2037 **Phillipps**, W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. May 1898.

2038 **Philon**, Nicholas. *Piraeus, Greece.* **Grand Secretary, Greece.** Local Secretary for Greece. March 1890.

2039 **Pickergill**, Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. October 1898.

2040 **Pickering**, George Alfred. *Guildhall, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1892.

2041 **Pickering**, Thomas. 42 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24, *24.* June 1892.

2042 **Pickett**, Jacob, M.D. 26 *Colville Square, W., London.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2043 **Pickett**, John. *Waipawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2044 **Pickford**, Alfred. *14 Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 1375, P.M., *1387.* June 1898.

2045 **Pidduck**, George. *86a Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 2409, P.M. May 1897.

2406 **Pierce*, W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2047 **Pierson**, Joseph Waldie. *Box 561, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1665, *1665.* March 1889.

2048 **Pigram**, Frank. *Lower Freestone, Warwick, Queensland.* 1372. June 1894.

2049 **Pike**, Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* 391, 1204, P.M., *891,* P.H. October 1896.

2050 **Pilcher**, Ardaseer Ruttonji. *Secunderabad, Deccan, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. May 1893.

2051 **Pile**, William. *Sutton, Surrey.* P.P.G.St.B., P.P.G.Sc.N. November 1893.

2052 **Pillinger**, Charles Edward. *18 Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 902. March 1900.

2053 **Pimlott**, William Henry. *Crosshill, Nobby, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) Oct. 1895.

2054 **Pinckard**, George Josiah. *P.O.B. 1759, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest, Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana.** May 1887.

2055 **Pinder**, James. *157 Graham Road, Hackney, N.E., London.* P.P.G.Tr., P.P.G.So., Essex. Nov. 1895.

2056 **Pinwill**, William Richard. *8th King's Regiment, Holywood, Belfast.* 2477. June 1897.

2057 **Pittman**, Frederick John. *Beechcroft, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon.* 538. March 1898.

2058 **Pittman**, J. J. *59 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2059 **Pitts**, Alvah Grenelle. *33 Newberry Building, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 387, *138.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2060 **Plumbe**, Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. *13 Fitzroy Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2061 **Poate**, H. *2 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 82. October 1897.

2062 **Pocklington**, W. H. *5 Arthur Road, Holloway, N., London.* 1288, P.M. May 1898.

2063 **Pocock**, James Charles. *Bromley, Kent.* 224, P.M., *195.* March 1893.

2064 **Poirin**, Napoleon Vincent Phillippe. *Beckington, Burnt Ash Road, S.E., London.* 2579. Jan. 1898.

2065 **Pollard**, Joseph. *51 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1889.

2066 **Pond**, Samuel. *Blandford, Dorset.* 1266. January 1897.

2067 **Poole**, William George. *Redlands, Albion Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2068 **Pope*, Edward Barfoot George. *Box 1239, Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617.* May 1892.

2069 **Pope**, Seth L. *Box 256, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* January 1899.

2070 **Postans**, Capt. Edward W. *Fairfield House, Cheshunt, Herts.* 34, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2071 **Postlewaite**, William H. *1620 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84. January 1900.

2072 **Poston**, Henry. *39 Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. March 1892.

2073 **Potter**, F. W. *Nelthorpe, Uplands Park, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2241, P.M. March 1898.

2074 **Potter**, Robert. *9 Crossley Street, Halifax.* 275, P.M., *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2075 **Powell**, Capt. C. C. *The Elms, Dixton, Monmouth.* P.Pr.G.S. of W. November 1895.

2076 **Powell**, F. A., F.R.I.B.A. *344 Kennington Road, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Monmouth. Nov. 1887.

2077 **Powell**, George. *76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., London.* 142, P.M., *975,* P.Z. May 1890.

2078 **Powls**, George Trigance. *78 Loop Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop L. May 1899.

2079 **Powley**, George Henry. *Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** October 1891.

2080 **Pownall**, Wright D. *54 Bleecker Street, New York City, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1900.

2081 **Praeger**, Lt.-Col. Henry J. F. *38 Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2484. March 1898.

2082 **Pratt-Saunders**, Col. R. J., R.A. *Saunders Grove, Baltinglass, Ireland.* **Provincial Grand Master, Wicklow and Wexford.** March 1898.

2083 **Prenzlau**, Julius. *Bosjes Spruit, Brandfort, O.R.C.* 1022, Lodge Unity (D.C.) March 1895.

2084 **Preston**, Arthur Edwin. *Abingdon, Berks.* P.Pr.G.R. May 1898.

2085 **Preston**, Donald William. *Penryn, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So. March 1899.

2086 **Preston**, George Berthon, Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards. *27 Redcliff Gardens, South Kensington, S.W., London.* 1960, P.M., P.Z. November 1893.

2087 **Preston**, Robert Arthur Berthon, M.A. *1 Elm Court Temple, E.C., London.* 1118, P.M., P.Z. January 1890.

2088 **Pretorius**, W. J. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.

2089 **Pretty**, Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.S.W. June 1900.

2090 **Price**, Bun. F. *Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Tennessee.** March 1892.

2091 **Pringle**, Sir Norman Robert, Bart. *90 Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 92. January 1898.

2092 **Prior**, Ephraim. *Magdala Road, Nottingham.* 1794. January 1898.

2093 **Prior**, Thomas. 1 *Hoopwick Street, Lower Road, Deptford, S.E., London.* 765, P.M., P.Z. June 1900.

2094 **Probyn**, Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Grand Treasurer.** March 1897.

2095 **Procter**, Alfred. 22 *Bootham Crescent, York.* 236, P.M., *236.* January 1897.

2096 **Proctor**, Frederick Stephen. *Qu'Appelle, Assa, Canada.* **Grand Deacon, Manitoba.** Oct. 1896.

2097 **Proctor**, John James Beauchamp. *South African College, Cape Town.* P.D.G.W. May 1899.

2098 **Prynn**, Fred. *New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C., London.* 334. June 1898.

2099 ***Pryce**, Thomas Lawrence. *P.O.B.* 186, *Johannesburg, V.R C.* 828, *2313.* Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2100 **Puckle**, Walter Bridge. *Selby Lodge, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.* 162. May 1890.

2101 **Pudsey**, Colonel Henry Fawcett. 6 *Crown Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull.* P.P.G.D. June 1889.

2102 **Pulsford**, Francis William. *New Road, Poplar, E., London.* 898, P.M. May 1899.

2103 **Pulvermann**, Martin. 26 *Minories, E.C., London.* 19. October 1895.

2104 **Purey-Cust**, the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2105 **Purkiss**, William Henry. 38 *Featherstone Street, E.C., London.* 860, *860.* March 1891.

2106 **Purvis**, Rev. A. E. *Bath.* 379. March 1897.

2107 **Pye**, Lieut. William Edmund. *Bolarum, Deccan, India.* 1870. March 1898.

2108 **Pyke**, John. *North Tawton, Devon.* 1753. June 1898.

2109 **Pym**, Edward Ferriter Lucas. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2746. October 1899.

2110 **Pynegar**, Henry. 5 *Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 890. January 1900.

2111 **Quayle**, Mark. *P.O.B.* 919, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2112 **Rahman**, the Hon. Abdul Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C.M.G. *Johore Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1152. November 1893.

2113 **Rainey**, James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721.* March 1890.

2114 **Railing**, Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1890.

2115 **Ramsay**, John Carmichael. *Dalhousie, Waratah, Newcastle, N.S.W.* Dis.G.Insp. of W. March 1894.

2116 **Ramsay**, William Boswell. *Box* 258, *Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), P.M. October 1899.

2117 **Randell**, George. *St. Paul's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. January 1892.

2118 **Randolph**, Lieut.-General Charles Wilson. 76 *Chester Square, S.W., London.* **Grand Superintendent, Sussex.** May 1893.

2119 **Ranken**, Hugh Bullen. *Bank of Australia, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2167. March 1900.

2120 **Ratcliffe**, Charles. 13 *Rufford Road, Elm Park, Fairfield, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z. May 1892.

2121 **Rawbone**, John. *Middelburg, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2122 **Raymond**, Henry Francis. *Elsinore, The Avenue, Yeovil, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2123 **Raymond**, Percy Miles. *Box* 554, *Sacramento, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.

2124 **Rayner**, William J. *Westbury, Chart Lane, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2125 **Read**, R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2126 **Rebman**, Francis Joseph. 129 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., London.* 1768, *2000.* January 1897.

2127 **Redfearn**, Thomas Butler. 20 *Scale Lane, Hull.* P.P.G.W., A.P.G.Sec., A.P.G.So.E. Jan. 1895.

2128 **Redway**, Captain George William. 2094. March 1895.

2129 **Reece**, R. J., M.D. 62 *Addison Gardens, W., London.* 69, P.M., *410,* P.Z. January 1899.

2130 **Reed**, Aubone S. *Dromore, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* 5. November 1899.

2131 **Reed**, Commander George Henry Baynes, R.N. *Tehidy Terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Cornwall. March 1888.

2132 **Reed**, George William. 92 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 13, P.M. March 1899.

2133 **Reed**, W. H. 4 *Westbury Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382. January 1893.

2134 **Reep**, John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. June 1890.

2135 **Rees**, Thomas Ernest. 33 *Church Street, Pembroke Dock, South Wales.* 1366. March 1898.

2136 **Reeve**, William. 65½ *York Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 901. May 1900.

2137 **Reid**, Arthur Henry, F.R.I.B.A. *Box* 120, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Sup. of W., Transvaal and Eastern Division, South Africa. October 1889.

2138 **Reid**, Godfrey Forest. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. May 1895.

2139 **Reid**, John. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. January 1899.

2140 **Reid**, Walter Stewart. 4 *Somerville Place, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M. *67,* H. March 1900.

2141 **Rendell**, Arthur Paige. *Stanley House, Horton Lane, Bradford.* 974, *974.* March 1893.

2142 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Ch. March 1899.

2143 **Renwick,** James. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.D. May 1891.

2144 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 360 *Romford Road, E., London.* 2291, *933.* November 1894.

2145 **Reuben,** Elijah. *P.W.D., Krishnarajpett, Mysore.* 1841. October 1900.

2146 **Reynolds,** Captain Cecil Edwards. *Great Chesterford, Essex.* 488, P.M., *488.* October 1888.

2147 ***Rhodes,** Rt. Hon. Cecil John, M.A., D.C.L. *Groote Schuur, Capetown.* 357. November 1899.

2148 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M. January 1896.

2149 ***Richards,** George. 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W., London.* **District Grand Master.** October 1888.

2150 **Richards,** J. Peeke. 6 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W., Middlesex.* 1584, P.M. January 1896.

2151 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, *1664.* March 1898.

2152 **Richardson,** George William. 169 *Coltman Street, Hull.* 57. March 1898.

2153 **Richardson,** Harry, C.E. *Council House, Handsworth, Staffordshire.* 482. June 1900.

2154 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2155 **Richardson,** J. *Box 44, Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) May 1898.

2156 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.G.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.

2157 ***Rideal,** George Samuel. *Box 1130, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) May 1895.

2158 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M. March 1894.

2159 **Ridley,** Nicholas Charles., M.B., F.R.C.S. 27 *Horse Fair Street, Leicester.* 1560. January 1898.

2160 **Rigden,** William Attwood. *Bampton, Oxon.* 2414. November 1899.

2161 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2128. November 1894.

2162 **Riley,** Thomas. 51 *Grosvenor Terrace, Harrogate, Yorkshire.* 600, P.M., *600,* P.Z. March 1888.

2163 **Riley,** William Francis. *Longreach, Queensland.* 2365. March 1896.

2164 **Rimell,** George. 28 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

2165 **Rittenhouse,** Henry Norman. 1705 *North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.* January 1899.

2166 **Rivington,** Edward. 10 *Normanton Road, Redlands, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.

2167 **Rix,** Ernest John. 24 *Fernhurst Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 1891. March 1898.

2168 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 1928, *1928.* Jan. 1899.

2169 **Robbins,** John. 57 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W., London.* 231, P.M. May 1892.

2170 **Robbins,** Joseph. 419 *Hampshire Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Jan. 1893.

2171 **Roberts,** Austin. 20 *Park View, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 448, P.M., *448,* P.Z. March 1888.

2172 **Roberts,** Rev. C. E., M.A. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.P.G.Chap., Bucks. January 1900.

2173 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas, Maesinela, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Pr.G.Sec. **Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2174 **Roberts,** John. *Box 321 Cape Town, Cape Colony.* D.A.G.Sec. June 1890.

2175 **Roberts,** Thomas Harrison. 158 *Fleet Street, E.C., London.* 1538, P.M. May 1895.

2176 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2177 **Robertshaw,** Jeremiah, J.P. *Palmerston Road, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. January 1889.

2178 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 38 *The Gardens, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2179 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand. Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy.** Local Secretary for Wellington, N.Z. May 1892.

2180 **Robertson,** J. Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* **Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.** March 1888.

2181 **Robertson,** Major J. R. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1413. June 1889.

2182 **Robertson,** Walter W. *Wardie Bank, Trinity, Edinburgh.* 1, P.M. **Grand Chancellor.** May 1900.

2183 **Robeson,** John Granville. 32 *Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 192, P.M. October 1896.

2184 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 357, *1388* (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

2185 **Robins,** Herbert Henry. *Box 860, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

2186 **Robins,** Rev. James W., D.D. 222 *Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain.** May 1887.

2187 **Robinson,** A. A. 113 *Bow Road, E., London.* 2549. June 1899.

2188 **Robinson,** Charles. 8 *Baker Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 1541. January 1896.

2189 **Robinson**, Charles William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C), *194* (S.C.) June 1892.

2190 **Robinson**, Frederick Cuthbertson. *Yorkshire Penny Bank, Manchester Road, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. May 1889.

2191 **Robinson**, George Herbert. *Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, *777.* March 1900.

2192 **Robinson**, Henry. *One Mile, Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Gympio. March 1896.

2193 **Robinson**, John. *33 High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1896.

2194 **Robinson**, John. *28 Arthur Street, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2195 **Robinson**, John Cutler. *P.O.B. 14, Hampton, Virginia, U.S.A.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** June 1892.

2196 **Robinson**, Joseph Arthur. *25 Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W., London.* 1886, P.M. November 1898.

2197 **Robinson**, Robert. *109 Oxton Road, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.Sup.W., P.P.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) Nov. 1893.

2198 **Robinson**, Samuel Charles West. *Darling Downs Gazette Office, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) June 1895.

2199 **Robinson**, William Fearenside. *The Borrens, Egremont, Cheshire.* 2131, P.M., *241*, P.Z. May 1892.

2200 **Rodda**, Rev. E. *Carlton, Melbourne.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua.** June 1892.

2201 **Rodriguez**, Francisco de Paula. *20 Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba.** May 1893.

2202 ***Roffey**, James Richard. *Oakfield Villa, Hough Green, Widnes.* 1937. March 1889.

2203 **Rogers**, R. S. *Canterbury, Victoria.* 141, P.M., *17*, H. January 1897.

2204 **Rogers**, William. *93 Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1896.

2205 **Ronaldson**, Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** May 1888.

2206 **Room**, J. H. *Launceston, Tasmania.* **Pro-Grand Master.** May 1895.

2207 **Rooth**, Edward. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 1747. June 1894.

2208 ***Roper**, John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1974. March 1893.

2209 **Ross**, George. *Railway Station, Maryborough, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Maryborough. October 1895.

2210 **Ross**, Peter, LL.D. *62 West 66th Street, New York.* **Grand Historian, Representative of Maryland.** May 1897.

2211 **Rossiter**, George Fry. *23 Powerscroft Road, Lower Clapton, N.E., London.* 907, P.M. Jan. 1900.

2212 ***Ross-Johnson**, Dennis. *Central Station, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

2213 **Roundell**, Christopher Foulis. *Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire.* 357. May 1899.

2214 **Roux**, Adrian J. T. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2215 **Row**, A. Venkata Jugga. *Vizagapatam, Madras.* 2592. May 1898.

2216 **Rowbotham**, Charles David. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. March 1898.

2217 **Rowe**, James Tovey. *Lynton House, Primrose Hill, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1898.

2218 **Rowell**, Benjamin W. *206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2219 **Rowe-Rowe**, H. *Wynberg, South Africa.* P.D.G.St. June 1898.

2220 **Rowland**, W. H. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. May 1895.

2221 **Rowley**, Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2222 **Rowlinson**, A. H. *43 Inverine Road, Charlton, S.E., London.* 1890. January 1899.

2223 **Rowsell**, Alfred William. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D. October 1889.

2224 ***Roy**, Robert. *2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2225 **Royston**, Rev. Peter. *Orton Longueville, Peterborough.* May 1897.

2226 **Ruby**, William Harry. *The Gables, Burstow, Horley, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2227 **Rudd**, John. *172 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2228 **Ruddock**, John Waring. *32 Windsor Terrace, St. George's Road, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward.** May 1892.

2229 **Rush**, Conductor John Shipman. *Ordnance Lines, Ootacamund, Madras.* P.D.G.D.C., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Burma. January 1895.

2230 **Rushton**, W. H. *Lower Ganges Canal, Etawah, N.W.P., India.* 413. June 1895.

2231 **Rushton**, William. *32 Harley Street, W., London.* 2528. November 1899.

2232 **Russack**, W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

2233 **Russell**, Herbert Henry Anson. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 103, *908.* January 1892.

2234 **Russell**, Joseph. *27 and 28 Milk Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1898.

2235 **Rust**, George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* 207, P.M. October 1900.

2236 ***Rustomjee**, Cursetjee, I.C.S. *Moradabad, N.W.P., India.* 2018. October 1898.

2237 **Rustomjee**, Heerjeebhoy Manackjee, J.P. 18 *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Local Secretary for Bengal. January 1890.

2238 **Ryan**, John Hugh McAuley. *High Court Chambers, Madras.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2239 **Ryles**, Rev. J. G. *Hunwick Vicarage, Willington R.S.O., Durham.* P.P.G.Chap. March 1900.

2240 **Rymer**, J. Sykes. 17 *Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.R., P.P.G.H., North and East Yorks. Nov. 1888.

2241 **Sadler**, William G. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1893.

2242 **Salter-Whiter**, James. *Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.* 1892, P.M., *1347.* March 1898.

2243 **Salwey**, Theophilus John. *Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop.* P.P.G.W. Local Secretary for Shropshire. November 1891.

2244 **Samuelson**, Frederick, C.E. 88 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2562. June 1898.

2245 **Sandbach**, Arthur Edmund, Capt. R.E. *Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.* 1960. May 1896.

2246 **Sanders**, John D. *Waynesboro, Georgia, U.S.A.* 274, *76.* June 1899.

2247 **Sanders**, Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.

2248 **Sanderson**, Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* Dis.G.W., *508.* October 1894.

2249 **Sandford**, James Benjamin. *Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.* 32. March 1898.

2250 **Sandford**, Prof. Philip G., M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 13, P.M. May 1899.

2251 **Sanley**, Rev. Wilberforce. *Okehampton, North Devon.* 1753. May 1898.

2252 **Sarson**, Henry Logsdail. *Vinegar Works, City Road, S.E., London.* October 1896.

2253 **Saunders**, Alexander. 1 *Canning Street, Birkenhead.* 477, P.M., *477.* October 1896.

2254 **Saunders**, Alfred. *Fairlawn, Parson's Green, S.W., London.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2255 **Saunders**, John. *Sea Cliff House, Near Cape Town, Africa.* P.Pr.G.Sup., Cape (S.C.) Oct. 1888.

2256 **Saunders**, Sibert. *The Bank, Whitstable, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.G.J. November 1887.

2257 **Saunders**, William John H. *P.O.B. 537, Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.* 139, P.M. May 1887.

2258 **Sawkins**, Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2259 **Sayer**, John Phillipps. *Wellington Road, Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024.* November 1895.

2260 **Scarth**, Alfred. 9 *Ash Grove, Victoria Road, Headingly, Leeds.* 289, P.M. May 1893.

2261 **Schauerhammer**, Gottlob Heinrich. *Gundorferstrasse* 31, *Leipzig-Lindenau.* Lodge Balduin zur Linde, Vice-president of the Engbund. October 1896.

2262 ***Schaufuss**, Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2263 **Schaul**, Lewis Julius. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* March 1898.

2264 **Schendel**, Simon. 409 *Broadway, New York.* 739. March 1898.

2265 **Schiller**, Ferdinand P. M. 12 *Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, W., London.* 357. June 1891.

2266 **Schmieder**, Hermann. 149 *Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 228. May 1899.

2267 **Schmidt**, Clarence R. M. *Ootacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* October 1898.

2268 **Schneider**, Frank Louis. 69 *Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W., London.* 2512. June 1898.

2269 **Schoder**, Anthony. *Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1897.

2270 **Schofield**, Frederick William. *Chadlington, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.* 1036, P.M. May 1893.

2271 **Schonberger**, B. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

2272 **Schott**, Charles Jacob. 44 *Laisteridge Lane, Bradford, Yorks.* 302, *302.* November 1888.

2273 **Schreiber**, R. 16 *Douglas Mansions, West End Lane, N.W., London.* 2150. October 1898.

2274 ***Schreiner**, Frederick, B.A., J.P. *Crompton Place Road, Eastbourne.* 1110. October 1898.

2275 **Schroeder**, Gustav Georg Friedrich. *Box 28, Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Libertas L. (D.C.) Oct. 1894.

2276 **Schulman**, Isaac. *Box 123, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

2277 **Schultz**, Edward T. 215 *West German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2278 **Schuyling Van Doorn**, Herman Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

2279 **Schwerin**, Herman H. *Ocala, Florida, U.S.A.* 19, P.M. June 1900.

2280 **Scott**, James Alfred Speirs. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1427, *481.* November 1889.

2281 **Scott**, Mark. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2282 **Scott**, Owen Stanley. *Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.* 1230. May 1897.

2283 **Scott**, Thomas. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M., 157 (S.C.) Local Sec. for Nelson. May 1892.

2284 **Scott**, William H. *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** June 1889.

2285 **Scott-Hall**, Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Oxford Union Society, Oxford.* 755. March 1893.

2286 **Scurrah**, William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2287 **Seamon**, William Henry. *El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2288 **Searle**, Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2289 **Seehoff**, J. *Box 47, Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2290 **Seehoff**, Meyer. *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas, P.M. October 1895.

2291 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2292 **Setna**, Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. *Bombay.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2293 **Severs**, William. *Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 1565. May 1899.

2294 **Sewell**, Free Henry. 36 *Manor Road, Wickham Park, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

2295 **Shaft**, George Thomas. 2 *Prince Albert Street, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Sussex. November 1897.

2296 **Shallcrass**, G. *G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

2297 **Sharpe**, Lewin. 87 *Brook Green, W., London.* 1670. June 1899.

2298 **Sharpe**, Wallace William Jessop. *Florence Terrace, Falmouth.* 75. January 1892.

2299 **Sharratt**, Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375. March 1899.

2300 **Shaul**, Henry William. *Box 2014, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

2301 **Shaver**, George David M.D. 952½ *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* 22, P.M., *4*, P.H.P. January 1894.

2302 ***Shaw**, Robert Barclay. 94 *Commerce Street, Glasgow,* 3 bis, *50*. June 1895.

2303 **Sheffield**, Major Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2304 **Sheffield**, Thomas. *Box 1014, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* D.G.S.B., C.S. Africa. May 1896.

2305 **Sheffield**, William Edwin. 115 *Pipestone Street, Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72*, October 1897.

2306 **Sheldon**, Thomas Steele, M.B., F.R.A.S. *Parkside Asylum, Macclesfield, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sd.B. (R.A.), Cheshire. October 1892.

2307 **Shenton**, Chaloner. 12 *Edgar Road, Winchester.* 76, P.M. January 1899.

2308 **Shepherd**, Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.P.G.W. November 1893.

2309 **Sheppard**, Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* Prov. G. Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2310 **Sheppard**, William Fleetwood, M.A., LL.M. 2 *Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St. Cambridgeshire. November 1889.

2311 **Sherman**, William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 30, P.M. May 1893.

2312 **Sherrin**, John Vaughan, A.I.E.E. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 1772, *192*. November 1898.

2313 ***Shields**, Isaac Mann. 26 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* P.D.D.G.M., Bombay. May 1900.

2314 **Shirk**, George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2315 **Shirrefs**, Robert Archibald. 571 *Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, *16*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1895.

2316 **Short**, William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2317 **Shread**, George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D. May 1893.

2318 **Shryock**, Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Maryland.** May 1890.

2319 **Sibthorpe**, John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.) P.M. March 1900.

2320 **Side**, Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1893.

2321 **Sidwell**, Rev. Canon H. Bindley, B.A. *Box 558, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2322 **Silberbauer**, Charles Frederick. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* Goede Hoop Lodge. Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. October 1891.

2323 **Silberbauer**, Conrad Christian. *P.O.B. 263, Cape Town.* Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) March 1889.

2324 ***Sim**, Henry Alexander, I.C.S. *Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2325 **Simcox**, Joseph Jonathan. *Saunderton House, High Wycombe, Bucks.* Pr.G.Tr. January 1899.

2326 **Simkin**, Layard. *Springfield, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1899.

2327 **Simmons**, W. G. 96 *St. John's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 1155, P.M. March 1898.

2328 **Simon**, L. 1 *Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., London.* 1693, P.M., H. May 1898.

2329 **Simonsen**, Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette, Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2330 **Simpkin**, Edmund. 9 *Spring Street, Bury, Lancashire.* 42, P.M. November 1899.

2331 **Simpson**, James MacGregor. 10 *Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., London.* 59. May 1898.

2332 **Simpson**, John. *Gladstone, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2333 **Sinclair**, Hugh William. 443 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Joshua.** Local Secretary for Melbourne. October 1895.

2334 **Sinclair**, Robert. *Skollan Cottage, Roseneath, Wellington, New Zealand.* 818 (S.C.) March 1896.

2335 **Sinclair**, William. 45 *West Nile Street, Glasgow.* 87, P.M. *50.* Local Secretary for Glasgow. January 1899.

2336 **Singleton**, William R. *Masonic Temple,* 909 *First Street, N.W., Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.** September 1887.

2337 **Sissons**, William Harling. *Barton-on-Humber, near Hull.* **Grand Superintendent, Lincolnshire, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies.** March 1893.

2338 **Skelding**, H. J. *The Court, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.D.' January 1896.

2339 **Skelton**, Richard George. *Eight Mile Plains, Brisbane, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M., *190* (S.C.) March 1895.

2340 **Skirving**, J. B. *P.O.B.* 9, *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. June 1897.

2341 **Skog**, Emil Christian. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sup.W. May 1899.

2342 **Slack**, Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2343 **Sladden**, Robert. *Gauvin Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2344 **Slicer**, Walter. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 439, *387.* June 1894.

2345 **Small**, James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2346 **Smailes**, Robert. *Carlton Lodge, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.* 1311. January 1899.

2347 **Small**, Harry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2348 **Small**, James Miln. 17 *Victoria Road, S.W., London.* Pr.G.Sec. and Sc.E., Middlesex. May 1899.

2349 **Smee**, Frederick Fuller. *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., London.* 23. October 1899.

2350 **Smiles**, James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2351 **Smit**, Frederick Simon. *Box* 136, *Cape Town.* June 1899.

2352 **Smith**, A. C. K. 84 *Brazennose Street, Manchester.* 2554, P.M. November 1899.

2353 **Smith**, Benjamin Edwin. *Ootacamund, Madras.* 2532, P.M., *1198*, P.Z. October 1894.

2354 **Smith**, Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2355 **Smith**, Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.* 107, *107.* October 1891.

2356 **Smith**, D. Crawford. 19 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3. March 1898.

2357 **Smith**, Donald. *St. Helena, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) June 1900.

2358 **Smith**, E. T. Aydon, Dr. 2 *Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 22. March 1899.

2359 **Smith**, George. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1897.

2360 **Smith**, George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2361 **Smith**, H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853.* November 1898.

2362 **Smith**, James. *The Bank, Shotts, N.B.* P.Pr.G.Treas., Dumfries. **Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2363 **Smith**, John, B.E., M.I.C.E. *County Surveyor, Ballinasloe, Ireland.* Pr.J.G.D., South Connaught, *137*, P.K. March 1892.

2364 **Smith**, General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.

2365 **Smith**, John Moore, F.S.I. 96 *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 2291. October 1894.

2366 **Smith**, Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 1965. May 1898.

2367 **Smith**, Montague Howard. 15 *Oxford Road, Banbury.* 280, *280.* March 1895.

2368 **Smith**, Robert John. 9 *Springfield Mount, Leeds.* 1042, P.M., P.Z. November 1892.

2369 **Smith**, Robert, jun. 4th *Avenue, Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

2370 **Smith**, Robert Maxwell. *Hot Springs, Garland Co., Arkansas.* **Grand Master.** January 1898.

2371 **Smith**, Samuel, F.R.Hist.S. 6 *Oakdale Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2263. May 1900.

2372 **Smith**, Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 181 (Iowa C.) March 1900.

2373 **Smith**, William. 2119. October 1899.

2374 **Smith**, William Henry. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) May 1891.

2375 **Smithies**, William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) Oct. 1888.

2376 **Smyth**, William Henry. *Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1890.

2377 **Snell**, Dr. E. T. *P.O. Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2378 **Snelling**, William Walton. 14 *Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.* 1541, P.M. March 1893.
2379 **Snowball**, Fitzgerald. *Glenthorne, Broughton Park, Surrey Hills, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.) June 1892.
2380 **Snowball**, Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.
2381 ***Songhurst**, William John. 9 *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N.W., London.* 227, P.M., *7.* Jan 1894.
2382 **Sonne**, Carl Christian. *Great Northern Telephone Co., Shanghai.* D.A.G.D.C. May 1896.
2383 **Sorrell**, John Edward. 199 *High Road, Leytonstone, Essex.* 19. May 1900.
2384 **South**, Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.
2385 **Southwell**, William Lascelles. *Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1889.
2386 **Spafford**, Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19.* May 1895.
2387 **Spalding**, John Tricks. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Notts. May 1894.
2388 **Sparks**, Alfred. 9 *Elms Road, North Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1987. May 1895.
2389 **Sparks**, Henry James. *East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.* P.D.D.G.M., Bengal, P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Norfolk. March 1893.
2390 **Spencer**, Charles. 15 *Highlever Road, North Kensington, W., London.* 1306, *177.* January 1898.
2391 **Spencer**, Robinson. *Frankton, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand.* 101. May 1896.
2392 **Spencer**, Thomas. 345 *Hyde Road, Gorton, near Manchester.* 1774. January 1900.
2393 **Spiers**, James. *Masonic Hall, Toowoomba, Queensland.* Dep.Dis.G.M., Prov.G.H. Local Secretary-in-Chief for Queensland. January 1891.
2394 **Spiller** Stanley. 480 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* 2395. June 1898.
2395 **Sprague**, Israel Barnard Baldwin. 255 *Sherman Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5, P.M. May 1893.
2396 **Squier**, Hamilton R 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.
2397 **Stacey**, William. 80 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. November 1898.
2398 **Stackard**, Stephen Frank. 7 *Park Lane, Norwich.* 807, P.M. January 1899.
2399 **Stafford**, William Richard. 58 *Broad Street, Hereford.* Pr.G.Sec. March 1900.
2400 **Stanley**, Frederick. *Rokeby, Edgar Road, Margate.* 127, P.M. May 1888.
2401 **Stanley**, Thomas Compton. 3 *Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 435. March 1897.
2402 **Starkey**, John W. *Gas Office, La Valetta, Malta.* Dep.D.G.M., D.G.H., Malta. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.
2403 **Starkey**, Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.
2404 **Staton**, James W. *Brooksville, Kentucky.* **Grand Master, Kentucky.** March 1889.
2405 **Statter**, William Aked. *Thornhill House, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. March 1890.
2406 **Stauffer**, William Ferdinand. 179 *Wood Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 19. May 1893.
2407 **St. Clair**, Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.
2408 **Steavenson**, James Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.
2409 ***Steavenson**, Joseph, B.A. *London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.
2410 **Stecker**, Adam A. 74 *Pearl Street, New York.* 588, P.M. May 1898.
2411 **Steeds**, Herbert William Pilditch. *Johannesburgh, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.), P.M., *220* (S.C.) October 1891.
2412 **Steele**, Lawrence. *Lime Wood, Hill Lane, Southampton.* 359, P.M. November 1891.
2413 **Steele**, William Frederick. *Underlerleigh, Darwen, Lancashire.* 381. March 1893.
2414 **Steen**, J. Dunbar. *Wolverhampton.* A.Pr.G.Sec., Staffords. October 1894.
2415 **Steer**, H. A. *Kenmore, Rhyl.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.N., North Wales. January 1888.
2416 **Stephens**, Isaac Robert. 12 *Manor Terrace, Felixstowe.* 2371. March 1896.
2417 **Stephens**, John Naylor. 7 *Holmesdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 1718, P.M., *141.* October 1897.
2418 **Stephens**, Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.
2419 **Stephenson**, Charles. 8 *Cemetery Road, Blackhill, Co. Durham.* 2135, P.M. May 1897.
2420 **Stern**, George Belleville. *Zeerust V.R.C.* 2089, *2134.* June 1892.
2421 **Stevens**, Albert Clark. *Paterson New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, *33.* May 1895.
2422 **Stevens**, Charles. *Shuttesdraai, Ficksburg, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1899.
2423 ***Stevens**, Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.
2424 **Stevens**, Edward H. 1117 *22nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* May 1899.
2425 ***Stevens**, Frank, M.I.C.E. *Church Road, Urmiston, Manchester.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.
2426 **Stevens**, George. *Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.* 19. May 1893.
2427 **Stevens**, John William, A.R.I.B.A. 21 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 2234. June 1891.
2428 **Stevenson**, Arthur G. *The Green, Acomb, York.* 2328. January 1898.

2429 **Stevenson**, C. M. *Kiama, New South Wales.* **Past Dep. Grand Insp. Working.** January 1898.

2430 **Stevenson**, James Edgar. *Sewickley, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 219, P.M., *257.* May 1896.

2431 **Steward**, Joseph Ellis. *Compstall, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. January 1899.

2432 **Stewart**, Alan McKenzie. *Morden, Manitoba, Canada.* D.D.G.M. March 1900.

2433 **Stewart**, Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* 143, P.M., *5.* March 1899.

2434 **Stewart**, Ramsay Gordon. 3 *Hermitage Gardens, Morningside, Edinburgh.* 757, *56.* October 1899.

2435 **Stewart**, Robert. 13 *Woodbine Terrace, Gateshead, Durham.* 428, P.M., 48, P.Z. November 1895.

2436 **Stidolph**, Edward Spencer. *Langdale House, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 1544, P.M., *1544.* Nov. 1895.

2437 **Stigling**, Adelbertus Jacobus. *Hopefield District, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.) January 1892.

2438 **Stillson**, Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39.* March 1892.

2439 **Stimson**, Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 15, P.M. May 1898.

2440 **Stimson**, Edward Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2374. Jan. 1896.

2441 **Stitt**, Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Aldershot.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.), Jersey. March 1896.

2442 **Stiven**, James. *Annandale, Reigate.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1893.

2443 **St. John**, Louis Frederick. *Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings.* 1184, *40.* May 1894.

2444 **Stokes**, Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.

2445 **Stokes**, William. *Germiston, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2498. May 1899.

2446 **Stokes**, John, M.D. *Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1898.

2447 **Stone**, Job Eagles. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *1315.* October 1894.

2448 **Stone**, Walter Henry. 24 *Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 1288. November 1896.

2449 **Stopher**, Thomas. *Fair Lea, Winchester, Hampshire.* P.Pr.G.W., Hampshire. January 1888.

2450 **Storr**, Edwin. 14 *Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 167, P.M., *704*, P.Z. March 1888.

2451 **Stowe**, James Gardner. *U.S. Consulate, Cape Town.* October 1898.

2452 **Strangways**, Leonard, R., M.A. *Merton, Cullenswood, Dublin.* 357, *33.* March 1898.

2453 **Strasser**, Solomon. *Green Street, Albany, New York.* **Past Grand Steward.** November 1888.

2454 **Stratton**, Buchan Francis. 55 *Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 49, P.M., *22*, P.Z. November 1895.

2455 **Stratton**, William Joseph. 12 *Algernon Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.

2456 **Strieby**, George Howard. *Bulong, West Australia.* 1546, *206* (S.C.), J. Local Secretary for Coolgardie. January 1894.

2457 **Stringfellow**, F. J. *Crewkerne, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.Std.B., Somerset. June 1892.

2458 **Strutt**, Thomas Frederick. 102 *Alderney Street, S.W., London.* 1679. January 1898.

2459 **Stubbs**, Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Town.* 2537. March 1897.

2460 **Stubington**, Arthur Stuart. *Benachie, Cavendish Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347. November 1893.

2461 **Stuttaford**, Richard. *Box 69, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) March 1898.

2462 **Stuttaford**, William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey.* P.D.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.

2463 **Subrahmanyam**, N. Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* P.Dis.G.Reg. June 1893.

2464 **Sudlow**, Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) October 1892.

2465 **Sumner**, Reginald Philip. *Clovelly, Wotton Hill, Gloucester.* P.P.G.W. January 1895.

2466 **Sumner**, William Thomas. *c/o Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.G.S.R. June 1892.

2467 **Sutcliffe**, Charles William. *Eromanga, Thargomindale, Queensland.* 1315. October 1897.

2468 **Sutherland**, Henry. 21 *New Cavendish Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.

2469 **Sutherland**, William G. *P.O.B. 74, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) March 1894.

2470 **Suttie**, David Alison. *Waverley Hotel, Belfast.* 357, *76* (Mich. C.) June 1898.

2471 **Sutton**, S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2472 **Swan**, Michael Edward. 64 *Dyne Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* 753. January 1898.

2473 **Sweet**, John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., London.* 1632. June 1897.

2474 **Sweet**, W. 56 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 1212, P.M. October 1898.

2475 **Swift**, Henry. *Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409. June 1888.

2476 **Swinden**, Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., Warwicks. January 1893.

2477 ***Swinn**, Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

2478 **Sykes**, Walter. 147 *Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1597, P.M. March 1898.

2479 **Symons**, William. *Callington, Cornwall.* 557, P.M., *557*, P.Z. June 1896.

2480 **Symonds**, George John. 76 *Whitehall Park, N., London.* 183, W.M. June 1897.

2481 **Tackley**, Rev. Frederick James. *The Cathedral, Cape Town.* 2538. October 1898.

2482 **Tallby**, William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13 P.M., *13*, P.Z. May 1893.

2483 **Tallent-Bateman**, Charles Tallent. 64, *Cross Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2484 **Tarnay**, Henri. *Zelinka Gasse, Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2485 **Tarrant**, Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2486 **Tarrant**, W. H., jun. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. January 1897.

2487 **Tate**, Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2488 **Tate**, John. 18 *Queen's Gardens, Poona, India.* P.D.G.W., Bombay. October 1893.

2489 **Tatham**, George S. *Leyfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1074. June 1896.

2490 **Taubman**, Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14*. May 1895.

2491 **Taylor**, Albert. 7 *Commercial Street, Pimlico, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1899.

2492 **Taylor**, Charles Clement Jennings. 17 *Hout Street, Cape Town.* 1409, *153* (S.C.) March 1889.

2493 **Taylor**, Edward Moseley. 3 *Spencer Villas, Little Heath, Old Charlton, S.E., London.* 913, P.M. June, 1900.

2494 **Taylor**, Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2495 **Taylor**, Ernest Frederic, M.R.C.P. *Butts Grove House, Armley, Leeds.* 1040, P.M. May 1900.

2496 ***Taylor**, George William, A.I.N.A. 11 *Breakspeare's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 171, *140*. October 1889.

2497 **Taylor**, John, J P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.So.N. Jan. 1888.

2498 **Taylor**, J. P. 95 *High Street, Watford, Herts.* P.P.A.G.D.C. November 1899.

2499 **Taylor**, Leonard, F.I.G. 31 *Moorgate Street, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. June 1899.

2500 **Taylor**, Percy W. 15 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Herts. Jan. 1899.

2501 **Taylor**, Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* P.P.G.W. May 1900.

2502 **Taylor**, William Campbell. 4 *Whitehall Yard, S.W., London.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2503 **Taylor-Brown**, Dr. J. *Corrie Street, Jeppestown, Vale River Colony.* 799 (S.C.) June 1898

2504 **Tennant**, David, jun. *Box 232, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2505 **Terry**, Major-General Astley. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Cheshire, P.Pr.G.So.N., Middlesex. October 1897.

2506 **Terry**, Astley Herbert, Capt. A.S.C. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.G.W., Guernsey. March 1897.

2507 **Terry**, James. Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2508 **Tharp**, Henry Walter. *Maxboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2509 **Tharp**, John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 1228, *55*. November 1895.

2510 **Tharp**, William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 49. May 1895.

2511 **Thaxter**, Frank William. 1224 *Monroe Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2512 **Thibaut**, John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, *2*. June 1896.

2513 **Thomas**, Alfred James. 30 *Regent Street, S.W., London.* 1, P.M., *1*, P.Z. March 1900.

2514 **Thomas**, Arthur Gaskin. 9 & 10, *Abbey Place, Torquay.* 328, *328*. May 1899.

2515 **Thomas**, Charles Celt. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1896.

2516 **Thomas**, Jabez Edwin. *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Grand Lecturer, South Australia.** May 1889.

2517 **Thomas**, J. J. *Homeleigh, Randolph Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2518 **Thomas**, James Lewis. 26 *Gloucester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1898.

2519 **Thomas**, John. 10 *West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* 602, P.M. October 1898.

2520 **Thomas**, John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2521 **Thomas**, Robert. *Denham Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

2522 **Thomas**, W. E. *Ballarat, Victoria.* 40. January 1894.

2523 **Thomas**, William. 107 *Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W., London.* 2045, P.M., *173*, P.Z. June 1894.

2524 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D. *Madras.* 2356, P.M. March 1900.

2525 **Thomas**, William Kingdon. 42 *Triangle, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2526 **Thompson**, Albert James. 44 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, *605*. May 1897.

2527 **Thompson**, Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2528 **Thompson**, Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.) **Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2529 **Thompson**, Henry G., M.D. 86 *Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1894.

2530 **Thompson,** James Thomas. 51 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) Cheshire. January 1894.

2531 *Thompson, John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, E., London.* 2242. November 1892.

2532 **Thompson,** John Albert. 24 *Eliot Street, Liverpool.* 216. May 1898.

2533 **Thompson,** John Robinson. *Bramley Meade, Whalley, Lancashire.* 1504. October 1894.

2534 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.* 37, P.M. March 1892.

2535 **Thompson,** Ralph. 4 *Love Lane, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2536 **Thompson,** R. A. 5 *Melville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2503. November 1898.

2537 **Thompson,** Thomas Cordukes. 54 *Holgate Terrace, York.* 236, *236.* October 1900.

2538 **Thompson,** William Roper. 6 *St. German's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 1507, *2397.* January 1896.

2539 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2540 **Thorne,** William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1894.

2541 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2542 **Thornton,** William Ebor. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651. June 1897.

2543 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Nithsdale, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. October 1893.

2544 **Thurley,** Reuben Manley. *Harris Road, Egmore, Madras.* 273, *273.* June 1896.

2545 **Thurman,** J. H. 114 *Canonbury Road, N., London.* 1471. January 1898.

2546 **Thwaites,** C. 22 *Chancery Lane, E.C., London.* 2319. March 1899.

2547 **Ticehurst,** Charles James. 21 *Havelock Road, Hastings.* 40, P.M. March 1896.

2548 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Fernlea, Eaglescliffe Junction, Co. Durham.* 940. January 1899.

2549 **Tidman,** Edward, C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A. 34 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 1716. May 1896.

2550 **Tiffany,** William Henry. *P.O.B.* 387, *Cape Town.* L. de Goede Hoop. Pr.G.Sec. (D.C.) May 1897.

2551 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1898.

2552 **Tindall,** R. J. *Box* 115, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C). May 1898.

2553 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1889.

2554 **Titcomb,** Edward C. *Kingswear, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452, P.M. November 1898.

2555 **Todd,** Thomas Olman. *Sans Street, Sunderland.* 94, P.M., *94.* January 1898.

2556 **Todman,** Frank. 62 *Clarendon Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2030, P.M. June 1898.

2557 **Tolloday,** William Frederick. *Tudor House, Handsworth New Road, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Warwickshire. January 1892.

2558 **Tolmie,** James. Editor "Darling Downs Gazette." *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

2559 **Tomes,** William Phillips. 22 *Woodlands Road, Barnes Common, S.W.. London.* 2021. June 1898.

2560 **Toms,** John. 1, *Glenarm Villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.* 126 (I.C.) January 1900.

2561 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 23 *Sunningdale, Clifton, Bristol.* 1755, *935.* November 1892.

2562 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* D.G.Ch. May 1898.

2563 **Tothill,** Mortimer Augustus Legett. *Castle Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2564 **Tower,** John Charles Fitzroy. 31 *Piccadilly, W., London.* Dep.G.D.C. March 1895.

2565 **Townend,** Harry. 10 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 180. March 1895.

2566 **Townsend,** Charles H. *Casper, Wyoming, U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master.** November 1899.

2567 **Toye,** W. H. 17 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 1278, P.M. October 1894.

2568 **Toynton,** William E. 72 *Seymour Road, Harringey, N., London.* 1950. November 1898.

2569 **Tracy,** Nathaniel. 27 *Westgate Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.* Prov.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer.** September 1887.

2570 **Travers-Drapes,** G. F., B.A., LL.B., Lt.Col. *Bangkok, Siam.* P.D.Dis.G.M., Burma. March 1888.

2571 **Trentham,** George. 24 *Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire.* 1246. October 1900.

2572 **Trew,** A. R. 167 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Suffolk. October 1897.

2573 **Tristam,** Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham. *The College, Durham.* **Grand Superintendent, Durham; Past Grand Chaplain, England.** February 1887.

2574 **Tubby,** Walter George. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 410, 91. May 1898.

2575 **Tucker,** Harry. 23 *Chesilton Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2012. June 1900.

2576 **Tucker,** Raymond. 8 *Wharfedale Street, Redcliffe Square, S.W., London.* 1899, P.M. Oct. 1893.

2577 **Turle,** John Glanville. *Abbey Mount, Torquay.* 1402, P.M., *1402.* May 1899.

2578 **Turnbull**, Esmond J. *Claremont, Tierney Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1524, P.M., *2030*, P.Z. January 1897.

2579 **Turner**, C. A. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.Sup.Wks., D.G.S. November 1896.

2580 **Turner**, Frank. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

2581 **Turner**, George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

2582 **Turner**, John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* P.P.G.W., *51*, P.Z. June 1900.

2583 **Turner**, John William. *7 Falcon Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.), West Yorks. November 1888.

2584 **Turton**, Isaiah. *Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.* 615, P.M., *913.* March 1898.

2585 **Tuxford**, James George. *Llandudno, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.So.E. March 1896.

2586 **Tweedie**, Maurice A. *5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 92, P.M. June 1896.

2587 **Twing**, Rev. Cornelius L. *185 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 710, *142.* October 1893.

2588 **Twiss**, George Edward, Major R.A.M.C. *11 Rowland Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1436, P.M. January 1899.

2589 **Tyndale-Biscoe**, A. S., Major R.F.A. *Mooltan, Punjab.* 988. October 1896.

2590 **Typke**, P. G. W. *Lawn House, New Malden, Surrey.* 1671, P.M. Octobor 1898.

2591 **Uhlig**, Curt Oscar. *18 Austin Friars, E.C., London.* 1969. October 1897.

2592 **Ulstrup**, A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

2593 **Upton**, Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. *Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. March 1893.

2594 **Vallentine**, Samuel. *103 Brixton Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** October 1890.

2595 **Vandertaelen**, Ferdinand. *59 Mark Lane, E.C., London.* June 1896.

2596 **Van Gass**, J. *P.O. Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. October 1899.

2597 **Van Heerde**, Gerrit. *110 Long Street, Cape Town.* Lodge De Goede Hoop. November 1899.

2598 **Van Zyl**, Casper Hendrik. *Church Square, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1898.

2599 ***Vassar-Smith**, Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1888.

2600 **Vaudrey**, George, Lieut. A.S.C. *Candia, Crete.* 349. May 1896.

2601 **Vaughan**, J. C. M. *Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, *120* (S.C.) March 1900.

2602 **Vaughan**, Major T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

2603 **Vaux**, T. R. *The Oaks, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

2604 **Venables**, Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.), England.** January 1889.

2605 **Venning**, Edmund. *Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.Treas. October 1896.

2606 **Verdier**, L. *57 Clovelly Mansions, Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 1687. March 1899.

2607 **Vernon**, William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

2608 **Vibert**, Arthur Lionel, C.S. *Tinnevelly, Madras.* D.G.A.D.C. Local Secretary for India. Jan. 1895.

2609 **Vicars**, Sir Arthur, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms. *Dublin Castle.* XXV. January 1898.

2610 **Vigo**, James George. *31 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2611 **Vincent**, David Patton. *Jersey.* 590. March 1897.

2612 **Vincent**, William. *5 Winchester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2613 **Vinden**, Hubert John. *69 Magdalen Road, Exeter.* 1139. November 1898.

2614 **Vreede**, Dirk E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. June 1898.

2615 **Wade**, Samuel Duncombe. *29 Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 1228. November 1893.

2616 **Wadsworth**, Horatio. *Manor House, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, *442.* January 1900.

2617 **Wager**, John James Green, R.N. *51 Campbell Road, Southsea.* P.D.G.St.B. June 1899.

2618 **Wagstaff**, Ernest. *6 Hale Street, Islington, N., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2619 **Wagstaffe**, John. *Mottram-in-Longdendale, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.S.B., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Cheshire. June 1897.

2620 **Wagstaffe**, Wright. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 408, *408.* March 1899.

2621 **Wakeford**, George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward's Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

2622 **Wales**, Sydney. *16 King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1803, P.M., *162.* January 1897.

2623 **Walker**, Alexander. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

2624 **Walker**, Charles Rotherham, M.D. 15 *Sackville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2291. March 1896.

2625 **Walker**, George Durant. 241 *Barking Road, E., London.* 2748. June 1899.

2626 **Walker**, George Edmund. 4 *Lambeth Hill, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2627 **Wall**, B. P. *c/o King King & Co., Bombay.* 2592. June 1897.

2628 **Wall**, Thomas. *Holwood,* 66 *Thornton Heath, Chiswick, W., London.* 1155. March 1900.

2629 **Wallbach**, Qr. Mtr. Lieut. D. *Jebba, West Africa.* 1065, P.M., November 1898.

2630 **Wallis**, Charles James, F.S.S. 14 *Russell Square, W.C., London.* 1415, P.M. January 1894.

2631 **Wallis**, R. F. *Box* 34, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* 2643, P.M. May 1898.

2632 **Wallis**, Hamilton. 48 *Wall Street, New York.* **Past Grand Master, New Jersey.** June 1895.

2633 **Walls**, Major Thomas Charles. *East Temple Chambers, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1890.

2634 **Walsh**, Albert. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, South Africa. Local Secretary for Eastern Division, South Africa. June 1887.

2635 **Walsh**, William. *Scarborough, Humpy Bong, Queensland.* 341 (S.C.) May 1897.

2636 **Walters**, Francis Isaac. *Siruvallur, Madras.* P.D.G.S.B. (C. & R.A.) June 1896.

2637 **Warburton**, Samuel. *Langley, Broughton Park, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1897.

2638 **Ward**, Horatio. *Canterbury, Kent.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1889.

2639 **Ward**, J. Wesney. 10 & 11 *Lime Street, E.C., London.* 8. May 1900.

2640 **Ward**, Martindale C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* June 1898.

2641 **Ward**, Robin J. *The Laurels, Cedar Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 3. March 1896.

2642 **Ward**, Walter B. 161 *Broadway, New York.* 33, *16*, P.H.P. May 1898.

2643 **Wardman**, George. 9 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1042, *1042*. November 1896.

2644 **Warliker**, Lieut.-Col. Damodar, A.M.C. 17 *Dancer Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* P.M. Oct. 1896.

2645 **Warner**, William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2272, P.M. P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

2646 **Warre**, C. Bampfylde. 19 *Brunswick Place, West Brighton.* P.P.G.D., P.G.So.N. January 1893.

2647 **Warren**, James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., *321*, J. January 1894.

2648 **Warveile**, George W. 654 *West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1894.

2649 **Washbourn**, T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

2650 **Washington**, Thomas Loundes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.D.G.D. March 1900.

2651 **Watson**, Albert. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

2652 **Watson**, Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 973. January 1898.

2653 ***Watson**, James Proctor, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.

2654 **Watson**, William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian. Feb. 1887.

2655 **Watson**, William Hill. 36 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

2656 **Watts**, Rev. Henry L. 25 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1897.

2657 **Waugh**, William James. *Horsforth, Leeds.* 1545, P.M., *600*. March 1889.

2658 **Way**, the Rt. Hon. Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

2659 **Wearne**, Charles Francis R. 127 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia.* June 1900.

2660 **Weatherilt**, Henry Charles. *Lake N'Gami, Palapye Siding, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

2661 **Webb**, J. *Clovelly, Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 92. January 1896.

2662 **Webb**, John Daniel. 77 *Farringdon Street, E.C., London.* 1745. November 1893.

2663 **Webber**, Otto Charles. *Middleburg, Vaal River Colony.* 794 (S.C.), P.M. March 1894.

2664 **Weber**, Louis Robert. 8 *Boulevard de la Tour, Geneva.* L. Union des coeurs. October 1899.

2665 **Webster**, George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581. May 1892.

2666 **Webster**, George Edward. 452 *Glossop Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. May 1898.

2667 **Webster**, Reginald Thomas. *Aberdeen Lodge, Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 1608. June 1890.

2668 **Weeden**, Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebury Avenue, E.C., London.* March 1900.

2669 **Weeks**, William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. and R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

2670 **Weholl**, Jules J. 812 *Hickory Street, St. Louis, Montana, U.S.A.* 353. May 1900.

2671 **Weigall**, Rev. Edward Mitford. *Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.Chap., P.Pr.G.So., Lincolnshire. March 1898.

2672 **Weightman**, Alfred Ernest, Surgeon R.N. *Royal Hospital, Haslar, Gosport.* 2195. June 1892.

2673 **Welske**, John Charles Frederick. *E.Tel.Off., Mackay, Queensland.* 318 (I.C.) January 1898.

2674 **Weiss**, Felix Henri. 7 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1491, P.M., *2*, P.Z. May 1898.

2675 **Welch**, Frederick Gustavus. 92 *Cavendish Road, Clapham Park, S.W., London.* 720. Nov. 1897.

2676 **Welch**, J. B. *Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.* 1524. March 1897.

2677 **Welch**, Louis. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18, P.M. October 1899.

2678 **Wells**, Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

2679 **Wells**, Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2323, P.M. November 1895.

2680 **Wells**, Charles Edmund. 248 *Portland Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 19. January 1896.

2681 **Wells**, Ernest William. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

2682 **Welsford**, William Oakley. 15 *Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 1321, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

2683 ***Welsh**, William Henry. *Weeley Rectory, Colchester.* 2188. June 1899.

2684 **Wennerberg**, Professor John William. 96 *Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm.* 2429 (E.C.) Nov. 1899.

2685 **Wentzell**, Charles David. *Hartebeestfontein, Vaal River Colony.* November 1891.

2686 **Wernsdorf**, Wilhelm. *Riet Vlei, District of Boshof, Orange River Colony.* L. Amalia. June 1898.

2687 **West**, George. *Ballston Spa, New York.* 90, *28*. October 1891.

2688 **West**, William. 19 *Craven Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 172. January 1900.

2689 **West**, William Washington. 63 *Somers Road, Walthamstow, Essex.* 2664. March 1898.

2690 **Westlake**, Francis B. 34 *Torrington Place, Plymouth.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) June 1899.

2691 **Westcott**, Rev. Arthur, M.A. *Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So. May 1893.

2692 ***Westman**, Ernest B. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 2562. March 1898.

2693 **Weston**, John, F.R.G.S. *Eastwood, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Middlesex. March 1896.

2694 **Weston**, Samuel Thomas. 1 *Burlington Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 269. June 1900.

2695 **Westropp**, Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 77 *Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.* 143. Nov. 1897.

2696 **Westropp**, Col. William Keily, J.P., M.R.I.A. 6 *Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.* P.Pr.G.So., Kent. June 1898.

2697 **Whadcoat**, John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Poole, Dorset.* **Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

2698 **Wheawill**, Charles, C.A. 9 *York Place, Huddersfield.* 1514, P.M., *290*. June 1894.

2699 **Wheeler**, Richard Theodore, L.R.C.P. *Ansdell House, Whitstable, Kent.* 1915, *2099*. March 1892.

2700 **Wheelwright**, John Bolland. *Box* 321, *Cape Town.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2701 **Whiley**, Edwin. *Zeerust, V.R.C.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.

2702 **Whish**, John David. 37 *Chestnut Street, Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, *242*. June 1900.

2703 **Whitaker**, George. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 408, P.M., *408*. March 1899.

2704 **Whitaker**, George Henry. *Winter Hey House, Horwich, Lancashire.* 1723, P.M., *221*. May 1892.

2705 **Whitaker**, W. S. 229 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* A.G.Pt. March 1898.

2706 **White**, Hubert. *Springfield, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 242. May 1898.

2707 **White**, J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

2708 **White**, John R. 114 *Canonbury Road, N., London.* 1471. January 1898.

2709 **White**, Joseph Walwyn. *Ashton Drive, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

2710 **White**, Stillman. 1 *Bank Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1893.

2711 **White**, Thomas Charters. 29 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 63 P.M. May 1891.

2712 **White**, Thomas Jeston. *Standen Villa, Westminster Road, Hanwell, Middlesex.* 860, *860*. May 1898.

2713 **Whitehead**, J. Fred. *Francistown, Tati, Matabeleland.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.) June 1895.

2714 **Whitehead**, Tom. 21 *Langton Street, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 2020. March 1898.

2715 **Whitley**, Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Penarth House, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft and R.A.), Cornwall. Local Secretary for the Province of Cornwall. March 1887.

2716 **Whitney**, H. *Artisan Street, Houndsditch, E.C., London.* 861, P.M. January 1896.

2717 **Whittle**, Edward George. 9 *Regency Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Sussex. June 1894.

2718 **Widdowson**, Howell Young. 45 *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Registrar.** May 1899.

2719 **Wiebe**, Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau, 5, Hamburg.* **Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

2720 **Wilbur**, Newell L. *Box* 650, *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 31, *1*. June 1889.

2721 **Wilcox**, C. R. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 3, *27*. November 1894.

2722 **Wild**, Lewis. 13 *Canonbury Park South, N., London.* 313. January 1899.

2723 **Wildie**, George Hunter. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 1137, P.M., P.Z. October 1891.

2724 **Wildman**, William Beauchamp, M.A. *Sherborne School, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.Stew. May 1897.

2725 **Wilke**, George. *Stendal, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. November 1898.

2726 **Wilkins**, Herbert Edward. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

2727 **Wilkinson**, George Edward. 25 *Gladsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1607, P.M. May 1899.

2728 **Wilkinson**, James. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1890.

2729 **Wilkinson**, Samuel Blaize. *Rutland Terrace, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshires. November 1888.

2730 **Wilkinson-Pimbury**, Charles James. 60 *Marmora Rd., Honor Oak, S.E., London.* 65. March 1887.

2731 ***Wilks**, E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

2732 **Wilks**, George, M.B., M.C. *Ashford, Kent.* 709, P.M. October 1896.

2733 **Will**, Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

2734 **Williams**, A. 83 *Hammersmith Road, West Kensington, W., London.* 2090, P.M. March 1898.

2735 **Williams**, Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Redlynch Vicarage, Salisbury.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Norfolk. November 1894.

2736 **Williams**, Ernest. *Woodside, Clarendon, Trowbridge, Wilts.* 632, *632.* October 1897.

2737 **Williams**, F. M. 8 *Belmont Park, Lee, S.E., London.* 1293. March 1896.

2738 **Williams**, Frank W. *South View, Tennyson Road, Worthing.* 101, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2739 **Williams**, George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

2740 **Williams**, Henry Montague. 33 *Compton Avenue, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.R, Sussex. May 1895.

2741 **Williams**, Herbert James. *Featherstone Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** May 1896.

2742 **Williams**, Howard Douglas. 17 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.* 905, P.M., *742*, P.Z. June 1894.

2743 **Williams**, James. *Haslemere, High Wycombe, Bucks.* 1501, *1501.* January 1889.

2744 **Williams**, James Francis. *Palm's Estate, Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1896.

2745 **Williams**, Leslie John. 9 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 1584. March 1898.

2746 **Williams**, S. Stacker. *Newark, Ohio.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Sec. for Ohio. March 1889.

2747 **Williams**, Stewart. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. March 1898.

2748 **Willock**, Charles Johnstone. 16 *Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 859. March 1895.

2749 **Willock**, Colonel George Woodford. 3 *St. John's Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 1466. March 1895.

2750 **Willock**, Henry Court. *Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 271. March 1895.

2751 **Willock**, Henry Davis. *East India U.S. Club, St. James's Square, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1893.

2752 **Willox**, David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87.* January 1892.

2753 **Willox**, Willliam Carl. *New Whatcom, Washington, U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12*, P.H.P. October 1894.

2754 **Wills**, John. 32 *Dalebury Road, Uyper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1460. October 1898.

2755 **Wills**, Thomas H. *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M. October 1891.

2756 **Wilson**, Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den, South Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155.* November 1888.

2757 **Wilson**, David. *Vancouver, British Columbia.* **Grand Master.** October 1898.

2758 **Wilson**, James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* 954, P.M. March 1900.

2759 **Wilson**, John James, J.P. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.), P.M., *234* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, South. November 1892.

2760 **Wilson**, Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D.Herts. November 1899.

2761 **Wilson**, Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

2762 **Wilson**, Richard. *West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorks.* 810. May 1899.

2763 **Wilson**, William. *Howard, Queensland.* 811 (S.C.), P.M. March 1896.

2764 **Wilson**, William Edwin. *State School, Umbirom, Toowoomba, Queeesland.* 2413. March 1896.

2765 **Wilson**, William Thomas. *Box 53, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

2766 **Wilson**, William Wright. 85 *Cornwall Street, Newhall Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.A.So. June 1897.

2767 **Wilton**, William John. *Kirkley, Lowestoft.* P.Pr.G.W., Suffolk. October 1899.

2768 **Windle**, Rev. W. E., M.A. *Ugborough Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.* Pr.G.Ch. March 1898.

2769 **Winning**, John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89*, P.Z. March 1898.

2770 **Winter**, James William. *Box 198, Barberton, V.R.C.* 2710, P.M., *220* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1898.

2771 **Winton**, Peter. *Swan Hotel, Newbury, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624. March 1900.

2772 **Wise**, Captain Charles Driver. *Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.* G.Sec., India (S.C.), P.D.G.S.W. (R.A.), India (S.C.) March 1894.

2773 **Wise**, E. Croft. 9 *Bampton Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 619, P.M., *862.* March 1898.

2774 **Withey**, Thomas Archer. 17 *Midland Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.* P.P.G.D.R., West Lancs. May 1895.

2775 **Witmark**, Isidore. 51 *West 28th Street, New York City.* 563, *1.* November 1897.

2776 **Witter**, Frederick James. 13 *Newhall Lane, Bolton.* 1723. June 1900.

2777 **Witty**, Alfred. *Roma Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), W.M. May 1896.

2778 **Wolfskiel**, William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 49, *16,* P.H.P. May 1898.

2779 **Wood**, Arthur. *Sandown, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.* 1362. October 1898.

2780 **Wood**, Rev. Charles Henton, M.A. 13 *Tichborne St., Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1883.

2781 **Wood**, Edwin James. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1339, P.M. October 1899.

2782 **Wood**, John. 21 *Old Steine, Brighton.* 1636, P.M. November 1895.

2783 **Wood**, Walter B. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1900.

2784 **Woodcock**, Harold. *Engadine, Park Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 247. October 1895.

2785 **Woods**, William Fountain. 31 *Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 858, P.M., *92,* P.Z. October 1900.

2786 **Woodside**, Nevin G. 99 *East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

2787 **Woodthorpe**, John William. 2 *Park Avenue, Wood Green, N., London.* 1679, P.M. January 1895.

2788 **Wormal**, George. *Stafford.* 726, P.M. June 1895.

2789 **Wormald-White**, George. *Doubletrees, Par, Cornwall.* 1151, *1151.* January 1899.

2790 **Wrench**, John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2378. October 1898.

2791 **Wright**, Asker W. 21 *Honiton Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 2206. October 1898.

2792 **Wright**, Charles. 5 *Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1060, P.M., 1328, P.Z. March 1898.

2793 **Wright**, Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Scribe N., Egypt.** March 1889.

2794 **Wright**, Francis Nelson. 45 *Pall Mall, S.W., London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J., Bengal. March 1896.

2795 **Wright**, Francis William. *Highlands, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

2796 **Wright**, Henry John. *The Beeches Sproughton, Ipswich.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.J. January 1896.

2797 **Wright**, Richard Ernest Ariel. 159 *Burngreave Road, Sheffield.* 2263. May 1900.

2798 **Wright**, Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1900.

2799 **Wright**, Silas B. *De Land Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1893

2800 **Wright**, William. 147 *Millbrook Road, Southampton.* **Grand Pursuivant.** January 1891.

2801 **Wright**, William Henry Sterling. *St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *44* (Wis.C.), P.H.P. November 1892.

2802 **Wrightson**, Arthur, F.R.I.B.A. 26 *Budge Row, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.

2803 **Wyatt**, Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.P.G.Sup.W., P.P.G.So.N. January 1893.

2804 ***Wyatt**, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* 2343, *540.* May 1895.

2805 **Wynter**, Andrew Ellis, M.D. *The Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139. Jan. 1898.

2806 **Yarker**, John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece.** May 1887.

2807 **Yates**, Charles. 31 *Aire Street, Leeds.* 289. November 1896.

2808 **Yeatman**, H. O. 82 *Ashley Gardens, S.W., London.* 1159, P.M. November 1896.

2809 **York**, Francis Colin. *F. C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1890.

2810 **Young**, Archibald Edward. *The Green, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.* 1842, P.M., *40,* P.Z. Jan. 1892.

2811 **Young**, George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.

2812 **Young**, George Washington. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Waldron Chapter. January 1899.

2813 **Young**, Isaac. 107 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1898.

2814 **Youngman**, Charles H. 20 *Southtown, Yarmouth.* 305, P.M. November 1898.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 8th November, 1900.

2815 **Lodge Manica** No. 2678. *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
2816 **Lodge Level**, No. 702 (S.C.) *Kirkee, Bombay.*
2817 **The Western Mason.** *Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

2818 **Adam**, Thomas. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479.
2819 **Aguntins**, Louis F. *Box 10, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678.

2820 **Baildon**, James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.)
2821 **Bamford**, William Brokaw, C.E. *213 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5.
2822 **Bishop**, John Herbert. *107 Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E., London.* 2823.
2823 **Biden**, Lewis Marks. *20 Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 90.
2824 **Bowers**, John, Sergt. 2nd Batt. The Royal Scots. *Poona, East India.* 316, W.M., *68* (S.C.)
2825 **Braithwaite**, Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Grand Registrar.**
2826 **Briers**, Frank Ellis. *Box 243, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479.
2827 **Brodie**, Thomas Gregor, M.D. *Lindfield, Uxbridge Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 11.

2828 **Cockburn**, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D. *1 Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Warden, South Australia.**
2829 **Cummings**, William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.**

2830 ***Fawcott**, John E. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.* 974, W.M.

2831 **Greening**, Robert. *49 Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1426.

2832 **Harfeld**, Louis. *83 Priory Road, N.W., London.* 2705.

2833 **Law**, C. G. Lawrence. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* 607.
2834 **Lena**, Joseph. *132 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 11.

2835 ***Meikle**, John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, W.M., *2566.*
2836 **Metcalfe**, William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2372, P.M., *2372*, P.Z.
2837 **Morrison**, William Kennedy. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479.

2838 **Pearce**, Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678.

2839 **Rayner**, Felix Reuben. *Box 276, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 1790.

2840 **Scott**, Hugh Jamieson. *Box 103, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479.
2841 **Stecker**, Ernest. *Box 49, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, W.M.
2842 **Stuart**, Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 734 (S.C.)
2843 **Sweeney**, William Duncan. *101 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1712, P.M., *24.*

2844 **Tuke**, Charles W. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479.

2845 **Watkins**, Harry Baskerville. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678.
2846 **Wayland**, W. A. *4 Harefield Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 2444.

2847 **Zobel**, Carl Moritz Emil. *Box 112, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678.

Accidentally Omitted.

2848 **Dowse**, George Arthur. *520 Caledonian Road, N., London.* 1602, *1602.* January 1898.
2849 **Hay**, Thomas A. H., M.A. *Hay's Court, Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 152, P.M., *173.* January 1888.
2850 **Thomas**, Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A.S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., North Wales. May 1894.

DECEASED.

Anderson, Eustace	*Late of London*	8th August, 1900.
Bailey, George	„ *Romford*	27th January, 1900.
Briggs, William	„ *Wood Green*	21st March, 1900.
Cheese, Henry Kinder	„ *Clapham*	25th February, 1900.
Eve, Richard	„ *Aldershot*	6th July, 1900.
Flood, Major Samuel James, R.A.M.C.	„ *Holywood, Down*	— September, 1900.
Gartley, John Alexander	„ *London*	4th March, 1900.
Gravely, George	„ *Wanstead*	13th July, 1900.
Gunn, Rev. George	„ *Kelso*	10th January, 1900.
Hay, H. P.	„ *Romford*	18th March, 1900.
Hulbert, Edward	„ *Stroud*	12th June, 1900.
Jones, Robert Bibby	„ *Southport*	30th December, 1899.
Joseph, Dr. Joshua Raphael	„ *Brisbane*	28th January, 1900.
Kiddle, Major Walter, R.A.M.C.	„ *Burma*	9th February, 1900.
Lane, John	„ *Torquay*	30th December, 1899.
Lockwood, Thomas Meakin	„ *Chester*	15th July, 1900.
Mehlhaus, Friedrich Wilhelm	„ *Manchester*	— August, 1900.
Newnham, Ernest Edmund	„ *Barkly East, Cape*	13th November, 1899.
Oram, John Earle	„ *Dublin*	8th February, 1900.
Paxton, Adam	„ *Allahabad*	29th June, 1900
Robinson, Thomas Graham	„ *London*	— June, 1900.
Salter, H.	„ *Brixton*	— November, 1899.
Seymour, John	„ *Sydenham*	9th December, 1899.
Templeton, Dr. B. F.	„ *Zanesville, Ohio*	2nd October, 1900.
Thorburn, Thomas Charles	„ *Birkenhead*	8th April, 1900.
Varma, H. H. Sri Martanda	„ *Travancore*	10th October, 1900.
Wade, Henry Greensmith	„ *Auckland, N.Z.*	4th April, 1900.
Wakelin, Joseph	„ *Witham*	6th May, 1900.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1901.

Friday, the 4th January.

Friday, the 1st March.

Friday, the 3rd May.

Monday, the 24th June.

Friday, the 4th October.

Friday, the 8th November.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Bournemouth	John Harvey	Shamrock Lodge, Heath Farm Road, Bournemouth
Burnley and Vicinity	J. W. Houlden	Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire
Channel Islands	Dr. J. Balfour Cockburn, P.G.M.	Elm House, Guernsey
Cheshire and Liverpool	J. Armstrong	79, Kingsley Road, Liverpool
Cornwall	E. Forbes Whitley	Penarth House, Truro
Devonshire	F. J. W. Crowe	Marsden, Torquay
Dublin	Ramsay Colles, J.P.	1, Wilton Terrace, Dublin
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Edinburgh	R. S. Browne	76, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Glasgow and Vicinity	W. Sinclair	45, West Nile Street, Glasgow
Halifax and Vicinity	C. Greenwood	26, Akeds Road, Halifax
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street, Inverness
Leeds and Vicinity	R. Jackson	16 and 17, Commercial Street, Leeds
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., N.W. London
Northampton & Huntingdonshires	S. B. Wilkinson	32, Hazelwood Road, Northampton
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	Caledonian Hotel, Nottingham
Oxfordshire	E. Conder, jun.	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Scotland, South	J. B. Cowan	Commercial Bank, Hawick
Sheffield and Vicinity	J. Binney	27, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield
Shropshire	T. J. Salwey	Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop
Staffordshire	J. T. Marson	Sandon Road, Stafford
Sussex, East	Robert Hughes	St. Oswald's, Alexandra Park, Hastings
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	7, Land of Green Ginger, Hull
Yorkshire, West Riding	J. L. Atherton	Beech Grove, Bingley
H.M. Navy	J. S. Gibson-Sugars	*H.M.S. Pioneer*, Chatham
H.M. Army	Major J. H. Leslie, R.A.	Hathersage, Sheffield

EUROPE

Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	Copenhagen
Greece	N. Philon, A.G.Sec.	Piraeus, Greece
Hungary	L. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	La Valletta, Malta

AFRICA

Kimberley	A. W. Adams	P.O.B. 467, Kimberley
Mashonaland	W. E. Haworth	Umtali, Rhodesia
Matabeleland	H. M. Hole	Buluwayo, Rhodesia
Natal	T. Cook	Durban, Natal
Orange River Colony North	Dr. H. H. Browne	Bungalow, Bethlehem
„ „ „ South	J. J. Wilson	Jagersfontein
South Africa, Eastern Division	A. Walsh	Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony
„ „ Western Division	C. F. Silberbauer	Rondebosch, Cape Town
Vaal River Colony, Barberton	S. Begemann	Barberton
„ „ „ Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 186, Johannesburg
„ „ „ Krugersdorp	W. T. Lloyd	Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony
„ „ „ Pretoria	R. Baikie	Pretoria

ASIA

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Moulmein, Burma
India	A. L. Vibert	Tinnevelly, Madras
,, Bengal	H. M. Rustomjee, J.P.	18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
Penang	G. S. H. Gottlieb	Penang
Shanghai	J. C. Hanson	5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai
Singapore	E. J. Khory	8, Raffles Place, Singapore

AMERICA

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	Augusta, Georgia
Louisiana	R. Lambert, G.Sec.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Massachusetts	C. S. Hart.	Concord, Massachusetts
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	Detroit, Michigan
Minnesota	Dr. G. R. Metcalf	St. Paul, Minnesota
Nebraska	C. S. Lobingier	Omaha, Nebraska
New Jersey	R. A. Shirreffs	571, Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J.
New York	Benno Loewy	206, Broadway, New York
Ohio	S. Stacker Williams, P.G.M.	Newark, Ohio
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker, G.Sec.	70, Weybosset Street, Providence, R.I.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy, P.G.M.	Webster, South Dakota
Washington	W. H. Upton, P.G.M.	Walla Walla, Washington

CANADA

Manitoba	R. S. Thornton	Deloraine, Manitoba

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine Republic	C. Trevor Mold, Dis.G.M.	Buenos Ayres

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand, Auckland	W. H. Cooper	Box 244, Auckland
,, ,, Christchurch	W. A. Carew	Christchurch
,, ,, Nelson	Thomas Scott	Nelson
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
Queensland	James Spiers	Mary Street, Toowoomba
,, Blackall	C. Carkeek	Blackall
,, Brisbane	G. Page Hanify	Box 256, Brisbane
,, Bundaberg	W. E. Benbow	Bundaberg
,, Cairns	A. Mears	Cairns
,, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Charters Towers
,, Childers	W. H. Lee	State School, Childers
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage, Croydon
,, Gympie	Henry Robinson	One Mile, Gympie
,, Hughenden	H. G. M'Lean	Hughenden
,, Mackay	R. H. Lightfoot	Homebush, Port Mackay
,, Mount Morgan	J. D. Murray	Mount Morgan
,, Rockhampton	F. O. Foster	Rockhampton
,, Roma	J. R. Mayfield	Roma
,, Sandgate	J. H. Bean	Gas Works, Sandgate
,, Winton	J. Greenelsh	Winton
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Tasmania	J. Brickhill, G.Sec.	33, Patterson Street, Launceston
Victoria	Hugh W. Sinclair	408, Collins Street, Melbourne
West Australia, Coolgardie	G. H. Strieby	Menzies
,, ,, Perth	E. Casper	Perth
,, ,, Albany	W. Wallworth Knight	Albany

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill, 1021; Bedford, 78, 1002, 1773, 2804.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1866, 2084, 2308; Cookham Dean, 2679; Maidenhead, 1151; Reading, 1521; Twyford, 1460; Windsor, 650; Wokingham, 2036.

Bristol. 46, 553, 1082, 1260, 1309, 1633, 2166, 2525, 2561.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 852; Aylesbury, 1360; High Wycombe, 2325, 2743.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 101, 838, 1986; Ely, 1284; Wisbech, 98.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 47, 52, 741; Jersey, 103, 1138, 1604, 2611.

Cheshire. Altrincham, 890; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 358; Birkenhead, 1e, 184, 544, 568, 875, 979, 1385, 1409, 1484, 1505, 1710, 1966, 2197, 2253, 2526, 2530; Bowdon, 1017; Chester, 2647; Egremont, 2199; Frodsham, 860, 2542; Heswall, 1918; Liscard, 466; Macclesfield, 2306; Nantwich, 2213; Sale, 497; Seacombe, 1543; Warrington, 993; Wilmslow, 2292.

Cornwall. Callington, 2479; Camborne, 130; Falmouth, 2131, 2298; Hayle, 70, 2008; Liskeard, 75, 1123, 1241, 2605; Par, 1994, 2789; Penzance, 388, 708, 779, 785; Poughill, 1619; St. Austell, 1345; St. Columb, 129, 1343; St. Ives, 2125; Truro, 62, 670, 1639, 2715.

Cumberland. Castle Carrock, 2653.

Derbyshire. Buxton, 2342; Derby, 57, 448, 1735.

Devonshire. Beaworthy, 556; Buckfastleigh, 1792; Devonport, 920, 1856; Exeter, 42, 705, 756, 841, 1157, 1389, 1390, 1698, 1732, 1996, 2613; Ivybridge, 2768; Newton Abbott, 355, 2016; North Tawton, 2108; Okehampton, 2251; Paignton, 2026; Plymouth, 506, 952, 1137, 1357, 1491, 1671, 2474, 2690, 2758; Teignmouth, 1077, 1230; Torquay, 1g, 31, 121, 695, 1579, 2497, 2514, 2577, 2755; Torrington, 619, 918.

Dorsetshire. Blandford, 2066, 2581; Evershot, 416; Poole, 1310, 2697; Portland, 823; Sherbourne, 2724; Weymouth, 1407; Wimborne, 87.

Durham. Barnard Castle, 2282; Bishop Auckland, 1036; Blackhill, 2419; Darlington, 738, 935, 2193; Durham, 569, 1657, 2573; Eaglescliffe, 2548; Gateshead, 43, 1319, 2435; Medomsley, 1982; South Shields, 1969; Sunderland, 379, 793, 2555; Thornaby-on-Tees, 1468; West Hartlepool, 1256, 1756; Willington, 2239; Yarm, 1384, 1578.

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Gloucestershire. Cheltenham, 706, 1251, 1602, 1938, 1940, 2599; Cirencester, 1026, 1261, 1763; Gloucester, 492, 591, 1150, 1203, 1291, 1322, 1347, 1742, 2465, 2649, 2783; Newent, 24; Stroud, 854, 1183.

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Kansas. Ossawatomie, 477.

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Maine. Bangor, 1269; Portland, 285, 934.

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Massachusetts. Boston, 20, 1164, 1286, 1599, 2218; Concord, 494, 584, 1278, 1748, 1929, 2812; Medfield, 1842.

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Oregon. Portland, 2069.

Pennsylvania. Easton, 2849; Hanover, 2314; Harrisburg, 1025, 1154, 1574; Hazleton, 1714; Philadelphia, 23, 526, 817, 1064, 1227, 1500, 1627, 1678, 2001, 2165, 2186; Pittsburg, 596; Sewickley, 2430; Towanda, 744.

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South Dakota. Aberdeen, 2490; Deadwood, 369; Flandreau, 2032, 2386; Webster, 1626.

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Virginia. Hampton, 2195; Richmond, 24, 699.

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Wyoming. Casper, 2566.



ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant
A.G.	Assistant Grand
B.˙	Bearer
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution
Ch.	Chaplain
Chap.	Chapter
Com.	Committee
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution
D.M.	Director of Music
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (*Scotch*)
Dep. Dis.	Deputy District
Dep.Pr.	Deputy Provincial
Dis.	District
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand
Dis.G.	District Grand
Div.	Division
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent
(E.C.)	English Constitution
G.	Grand Guard
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain
G.Chap.	Crand Chapter
G.D.	Grand Deacon
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies
G.H.	Grand Haggai
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*)
G.J.	Grand Joshua
G.L.	Grand Lodge
G.M.	Grand Master
G.O.	Grand Organist
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant
G.R.	Grand Registrar
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer
G.Stew.	Grand Steward
G.So.	Grand Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer
G.W.	Grand Warden
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel
H.	Haggai
H.P.	High Priest (*American & Irish R.A.*)
I.	Irish, Inner
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution
I.G.	Inner Guard
J.	Joshua, Junior
J.D.	Junior Deacon
J.W.	Junior Warden
K.	King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
L.	Lodge
M.	Master, Most
Mem.	Member
M.E.	Most Excellent
M.W.	Most Worshipful
N.	Nehemiah
O.	Organist
Or.	Orator
P.	Past, Principal, Priest (*Am & I.R.A.*)
P.Dep.	Past Deputy
P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
P.Dis.	Past District
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
P.G.	Past Grand
P H.	Past Haggai
P.H.P.	Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*)
P.J.	Past Joshua
P.K.	Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
P.M.	Past Master
P.Pr.	Past Provincial
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand
Pr.	Provincial
Pr.G.	Provincial Grand
Pt.	Pursuivant
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
R.	Registrar, Right
R.A.	Royal Arch
R.W.	Right Worshipful
S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
S.B.	Sword Bearer
(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
Sc.	Scribe
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
S.D.	Senior Deacon
Sec.	Secretary
So.	Sojourner
Stew.	Steward
St.	Standard
Sub.	Substitute (*Scottish*)
Sup.	Superintendent
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
S.W.	Senior Warden
Treas.	Treasurer
V.	Very
V.W.	Very Worshipful
W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
W.M.	Worshipful Master
Z.	Zerubbabel

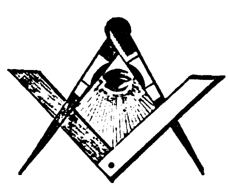
SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp
A.M.S.	Army Medical Service
Bart.	Baronet
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India (N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross of the Order concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
Hon.	Honorable
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.M.	Indian Marine
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Kt.	Knight
M.L.C.	Member of Legislature Council
M.P.	Member of Parliament
R.A.	Royal Artillery
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R.N.	Royal Navy

PROFESSIONAL.

A.M.	Master of Arts
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.L.	„ of Civil Law
B.Ch.	„ of Surgery
B.Sc.	„ of Science
C.A.	Chartered Accountant
C.E.	Civil Engineer
C.S.	Chemical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery
Dr.	Doctor
D.C.L.	„ of Civil Laws
D.D.	„ of Divinity
D.Lit.	„ of Literature
D.Sc.	„ of Science
G.S.	Geological Society
I.C.	Institute of Chemists
I.C.E.	„ of Civil Engineers
I.E.E.	„ Electrical Engineers
I.M.E.	„ Mining Engineers
I.Mech.E.	„ Mechanical Engineers
I.N.A.	„ Naval Architects
I.I.	Imperial Institute
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of „
LL.M.	Master of „
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
L.S.	Linnæn Society
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Mus.Doc.	„ of Music
P.	President
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P.W.D.	Public Works Department
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
R.A.	Royal Academy
R.A.S.	„ Asiatic Society (*Members*)
R.A.S.	„ Astronomical Society (*Fellows*)
R.C.I.	„ Colonial Institute
R.C.P.	„ College of Physicians
R.C.S.	„ „ Surgeons
R.C.V.S.	„ „ „ Veterinary Surgeons
R.G.S.	„ Geographical Society
R.H.S.	„ Historical Society (*Fellows*)
R.H.S.	„ HorticulturalSociety(*Members*)
R.I.	„ Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R.I.A.	„ Irish Academy
R.I.B.A.	„ Institute of British Architects
R.S.	„ Society
R.S.E.	„ „ Edinburgh
R.Z.S.	„ Zoological Society
S.A.	Society of Arts (*Members*)
S.A.	„ of Antiquaries (*Fellows*)
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
S.S.	Statistical Society
V.P.	Vice President

NOTE.—A. M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.



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